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A Catalogue of all the Shires, Cities, Bishoprickes, Market Townes, Castles, Parishes, Rivers, Bridges, Chases, Forrests, and Parkes, contayned in every particuler shire of the Kingdom of England

Shires.	Cities	Bishoprickes	Market Townes	Castles	Parishe Churches	Rivers	Bridges	Chases	Forrests	Parkes.
Kente	02	02	17	08	398	06	14	00	00	23
Sussex	01	01	18	01	312	02	10	00	04	33
Surrie	00	00	06	00	140	01	07	00	0½	17
Middlesex	02	02	03	00	073	01	03	01	00	04
Hant-shire	01	01	18	01	248	04	31	00	04	22
Dorset-shire	00	00	18	00	148	04	29	01	02	12
Wilt shire	01	01	21	01	304	05	31	01	01	29
Somerset shire	03	02	29	01	385	09	45	00	02	18
Devon shire	02	01	40	03	394	23	106	00	00	23
Cornwall	00	00	23	06	161	07	31	00	00	07
Essex	01	00	21	01	415	07	28	00	01	46
Hertford shire	00	00	18	02	120	01	24	00	00	23
Oxford-shire	03	01	20	02	208	03	20	00	04	09
Buckingham sh	00	00	11	00	185	02	14	00	00	15
Barck shire	00	00	11	01	140	03	07	00	0½	13
Glocester shire	01	01	20	01	280	12	22	01	02	10
Suffolk	00	00	28	01	464	02	32	00	00	07
Norfolk	01	01	26	00	625	03	15	00	00	00
Rutlande	00	00	02	00	047	00	01	00	00	04
Northampton sh	01	01	11	02	326	05	24	00	03	23
Huntington shi	00	00	05	00	078	01	05	00	00	07
Bedford-shire	00	00	10	00	116	01	06	00	00	12
Cambrige shire	00	01	06	00	163	01	07	00	00	05
Warwick shire	01	01	12	01	158	07	21	01	00	16
Leycster shire	00	00	11	02	200	01	10	00	02	13
Stafford-shire	01	00	12	05	130	13	19	01	01	38
Worcester shire	01	01	07	03	152	05	13	01	02	16
Shrop shire	00	00	12	13	170	18	13	00	07	27
Hereford shire	01	01	08	07	176	13	11	01	02	08
Lincolne shire	01	01	26	02	630	09	15	00	00	13
Nottingham sh	00	00	11	00	168	02	17	00	01	18
Darby shire	00	00	08	04	086	13	21	00	01	14
Chestire	01	01	09	03	068	04	19	00	02	18
Yorke shire	03	01	46	14	563	36	62	04	08	72
Lancashirt	00	00	08	06	036	33	24	00	01	10
Durham	01	01	05	04	062	11	26	00	00	21
Westmorland	00	00	04	06	026	08	15	00	02	19
Cumberland	01	01	08	15	058	20	30	00	03	08
Northumbrland	00	00	11	12	049	21	16	00	01	08
Monmouth	00	00	06	07	142	15	14	01	00	08
Glamorgate	00	01	07	12	151	16	06	00	00	05
Radnor	00	00	04	05	043	13	05	00	03	00
Brecknok	00	00	03	04	070	27	13	00	00	02
Cardigan	00	00	04	00	077	26	09	00	0½	00
Carmarthin	00	00	06	04	051	20	16	00	00	02
Pembrok	00	01	06	05	142	06	07	00	02	03
Montgomery	00	00	06	03	042	28	06	00	00	00
Merionidsh	00	00	03	02	034	26	07	00	00	00
Denbigh	00	00	03	03	053	24	06	00	00	06
Flint shire	00	01	03	04	024	04	02	00	00	02
Argleſey	00	00	03	00	085	08	02	00	00	00
Cabrarvon	00	01	05	03	073	17	06	00	00	00
The totall Summe, of this Catalogue is 52 Shires.	25 Cities	24 Bishoprickes	663 Market Townes	186 Castles	9726 Parishe Churches	555 Rivers	918 Bridges	37 Chases	68 Forrests	781 Parkes.

The General of Great *BRITAIN.*

CHAPTER I.

HE State of every Kingdome well managed by prudent government, ſeems to me to repreſent a humane Body, guided by the ſoveraignty of the *Reaſonable Soul*: the Country and land it ſelf repreſenting the one, the Actions and State-Affaires the other. Sith therefore the excellencies of the whole are but imperfectly laid open, where either of theſe Parts is defective, our intendment is to take a view as well of the outward Body and Lineaments of the now flouriſhing Britiſh *Monarchy* (the Iſlands) Kingdomes and Provinces thereof in actual poſſeſſion, (for with others, no leſs juſtly claimed in the Continent, we meddle not) which ſhall be the content of our firſt or *Chorographical Tome*, containing the four firſt Books of this our *Theatre*: as alſo of its ſucceſſive government and vital actions of State, which ſhall be our ſecond or *Hiſtorical Tome*, containing the five laſt Books. And here firſt we will (by example of the beſt Anatomiſts) propoſe to view the *whole Body* and *Monarchy* entire (as far as conveniently we could compriſe it) and after will diſſect and lay open the particular Members, Veines, and Joynts, (I mean the ſhires, Rivers, Cities, and Towns) with ſuch things as ſhall occur moſt worthy our regard, and moſt behoveful for our uſe.

(2) The Iſland of *Great Britain* (which with her adjoyning Iſles is here firſt preſented) containeth the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and is of many accounted the greateſt Iſland in the *World*, though *Juſtus Lypſius* gives that praiſe to *Cuba* in *America*, as the Oriental Navigators do unto *Sumatra* (taken for *Ptolomy's Taprobana*) or to *Madagaſcar*, the Iſland of S. *Laurence*, both which are near unto, or under the Equinoctial line; in which we will not contend: as pleaſing our ſelves with

YORK Shire
DVNELMENSIS EPISCOPATVS PARS
WEST MORLANDIÆ PARS
THE WEST RIDING
NORTH RIDING
EST RIDING
LANCASTRIÆ PARS
OCEANVS
Lincolniae pars
Hausegarthe
Sebarbrough
The toure
Flamborough head
Abborn chapell
Hornsey beck
Mapleton
Newton
The sprun head
Grimsby
Milliaria Anglica
5
10
15
38

with her other praiſes greater than her *Greatneſs*: yet with this honour alſo, that is was (without queſtion) the greateſt Iſland of the *Romane World*, and for any thing yet certainly known, of all the reſt. Concerning whoſe poſiture in reſpect of *Heaven*, *Lucretius* (the firſt of the Latine Writers that names *Britain*) ſeemeth to place it in the ſame Parallel with *Pontus*, where he ſaith:

Nam quid Britannum cælum differre putamus, &c.
What differs Britains Heaven from that of Nile?
Or Pontus welkin, from Gades warmer Ile?

In which, by a certain croſs compariſon, he oppoſeth two likes againſt two unlikes, *Britain* and *Pontus* againſt *Egypt* and *Gades*. But to ſeek into profound Antiquity, rather than preſent practiſe, for matters in which *Uſe makes perfectneſs*, were to affect the giving light by ſhadows, rather than by Sun-ſhine.

(3) It is by experience found to lie included from the degree ſixtie, and thirtie ſcruples of Latitude, and for longitude extended from the 13. degree, and 20. minutes, unto the 22. and 50. minutes, according to the obſervation of *Mercator*. It hath *Britain*, *Normandy*, and other parts of *France* upon the South; the *Lower Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Norway* upon the Eaſt; the Iſles of *Orkney* and the *Deucaledonian Sea*, upon the North; the *Hebrides* upon the Weſt, and from it all other Iſlands and Ilets, which do ſcatteredly inviron it, and ſhelter themſelves (as it were) under the ſhadow of *Great Albion* (another name of this famous Iſland) are alſo accounted Brittaniſh, and are therefore here deſcribed all together.

(4) *Britain* thus ſeated in the Ocean hath her praiſes, not only in the preſent ſenſe, and uſe of her commodities, but alſo in thoſe honourable Eulogies, which the learneſt of *Antiquaries* hath collected out of the nobleſt Authors, that he ſcarce ſeemeth to have left any gleanings: neither will we tranſplant them out of his flouriſhing Gardens, but as neceſſity compels, ſith nothing can be further or otherwiſe better ſaid.

(5) That

(5) That *Britain* therefore is the Seas High *Admiral*, is famouſly known: and the *Fortunate Iſland* ſuppoſed by ſome, as *Robert* of *Amesbury* doth ſhew: whoſe aire is more temperate (ſaith *Cæſar*) then *France*; whoſe ſoyl bringeth forth all grain in abundance, ſaith *Tacitus*; whoſe Seas produce orient Pearl, ſaith *Suetonius*; whoſe Fields are the ſeat of a Summer Queen, ſaith *Orpheus*; her wildeſt parts free from wild Beaſts, ſaith the ancient *Panegyrick*, and her chief City worthily named *Auguſta*, as ſaith *Ammianus*: So as we may truly ſay with the royal *Pſamiſt*, *Our lines are fallen in pleaſant places, yea, we have a fair inheritance.* Which whatſoever by the goodneſs of God, and induſtry of man it is now, yet our Engliſh *Poet* hath truly deſcribed unto us the firſt face thereof, thus;

The Land which warlike Britains *now poſſeſs,*
And therein have their mighty Empires rais'd,
In ancient times was ſavage Wilderneſs,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unpraiſ'd.

(6) And albeit the Ocean doth at this preſent thruſt it ſelf between *Dover* and *Calis*, dividing them with a deep and vaſt entrenchment; ſo that *Britain* thereby is of a ſuppoſed *Peniſle* made an Iſland, yet divers have ſtifly held, that once it was joyned by an arme of land to the Continent of *Gallia*. To which opinion *Spencer* farther alluding, thus cloſeth his Stanza.

Ne was it Iſland then, ne was it paiſde
Amid the Ocean waves, ne was it ſought
Of Merchants farre, for profits therein praſde,
But was all deſolate, and of ſome thought
By Sea to have been from the Celtick Mainland brought

Which as a matter meerly conjectural (becauſe it is not plain that there were no Iſlands nor hills before

before *Noahs* floud) I leave at large: *Virgil* surely (of all Poets the most learned) when describing the Shield which *Vulcan* forged (in *Virgils* brain) for *Æneas*, he calls the *Morini* (people about *Calis*) *the outmost men*, doth onely mean that they were Westward, the furthest Inhabitants upon the Continent, signifying that *Britain* as being an Island, lay out of the world: but yet not out of the knowledge of men, for the Commodities thereof invited the famous Greek Colonies of Merchants, which dwelt at *Marsilia* in *France*, to venture hither, as hath been well observed out of *Strabo*.

(7) And as *Julius Cæsar* was the first Romane which ever gave an attempt to conquer it, so will we close its praises with a late Epigram, concerning the outward face of the Isle, and the motive of *Cæsars* coming.

Albionis *verteæ frondoso crine superbus.*
Arboreas frondes plurimus ales habet.
Gramineam Montes & fundunt pascua pubem;
Et carpunt, circum pascua, gramen oves:
Sed Latii *caruit potioribus Insula donis,*
Victori potior Gloria ni Latio.

Albions *high tops her woody locks far shaw,*
With Quiers of chanting Birds these Woods resounding.
Her Downs and Meadows clad in verdant hew,
Meadows and Downs with Flocks and Heards abounding.
Latium *had greater Wealth, yet* Cæsar *thought,*
To British *Glory,* Latiums *Wealth worth nought.*

(8) The diviſion of *Britain* concerning the government and Territories thereof, at ſuch time as *Cæſar* here arrived, doth not ſufficiently appear. *Cæſar* himſelf makes ſo ſparing mention therein, that we have little cauſe to believe *Florus*, where he makes *Livie* ſay, that after *Cæſar* had ſlain an huge multitude of *Britanes*, he *ſubdued the reſidue of the Iſle*; but rather with exquiſite *Horace*, that he did not at all touch them, as the word *inſultat* doth in him purport.

(9) Kings they were, and therefore that diviſion which was here in *Cæſars* time, was into *Kingdoms*: the old names of whole Nations, as alſo the knowledge of their ſeveral abodes, hidden under the rubbiſh of ſo many ages, have of late with infinite labours and exquiſite judgement, been probably reſtored and abounded; yet that no mans expectation and deſire be too much fruſtrated, reaſon wills that we briefly ſet forth ſuch diviſions of the Land, as many repute not ancient only, but authentick.

(10) Our ſeeming ancient Hiſtorians begin it at *Brute*, who to every of his three ſons gave a part called preſently after their names; as *Loegria* to *Locrine* his eldeſt ſon; *Cambria* to *Camber* his ſecond ſon; and *Albania* to *Albanact* his third ſon: And doubtleſs, if there had been more Nations of fame in this Iſland, *Brute* ſhould have had more ſons fathered on him; which conceit ſome aſcribe to *Monmouth*'s holding that before him it was never ſo divided.

(11) *Ptolomy* naming *Britain* the *Great* and the *Leſs*, hath been by ſome miſtaken, as ſo dividing this Iſland into two parts; But his proportion and diſtance from the *Æquator*, compared with his Geographical deſcription will evince, that he calleth this our Iſland *Great Britain*, and *Ireland Britain the Leſs*.

(12) Howbeit ſome later do make indeed the South and more Champion to be called *Great Britain*, and the North more Mountainous, *Britain the leſs*; whoſe Inhabitants anciently were diſtinguiſhed into the *Mojatæ*, and *Caledonii*, and now by the *Scots* are into *Heighlandmen*, and *Lawlandmen*,

men. But that *Northerne* clime being more piercing for the *Romane* conſtitutions, and *leſs profitable or fruitful*, they ſet their bounds not far from *Edenburgh*, and altogether neglected the other parts more Northward.

(13) This nearer part of *Britain* they then divided into two parts; for the more Southern tract, together with *Wales*, *Dio* termeth the *Higher*, and that more Northward the *Lower*, as by the ſeats of their Legions doth appear; for the ſecond *Legion Auguſta* (which kept at *Caerleon* in *South Wales*) and the twentieth called *Victrix*, (which remained at *Cheſter*) he placeth in the *Higher Britaine*: but the ſixt *Legion* ſirnamed alſo *Victrix*, reſident at *Yorke*, ſerved (as he writeth) in the *Lower Britaine*; which diviſion, as ſeemeth, was made by *Severus* the Emperour, who having vanquiſhed *Albinus*, General of the *Britains*, and reduced their State under his obedience, divided the government thereof into two Provinces, and placed two Prefects over the ſame.

(14) After this again the *Romanes* did apportion *Britain* into three parts, whoſe limits our *great Antiquary* aſſigneth by the ancient *Archiepiſcopal* Seats, grounding his conjecture on the ſaying of Pope *Lucius*, who affirmeth that the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions of the Chriſtians, accorded with the precincts of the Romane *Magiſtrates*, and that their Archbiſhops had their Sees in thoſe Cities wherein their Preſidents abode: ſo that the ancient Seats of the three Archbiſhops here, being *London* in the Eaſt, *Caerleon* in the Weſt, and *York* in the *North*; *Londons* Dioceſs (as ſeemeth) made *Britaine prima*, *Caerleon Britaine ſecunda*; and *York*, *Maxima Cæſarienſis*.

(15) But in the next age, when the power of their Preſidents began to grow over great, they again divided *Britain* into five parts, adding to the three former *Valentia* and *Flavia Cæſarienſis*: the firſt of which two ſeemeth to have been the Northerly part of *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, recovered from the *Picts* and *Scots* by *Theodoſius* the General under *Valence* the Emperour, and in honour of him named *Valentia*: and *Flavia* may be conjectured to receive the name from *Flavius* the Emperour (ſon of *Theodoſius*) for that we read not of the name *Britaine Flavia*, before his time. (16)

(16) So theſe five partitions had their limits aſſigned after this manner: *Britaine prima* contained thoſe coaſts that lay betwixt *Thameſis*, the *Severne*, and the *Britiſh Sea*: *Britaine ſecunda* extended from *Severne* unto the *Iriſh* Seas, containing the Countrey that we now call *Wales*: *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, was that which lay betwixt the Rivers *Humber* and *Tyne*: and *Valentia* from the ſaid River, and *Picts wall* reached unto the Rampire near *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*, the farthеſt part that the *Romanes* poſſeſſed when this diviſion was in uſe. For the ſeveral people inhabiting all thoſe parts, with their ancient Names and Borders (whether deſigned by the *Romanes*, or the old *Britaines*) together with our modern *Names* and *Shires*, anſwerable to each of them, we will refer you to the Tables thereof elſewhere.

(17) This whole Province of *Britaine*, as in our Hiſtory ſhall appear, was highly eſteemed of the Emperours themſelves, aſſuming as a glorious ſurname *Britannicus*: coming thither in perſon over thoſe dangerous and ſcarce known Seas; here marrying, living, and dying; enacting here Laws for the whole Empire, and giving to thoſe Captains that ſerved here, many enſigns of great honour; yea *Claudius* gave *Plautius* (the firſt Prefect of that Province) the right hand, as he accompanied him in his Triumph; and his own Triumph of *Britaine* was ſet out with ſuch magnificence, that the Provinces brought in golden Crowes of great weight, the Governours commanded to attend, and the very Captains permitted to be preſent at the ſame: A Naval Coronet was fixed upon a pinnacle of his Palace, Arches and Trophies were raiſed in *Rome*, and himſelf on his aged knees mounted the ſtaires into the Capitol, ſupported by his two ſons in Law: ſo great a joy conceived he in himſelf for the Conqueſt of ſome ſmall portion of *Britaine*.

(18) Now the *Romans* found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their ſucceſs, with the Names, the Inhabitants, Manners, and Reſiſters, I leave to be purſued in the following Hiſtories: and will only now ſhew thee theſe three Kingdoms, that are (in preſent) the chief Bodies of *Great Britains Monarchy*; two of which (*Scotland* and *Ireland*) ſhall in their due places have their farther and more particular Deſcriptions.

Englands

THE KINGDOME OF ENGLAND
The German Ocean
Part of Scotland
PART OF IRELAND
The Angle sey
Irish Sea
Man Isle
Wight
Knokfergus
Arglas
Dundalek
Drogdagh
Dublin
Caryck
Waterford
Barwick
Warkworth C.
Bottel C.
Newcastle
Durasme
Wilton
Whitby
Kilham
Waxham
Grimsby
Sulton
Burnham
Yarmouth
Waldarfwyk
Ipswiche
Texel
Alcmaer
Egmont
Leyden
Zirixzee
Middelburg
Ghendt
Greuelings
Gales
Antwerpen
Newport
Newburg
Newin
Dolgelle
Machenlet
Cardigan
S. Davids
Penbrok
Penard C.
S. Donets
Ilfracombe
Stratton
Padstow
Helston
Sorlings
The Landes end
7. Stones
Gulfe
Carmarthin
Llangadok
Monmouth
Hereford
Bedford
Cambridge
Thetford
Dowham
Norwich
Lyon
Lincoln
Newport
Bristol
Bathe
Wilton
Sarum
Rochester
Lyd
Sheerne
Chichester
Canterbury
Oxford
Glocester
Warwick
Coventre
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Montgomery
Chester
Mansfield
Manchester
Kirkham
Lancaster
Darlington
Kendal
Egremont
Wirkinton
Millum
Ulverston
Kirkby
Meales
Hale
Kirkham
Hexham
Carlisle
Anan
Garleis
Dalkeith
Dundalk
Ruthin Cas
Knoxfergus
The Scale of Miles
45
99

ENGLANDS General Deſcription.

CHAPTER II.

THE *Saxons* glory now near to expire, by his appointment who holdeth both times and Kingdomes in his all-ordering hand; their own ſwords being the Inſtruments, and the *Danes* the mauls that beat their beautifull Diadem into pieces; the *Normans* a ſtirring Nation, (neither expected, nor much feared) under the leading of *William* their Duke, and encouragement of the *Roman* Biſhop (an uſual promoter here of broken titles) made hither ſuddenly into *England*, who in one only battel, with the title of his ſword and ſlaughter of *Herold*, ſet the imperial Crown thereof upon his own head: which no ſooner was done, but the *Engliſh* went down, and the *Normans* lording it, became *Owners of thoſe Cities which themſelves never built, poſſeſſed thoſe Vineyards which they never planted; drank of thoſe Wells which they never had digged; and inhabited thoſe Houſes, filled with riches, for which they never had laboured*: for they found it to be as *the land whereupon the Lord ſet his eye, even from the beginning to the end of the year*: not only *drinking water of the rain of Heaven*, but having alſo *rivers of waters and fountains in her valleys, and without all ſcarcitie, whoſe ſtones are iron, and out of whoſe mountains is digged braſs.* This made them more reſolute at firſt to ſettle themſelves in this faireſt and fruitfulleſt part of the Iſland; the conquerour uſing all policy, both Martial and Civil, to plant his poſterity here for ever. How he found the Land governed we ſhewed in the *Heptarchy*; but his reſtleſs thoughts were not contented with conquering the Nation and their Land, unleſs he alſo overcame their very *Cuſtomes, Lawes*, and *Language*.

(2) Touching the diſtribution of the Kingdome, whereas other Kings before him made uſe of it, chiefly for the good of the people, and better miniſtring of Juſtice, he made uſe of it, to know the wealth of his Subjects, and to enrich his Coffers; for *he cauſed a deſcription to be made of all England, how*

how much Land every one of his Barons poſſeſſed, how many Knights fees, how many Plow-lands, how many in villanage, how many head of beaſts, yea, how much ready money every man, from the greateſt to the leaſt, did poſſeſs, and what rents might be made of every mans poſſeſſion: the Book of which inquiſition (yet in the Exchequer) was called *Doomeſday*, for the generality of that Judgement on all the Land: Whereunto we may add his other diſtribution of this Land (worſe than any former) when *thruſting the Engliſh out of their poſſeſſions, he diſtributed their inheritances to his Souldiers; yet ſo, that all ſhould be held of the King, as of the only true Lord and poſſeſſor.*

(3.) For the Laws by which he meant to govern, he held one excellent rule and purpoſe, which was, that *a people ought to be ruled by Lawes written and certain*: for otherwiſe new Judges would ſtill bring new Judgements: and therefore he cauſed *twelve to be choſen out of every County, which ſhould on their oath, without inclining one way or other, neither adding nor detracting, open unto him all their ancient Lawes and Cuſtomes.* By whoſe relation underſtanding that three ſorts of Lawes formerly were in the Land, *Merchelenage, Weſt-Saxonlage, Dane lage*; he had preferred theſe laſt, (himſelf and people being anciently derived from thoſe Northern people) had not all the Barons bewayling to the King, *how grievous it was for a Land to be judged by thoſe Laws which they underſtood not*, altered his reſolute purpoſe: yet in bringing in the ſtrange forms of *Norman* Proceſſe, and pleading in the *French* tongue, (which continued till *Edward* the thirds time) that grievance was but ſlenderly prevented. So likewiſe did he much alter the old Courts of Juſtice, where theſe Lawes ſhould be miniſtred: but whereas the ancient Kings of *England*, according to *Moſes* his example, ſate in perſon in the ſeat of Juſtice, to right the greater affairs of their Subjects, as *William Lambert* ſheweth in King *Alfred*, *Edgar*, *Canutus*, &c. and proves out of the Kings Oath out of *Erdſton*, *Britain*, *Saxon Lawes*, &c. King *William* not only continued this: but beſides erected ſome other Courts of Juſtice, as the Exchequer, and certain Courts and Seſſions to be held foure times every year: appointing

pointing both Judges (ſome to hear cauſes, others to whom appeals ſhould be made, but none from them) and alſo *Præfects to look to good orders.* Thoſe laſt *Polydor* calleth *Juſtices of Peace*; but their inſtitution ſeems to be far later: and no leſs is his errour on the otherſide, in ſaying the Conquerour firſt inſtituted Sheriffs, and the trial by twelve men, which were both ancienter.

(4) And becauſe the Conquerour, for honour of Biſhops, cauſed them to remove from ſmall obſcure places to Cities of more renown; we have therefore reſerved to this laſt place that diviſion of this Kingdome, which is according to *Juriſdiction Epiſcopal.* Formerly in the year of ſalvation, 636. *Honorius* the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, firſt divided *England* into Pariſhes, which at this day are contained under their ſeveral *Dioceſans*, and theſe again under their two *Metropolitanes* (*Canterbury* and *York*) in manner following.

CANTERBURY.

Biſhopricks.	Counties.	Pariſhes.
Canterbury.	*Kent.*	257.
Rocheſter.	*Eſſex.*	98.
London.	*Middleſex.*	
	Hertford-ſhire part.	623.

Lincoln.

Biſhopricks.	Counties.	Pariſhes.
Lincoln.	*Lincolnſhire.* *Leiceſterſhire.* *Huntington.* *Bedford-ſhire.* *Buckingham-ſhire.* *Hertford-ſhire part.*	1255.
Chicheſter.	*Hertford-ſhire.* *Suſſex.*	250.
Wincheſter.	*Hantſhire.* *Surrey.* *Wight Iſle.* *Gerneſey Iſle.* *Jerſey Iſle.*	362.
Saliſbury.	*Wilt-ſhire.* *Bark-ſhire.*	248.
Exeter.	*Devon-ſhire.* *Corne-wall.*	604.

Bishopricks	Counties.	Parishes.
Bath and Wells.	*Somerset-shire.*	388.
Glouceſter.	*Glouceſter-ſhire.*	267.
Worceſter.	*Worceſter-ſhire.* *Warwick-ſhire.*	241.
Litchfield and Coventry.	*Warwick-ſhire part.* *Stafford-ſhire.* *Derby-ſhire.* *Shrop-ſhire part.*	557.
Hereford.	*Shrop-ſhire part.* *Hereford-ſhire.*	313.
Ely.	*Cambridge-ſhire.* *Ely Iſle.*	141.
Norwich.	*Norfolke.* *Suffolk.*	1641.

Oxford.

Septentrio.
DEUCALEDONIUS
CANTIRE.
OCEANUS.
Iles and stakes of Aran
Cladagh bay
Slyght haven
Fanne Silver hill
Ramolan
Kilmakrenan
Donel
New caſt.
Kilmore caſt
Kapa
C. Fini
Clanboy
Lough Foyle
Mt. Dore
Lemeuen
Banna flu.
Celrams
Dunſeril
Glanarm
Clane Boy
Glenarum
Calbeg
Red caſt
Gallagham
Slewe Sture
old caſtel
O Cane
Bale wolley bay
C. Hone
Terlough Leſky
Tyrone
Slew Gallen
Mt. Dungal
Patrikes Purgatory
Lough Eagh
Mc Laganda
Kilkerrygus
Dunbras
C. Shyn
Dunneganan
Mc Patrick
Belesk
Sligo
Clones
Clone Charon
Killaloy
Athlone
Ardaghan
Dundalk
Kildare
Aglas
Rahaſeeke
Carlingford
Temlet
Ulſter
English Miles
L. Sloky
L. Foyle
L. Erne
L. Oughter
L. Sken
63

The Province of ULSTER.

CHAPTER V.

THis Province, called by our *Welsh Britains Ultw*, in *Irish Cui Guilly*, in *Latine Ultonia*, and *Ulidia*, in *English Ulster*; on the North is divided by a narrow Sea from *Scotland*; Southward it extends it self to *Connagh* and *Leinster*; the East part lyeth upon the *Irish* Sea; and the West part is continually beaten with the boysterous rage of the main West Ocean. This Province and furthest part of *Ireland*, affronteth the *Scottish Islands*, which are called the *Hebrides*, and are scattered in the Seas between both Kingdoms; whose Inhabitants at this day is the *Irish Scot*, successour of the old *Scythian*.

(2) The form thereof is round, reaching in length from *Coldagh* Haven in the North to *Kilmore* in her South, near an hundred miles; and in breadth from *Black-Abbey* in her East, to *Calebegh* point in her West, one hundred thirty and odd miles: The whole in circumference, about four hundred and twenty miles.

(3) This Country seldom feeleth any unseasonable extremities, the quick and flexible Winds cooling the heat of Summer, and soft and gentle Showers mollifie the hardness of the Winter. Briefly, the frozen nor torrid Zone have not here any usurpation; the clouds in the air very sweet and pleasant, yea, and when they are most impure, are not unwholsome, nor of long continuance, the rough winds holding them in continual agitation.

(4) This equal temperature causeth the ground to bring forth great store of several Trees, both fit for building, and bearing of fruit; plentiful of Grass for the feeding of Cattel, and is abundantly furnished with Horses, Sheep, and Oxen; the Rivers likewise pay double tribute, deep enough to carry Vessels either for pleasure or profit, and Fish great store, both for their own uses, and commodity of others.

others. *Salmon* in some Rivers of this County abound more in number than in any River of *Europe*. To speak (in general) though in some places it be somewhat barren, troubled with Loughs, Lakes, and thick Woods, yet it is every where fresh, and full of Cattel and Forrage, ready at all times to answer the husbandmans pains. But Nature is there so little beholding to Art or Industry, that the various shew upon Banks, the Shady Groves, the Green Meadows, hanging Hills, and fields fit for Corn, (if they were manured) do seem to be angry with their Inhabitants for suffering all to grow wild and barbarous, through their own negligence.

(5) This Country in *Ptolomies* daies was wholly possessed by the *Voluntii*, *Darni*, *Robogdii*, and *Erdini*, who branched and spread themselves into the several parts of that Island.

(6) The people of this Province were accustomed in controversies and solemn protestations to swear by S. *Patricks Staffe*, which oath they feared more to break, than if they had sworn by the holy *Evangelist*. Their ancient custom in making their King, was this: A white Cow was taken, which the King must kill, and seeth the same in water whole, then must he bathe himself therein stark naked; and sitting in the Caldron wherein it was sod, accompanied with his people round about him, he and they used to eat the flesh and drink the broath wherein he sate, without cup, or dish, or use of hand. How far these prescriptions and customes were different from the conformities of other civil Monarchies, we may well perceive by these and other like observations of those gross times: and as yet they are more barbarous than is any other part of the Island besides.

(7) Historians relating of *Ireland*, tell of several Islands in the several Provinces: some full of Angels, some full of Devils; some for Male only, some for Female; some where none may live; some where none can dye; and such effects of trees, stones, and waters, that a man (but of easie conceit) may well esteem them as heedless as uncertain. So also S. *Patricks* Purgatory (a thing of much note in the Tract of this Province) is a vault or narrow cave in the ground, near a Lake (called *Erne*

Liffer) much ſpoken of, by reaſon of (I wot not what) fearful walking ſpirits and dreadful apparitions, or rather ſome religious horror) which (as ſome ridiculouſly dream) was digg'd by *Ulyſſes* when he went down to parley with thoſe in hell. This is the Cave which the Inhabitants in theſe dayes call *Ellan u Fruzadoiy*, that is, *The Iſle of Purgatory*, and S. *Patricks Purgatory*; for ſome perſons, leſs devout than credulous, affirm that S. *Patrick* (or rather *Patricius Secundus*, an holy Abbot of that name) labouring the converſion of the people of this Province, and much inforcing the life to come, they replyed contemptuouſly unto him, that unleſs they ſaw proofs of thoſe joyes and pains he preached, they would not loſe the poſſeſſion of their preſent pleaſures, in hope or fear of things to come, they wiſt not when. Whereupon (as they ſay) he obtained at Gods hands by earneſt prayer, that the puniſhments and torments which the godleſs are to ſuffer after this life, might be there preſented to the eye, that ſo he might more eaſily root out the ſins and Heatheniſh Errours, that ſtuck ſo faſt in the hearts of the *Iriſh*. But touching the credit hereof (although common fame, and ſome records do utter it) I neither will urge the beliefe, nor regard, ſeeing it is no Article of our Creed.

(8) Matters memorable within this Province are theſe: firſt, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* were wont to be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in regard of the Primacy which they had in this Country untill ſuch time as *John Papirio* a Cardinal was ſent thither from Pope *Eugenius* the fourth, to reform Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline in this Iſland, which was then grown ſo looſe, that there were tranſlations, and pluralities of Biſhops, according to the will and pleaſure of the Metropolitan. Alſo that the *Iriſh men* were accuſtomed to leave and forſake their wedded wives at their own free-wills, whereof *Lanfranck* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* complained unto *Therdelnac* a King of *Ireland*. And had not this Nation been corrupted with this vice, even unto theſe our dayes; both the right of lineal ſucceſſion had been more certain among them, and the Gentry and Commonalty had not in ſuch cruelties imbrued themſelves, with ſuch effuſion of their own kindreds bloud, about their Inheritances and legitimation.

(9) The

(9) The principal Town in this Tract is *Armagh*, near unto the River *Kalin*, which (albeit it maketh a poor shew) is the *Archiepiscopal See* and *Metropolitan* of the whole Island. Before Saint *Patrick* had built there a fair City, for site, form, quantity, and compass, modelled out (as he saith) by the appointment and direction of Angels, this place was named *Drumsalrich*; the *Irish* tell much that it received the name of Queen *Armacha*: but the better opinions are, that it is the same which *Bede* calleth *Dearmach*, and out of the *Scottish* and *Irish* Language interpreteth it, *The Field of Oaks*. Here (as S. *Bernard* writeth) S. *Patrick* the Apostle of *Ireland* ruled (in his life time, and rested after death: in honour of whom it was of such venerable estimation in old time; that not only Bishops and Priests, but Kings also and Princes were (in general) subject to the Metropolitan thereof in all obedience, and to his government alone. Among the Archbishops of this Province, S. *Malachy* is famoused, who first prohibited Priests marriage in *Ireland*, and (as S. *Bernard* saith who wrote his life at large) borrowed no more of the native barbarousness of that County, than Sea-fishes do saltness of the Seas. Also *Richard Fitz-Ralph* (commonly called *Armachanus*) is of famous memory, who turned the edge of his style, about the year 1355. began to oppose his opinion against the order of *Mendicant Fryers*, as detesting in Christians such voluntary begging. The chief Fort in this Tract is *Enis Kelling*, defended by the Rebels in the year 1593. and won by *Dowdal* a most valiant Captain: near unto which is a great downfall of water, termed, *The Salmon Leap*: of which there is a common speech current among the Inhabitants, that it was once firm ground, very populous, and well husbanded with tillage; till it was suddenly over flown with water, and turned into a Lake, for some filthy abominable acts of the people against Nature committed with Beasts.

(10) The places of Religion, sequestred from other worldly services, and consecrated to holy purposes, erected in this Province, were: The Abbey which sheweth it self at *Donegal*: The Monastery of *Deryo*, where the *Irish* Rebel *Shan O Neal* received such an overthrow (by *Edward Randolph*, renowned

renowned for his ſervice in the behalf of his Country) that he could never after recover the loſs he ſuſtained at that time: The Monaſtery near unto the River *Liffer*: The famous Monaſtery at the Bay of *Knockfergus*, of the ſame inſtitution, name and order, as was that ancient Abbey in *England*, near unto *Cheſter*, called *Banchor*: Alſo *Melliſoat* Abbey, founded by *Donald* a King of *Uriel*, and much commended by S. *Bernard*: And laſtly, the moſt renowned Monaſtery, built at *Armagh* in the year of our Salvation 610. out of which very many Monaſteries were afterwards propagated both in *Britain* and *Ireland*. Theſe places were far and near frequented and ſought unto by great confluences of *Pilgrims*, till Time proved their devotions to be erronious, and the pure light of the word revealed, opening the eyes of their underſtanding, hath taught them to ſhake off the ſhame of ſuch Superſtitions.

(11) That the people of this County might be kept within the bounds of their duty, this Province hath been ſecured with fifty ſix Caſtles and Forts; and for trade of commerce, nine Market-Towns appointed, being divided into theſe Counties enſuing:

Counties.				
Dunghall, or *Tyr-connel*.	*Nether Tyrone*,	*Monaghan*.	*Downe*.
	Fermanagh.	*Colrane*.	*Armagh*.
Upper Tyrone.	*Cavan*.	*Antrim*.	*Lough*.

FINIS.

The *Table* to find the *Maps* as appeareth by *Folio*.

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Suſſex. 4
Surrey. 5
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Cornwall. 10
Sommerſetſhire. 11
Wiltſhire. 12
Barkſhire. 13
Middleſex. 14
Eſſex County. 15
Suffolke. 16
Norfolke. 17
Cambridgeſhire. 18
Hartfordſhire. 19
Bedfordſhire. 20
Buckinghamſhire. 21
Oxfordſhire. 22
Glocesterſhire. 23
Herefordſhire. 24
Worceſterſhire. 25
Warwickſhire. 26
Northamptonſhire. 27
Huntingtonſhire. 28
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Leiceſterſhire. 30
Lincolnſhire. 31
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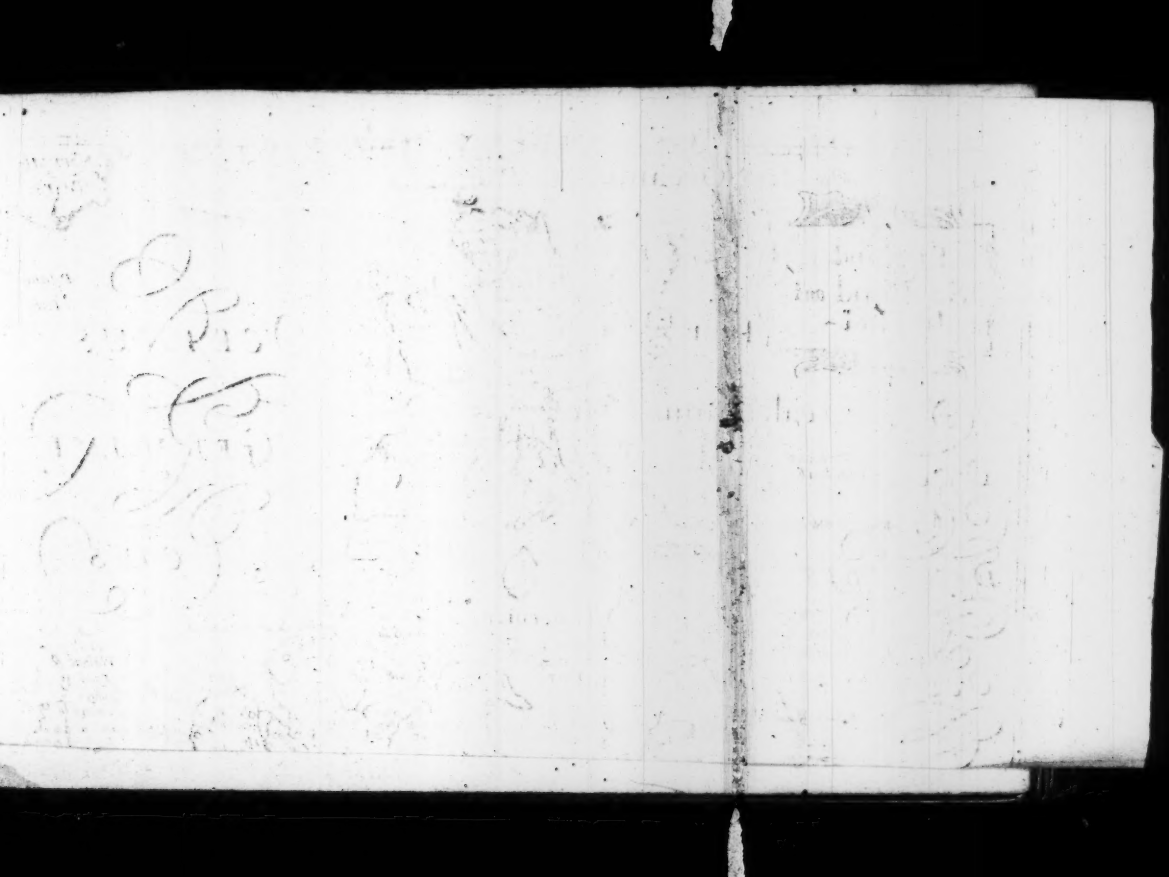
Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
Oxford.	*Oxford-shire.*	195.
Peterborow.	*Northampton.* *Rutland-shire.*	293.
Bristow.	*Dorset-shire.* *Glamorgan.*	236.
Landaffe.	*Monmouth-shire.* *Brecknock-shire.* *Radnor-shire.*	177.
S. David.	*Pembroke-shire.* *Caermarden.*	308.
Bangor.	*Caernarvon-shire.* *Angleſey Iſle.* *Merioneth-shire.* *Denbigh-shire.*	107.

S. *Aſaph*

Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
S. Asaph.	Deven-shire part. Flint-shire part.	121.
	YORK.	
York.	York-shire. Nottingham-shire.	581.
Chester.	Cheshire. Richmond-shire. Cumberland part. Lanca-shire. Flint part.	256.
Carlile.	Cumberland part. Westmorland.	93.
Durham.	Durham. Northumberland.	135.

Sodor.



England Scotland and Ireland
Oceanus
Norvvgiæ Pars.
Danie Pars
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
Deu:
caledonius
OCCI:
DENTALIS
OCEANUS
Hibernicum
Mare
VERGIVIUS OCEANUS
Oceanus Britannicus
Germaniæ
Gallie Pars
Inferi:
Pars
Scotia
Ireland
England
Wales
Dublyn
Londo
Rams head
Arran Ins
S Helena head
Rilton
Scurbrough
Kilham
the Sprumhead
Amelant
Scelling
Violant
Texel
Vlieland
Harmouth
Yarmouth
Waldrefwick
Harwich
Cambridge
Oxford
Northampton
Leicester
Warwick
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Chester
Lancaster
Yorke
Durham
Carlisle
Barwick
Northam
Bambrug
Edynburg
Dunbar
Berwick
Montrose
Aberdene
Brechin
S Andreas
Tarbart
Dunbrit
Cathnes
Orkney
Shetland
Lewis
Rona
Radamis
Lewis I.
S Clement
Kirkwal
S Maria
S Nicolas
Finlater C
Elgin
Fluerness
Inverne
Dunkeld
Perth
Striveling
Dumbarton
Glasgow
Air
Dumfris
Edenburgh
Tarbart
Mull
Ila
Jura
Arran
Bute
Cantire
Lough Foyle
Dundalk
Drogheda
Dublin
Kildare
Wexford
Waterford
Limerick
Galway
Clare
Tipperary
Kilkenny
Corke
Kinsale
Cashel
Ardmagh
Tirone
Donegal
Sligo
Mayo
Connaught
Munster
Leinster
Ulster
Meath
Kildare
Carlingford
Arklow
Glasnarik
Carik
Bantry
Cape Clear
Dingle
Tarbert
Kerry
Aran Ins
Bofe Wyffy
Brancy
C Rego
Great Isle
Kyllane
C Galley
Rolarion
B. Bofe.
Omahons Ta
C Clear
Lundye I.
7 Stones
Sybres Is.
Lofard point
Mil Anglica
Mil Germanica
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Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
Sodor.	*Man Island.*	17.
Total Bishopricks 27.		Parishes 9285.

(9) To speak nothing of these twenty eight Flamins the Priests of Idolatry, and the three Arch-Flamins, whose seats were at *London*, *Caerlion*, and *York*; all of them converted by King *Lucius* into Christian Bishops Sees: let us onely insist upon the three last, by the same King appointed to be Metropolitanes over the rest; among whom *London* is said to be chief; whose first Christian Archbishop was *Theon*, the builder of S *Peters* Church in *Cornhil* for his *Cathedral*, as by an ancient Table there hanging, was affirmed, and tradition to this day doth hold. Our *British* Historians do bring a succession of fifteen Arch-bishops, to have sate from his time unto the coming of the *Saxons*; whose last was *Vodine*, slain by King *Vortiger*, for reprehending his heathenish marriage with *Rowen*, the Daughter of *Hengist*. At what time began the misery of the Land, and of holy Religion,

gion, both which they laid waſte under their prophane feet: until *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, advanced Chriſtianity, and *Auguſtine* to the Arch-biſhoprick of *Canterbury*, when *London* under *Melitus* became ſubject to that See.

(6) At *Caerlion* upon *Viske* in the time of great *Arthur*, ſate *Dubritius*, a man excellently learned, and of an holy converſation; he had ſate Biſhop of *Landaffe* a long time, and with *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* Biſhops, greatly impugned the Palagian Hereſie, infecting at that time the Iſland very far, whoſe fame and integrity were ſuch, that he was made Archbiſhop of all *Wales*; but grown very old, he reſigned the ſame unto *Davia* his Diſciple, a man of greater birth, the greater auſterity of life, who by conſent of King *Arthur*, removed his Archbiſhops See unto *Menevia*, a place very ſolitary and meet for meditation: the miracles of the man (which are ſaid to be many) changed both the name of the place into his own, and robbed *Caerlion* of her Archiepiſcopal ſeat: This See of S. *Davids* (as in an ancient Regiſter belonging to that Church is recorded) had ſeven Biſhops Suffraganes ſubject unto it, which were *Exceter*, *Bathe*, *Hereford*, *Landaffe*, *Bangor*, S. *Aſaph*, and *Fernes* in *Ireland*: notwithſtanding, either for want of Pall, carried into *Britany* by Archbiſhop *Sampſon*, in a dangerous infection of ſickneſs, either by poverty or negligence, it loſt that juriſdiction, and in the dayes of King *Henry* the firſt, became ſubject to the See of *Canterbury*.

(7) *York* hath had better ſucceſs than either of the former, in retaining her original honour, though much impaired in her circuit, challenging to have been ſometime Metropolitane over all the Biſhops in *Scotland*; and although it was made equal in honour and power with *Canterbury*, by Pope *Gregory*, as *Beda* relateth, and had twelve ſuffragan Biſhopricks that owed obedience, onely four now acknowledge *York* their Metropolitane, but *Canterbury* the Superiour: for *William* the Conquerour thinking it dangerous to have two in like authority, leſt the one ſhould ſet on his Crown, and the other ſtrike it off, left *York* to be a Primate, but *Canterbury* only the Primate of all *England*.

(8) That

(8) That *Lichfield* was made an Archiepiſcopal See by Pope *Hadrian* the firſt, at the ſuit of *Offa* the great King of *Mercia*, is manifeſted by *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, unto whoſe Juriſdiction were aſſigned the Biſhopricks of *Wincheſter*, *Hereford*, *Leiceſter*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Helmham*, and *Dunwich*, and whoſe firſt and laſt Archbiſhop was *Aldwin*. That *Wincheſter* alſo had intended an Archiepiſcopal Pall, the ſame Author recordeth, when *Henry Bloys*, of the Bloud Royal, greatly contended with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for ſuperiority, under the pretence of being Cardinal *de Latere*: to him an Archiepiſcopal Pall was ſent, with power and authority over ſeven Churches, but he dying before that the deſign was done, the See of *Wincheſter* remained in ſubjection to *Canterbury*. And that (long before) the See of *Dorcheſter* by *Oxford*, had the Juriſdiction of an Archbiſhop, is apparent by thoſe Provinces that were under his Dioceſs, which were *Wincheſter*, *Oxford*, *Lincolne*, *Salisbury*, *Briſtow*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Cheſter*, and *Exceſter*; and the firſt Biſhop of this great circuit, *Berinus*, was called the Apoſtle and Biſhop of the Weſt *Saxons*: which in his next ſucceſſor was divided into two parts, *Wincheſter* and *Dorcheſter*, and not long after into *Lichfield*, *Sidnaceſter*, and *Legeciſter*, and laſtly, the See removed from *Dorcheſter* to *Lincoln*, as now it is. And thus far for the diviſion of this Realm, both Politick and Eccleſiaſtick, as it hath ſtood and ſtands at this day.

(9) But the whole Iſlands diviſion by moſt certain Record was anciently made, when *Julius Agricola* drew a trench or fortification upon that narrow ſpace of ground betwixt *Edenborough Frith*, and *Dunbretton Bay*, making the Southern part a Province unto the Romane Empire. Afterwards *Hadrian* the Emperour, ſeeing perhaps the Province too ſpacious to be well governed without great expenſe, drew back theſe limits almoſt fourſcore miles ſhorter, even to the mouth of the River *Tyne*, whence he fortified with a wall of admirable work unto *Carlile*, which ſtood the Lands border, while it ſtood as a *Romane* Province: yet the conquering *Saxons* did ſpread again over thoſe bounds, and (as ſeemeth) enlarged their government to that firſt Tract, as by this inſcription in a Stone Croſs ſtanding upon a Bridge over the water of *Frith*, appeareth.

I am a free Mark as Paſſengers may ken,
To Scots, to Britains, and to Engliſhmen.

(10) But afterward *William* the Conquerour, and *Malcolme* King of *Scotland*, falling to an agreement for their limits, arreared a Croſs upon *Stanemore*, where on the one ſide the portraiture and Armes of the King of *England* was ſculptured, and of the King of *Scots* on the other (a piece whereof is yet remaining there near to the Spittle) thence called the Rey-Croſs, there erected to be a Meare-ſtone to either Kingdome. His ſucceſſors alſo abolished the two partitions in the Weſt, whereby the *Welſh* became one Nation and Kingdome with the *Engliſh*. It is alſo ſaid that King *Stephen* to purchaſe friendſhip with the *Scotiſh Nation*, gave unto their King the County of *Cumberland*, who with it held both *Weſtmorland* and *Northumberland*; but as *Newbrigenſis* writeth, he reſtored them to King *Henry* the ſecond, wiſely conſidering his great power and right to thoſe parts.

(11) The laſt known borders were from the *Sulway* in the Weſt bay, along the *Cheviot* hills, unto the water of *Tweed* by *Barwick* in the Eaſt; to maintain which, on each part many Laws have been made, and many inrodes, robberies, and ſewdes practiſed; all which by the hand of God is cut off, and by the rightful ſucceſſion of King *James* our Soveraigne, who hath broken down the partition of this great Iſland, and made the extreames of two Kingdomes, the very midſt of his great united Empire.

LONDON
The Ile of Greane
The Ile of Sheppy
Blackhose
Grenwich
Erith
Bromley
Dartforde
Darent
Horton Kirby
Chisthurst
Farnyngham
Keston
Orpington
Shornham
Otford
Aylesford
Maidston
Brasted
Westram
Seuenok
Hadlow
Broxham
Tunbridge
Leigh
Penshurst
Heuer
Lamberhurst
Asherst
Rochester
Twnstall
Baumden
Frenstrd
Milsted
Sittingborn
Feuersham
Ospringe
Throughley
Leedes Castle
Hunton
Langley
Mollingborn
Yeamersham
Chilham
Kingston
Egerton
Wye
Elham
Willesborough
Selindge
Stanstrd
Dimmchurch
Orlestone
Ryelrying
Aggle
Eydle
Gusforde
Winchelsey
Brombill
Sandwich
Bridge
Barram
Douer
Lymin
Folkston
Dym church
Globes
Rumney
Stone
PARTE OF
SUS-
SEX
KENT
The Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

KENT.

CHAPTER III.

KENT, the firſt Province appearing in the South of this Kingdome, is bounded upon the North with the famous River *Thamiſis*, on the Eaſt with the *Germane Ocean*: on the South with *Suſſex* and the narrow Seas: and upon the Weſt with *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. The length thereof extended from *Langley* in the Weſt, unto *Ramſgate* Eaſtward in the Iſle of *Thanet*, is about 53. Engliſh miles. From *Rother* in the South, unto the Iſle of *Graine* Northward, the breadth is not much above 26. and the whole circumference about 160. miles,

(2) In forme it ſomewhat reſembleth the head of a Hammer or Battle-axe, and lieth corner-wiſe into the Sea; by *Strabo*, *Cæſar*, *Diodorus*, and *Ptolomy*, called *Cantium*, of *Cant*, or *Canton*, an *Angle* or *Corner*: either of *Cuine* a *Britiſh* word, which ſignifieth *Buſhes* or *Woods*, whereof that County in thoſe former times was plentifully ſtored.

(3) The aire, though not very clear, becauſe of the vapours ariſing from the Sea, and Rivers that environ the ſame, is both wholeſome and temperate, as ſeated neareſt to the *Equinoctial*, and the furtheſt from the *North Pole*, not touched with cold as the other parts of the Lanare.

(4) The ſoil towards the Eaſt is uneven, riſing into little hills, the Weſt more level and woody; in all places fruitful, and in plenty equals any other of the Realm, yea, and in ſome things hath the beſt eſteem; as in broad clothes, Fruits, and feeding for Cattel. Onely Mines (except Iron) are wanting: all things elſe delivered with a prodigal heart and liberal hand.

(5) Sundry navigable Rivers are in *Kent*, whereof *Medway*, that divideth the ſhire in the midſt, is chief; in whoſe boſome ſecurely rideth his Majeſties *Navy Royal*, the walls of the Land, and terrours of the Sea; beſides ten other of name and account, that open with twenty Creeks and Havens

vens for Ships arrivage into this Land, four of them bearing the name of *Cinque Ports*, are places of great ſtrength and priviledges, which are *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Winchelſey*: among which *Dover* with the Caſtle is accounted by *Matthew Paris* the Monk, the lock and key to the whole Realm of *England*; and by *John Roſſe* and Lidgate is ſaid to be built by *Julius Cæſar*, fatal only for the death of King *Stephen*, and ſurrender of King *John* therein happening.

(6) A conceit is, that *Goodwin Sands* were ſunk for the ſins of himſelf and his ſons: Shelves indeed that dangerouſly lie on the North-eaſt of this County, and are much feared of all *Navigators*. Theſe formerly had been firme ground, but by a ſudden inundation of the Sea were ſwallowed up, as at the ſame time a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries* were: and the like alſo at the ſame time befel in *Scotland*, as *Hector Boetius* their Hiſtoriographer writeth. A like accident hapned in the year 1586: the fourth day of *Auguſt* in this County, at *Mottingham*, a Town eight miles from *London*, ſuddenly the ground began to ſink, and three great Elmes thereon growing, were carried ſo deep into the bowels of the earth, that no part of them could any more be ſeen, the hole left in compaſs fourſcore yards about, and a line of fifty fathomes plummed into it doth find no bottome.

(7) The Kentiſh people in *Cæſars* time were accounted the civilleſt among the *Britaines*; and as yet eſteem themſelves the freeſt Subjects of the *Engliſh*, not conquered, but compounded with by the *Normans*: and herein glory, that their King and Commons of all the *Saxons* were the firſt Chriſtians, converted in *Anno* 596. yea, and long before that time alſo *Kent* received the faith: for it recorded that *Lucius* the firſt Chriſtian *Britiſh* King in this Iſland, built a Church to the name and ſervice of Chriſt, within the Caſtle of *Dover*, endowing it with the Toll of the ſame Haven.

(8) This County is enriched with two Cities and Biſhops Sees, ſtrengthened with 27. Caſtles, graced with 8. of his Majeſties moſt Princely Houſes, traded with 24. Market Townes, and beautified

beautified with many ſtately and gorgeous buildings. The chiefeſt City thereof, the Motropolitane and Arch-biſhops See, is *Canterbury*, built (as our *Britiſh Hiſtorians* report) 900 years before the birth of Chriſt; by *Henry* of *Huntington*, called *Caier-Kent*, wherein (as M. *Lambard* ſaith) was erected the firſt School of profeſſed Arts and Sciences, and the ſame a pattern unto *Sigibert* King of the *Eaſt Angles*, for his foundation at *Cambridge*; notwithſtanding by the computation of time, this *Sigibert* was ſlain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, thirty years before that *Theodore* the *Grecian* was Biſhop of *Canterbury*, who is ſaid to be the erector of that Academy. But certain it is, that *Auſtin* the Monk had made this City famous before that time, by the converſion of theſe *Saxons* unto Chriſtianity, and in building a moſt magnificent Church to Gods ſervice, wherein eight of their Kings have been interred, but all their Monuments ſince over-ſhadowed by the height of *Beckets* Tombe, that for glory, wealth, and ſuperſtitious worſhips, equalized the *Pyramides* of *Egypt*, or the *Oracle* of *Delphos*, yet now with *Dagon* is fallen before the *Ark of God*.

This City hath been honoured with the preſence and Coronations of King *John* and Queen *Iſabel* his wife, with the marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward* the firſt, and with the interments of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queen *Joan* his wife: as *Feverſham* is with the burials of King *Stephen*, and of *Maud* his Queen and wife. But as in glory, ſo in adverſity hath this City borne a part, being divers times afflicted by the *Danes*, but moſt eſpecially in the dayes of *Ethelred*, who in that revenge of their maſacre, made havock of all, and herein ſlew forty three thouſand and two hundred perſons, the tenth beſides reſerved to live. Afterward it recovered breath and beauty by the liberality of Biſhop *Lanford*; Charters and Priviledges by King *Henry* the third; ſtrength in Trench and Fortifications from King *Richard* the ſecond; and laſtly, Walls for her defence by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-biſhop of that See: whoſe Graduation is placed for Latitude 51. 25. and parallelized for Longitude 22, 8. her ſiſter *Rochester* differing not much in either degree.

(9) Which

(9) Which City (as *Beda* saith) was built by one *Rof*, Lord of the same, though some ascribe the foundation of the Castle to *Julius Cæsar*, and hath been often ruinated by the injuries of war, both in the times when the *Saxons* strove for superiority among themselves, wherein this City was laid waste, *Anno* 680. as also in the assaults of their common enemy the *Danes*, who about the year 884. from *France* sailed up the River *Medway*, and besieged the same; so that had not King *Elfred* speedily come to the rescue, it had been overthrown by those *Pagans*. And again in *Anno* 999. the *Danes* miserably spoiled this City in the time of King *Ethelred*: neither hath it stood safe from danger since (though not defaced so much by war) for twice hath it been sore endamaged by chance of fire: the first was in the reign of King *Henry* the first, *Anno* 1130. himself being present with most of his Nobility, for the consecration of the Cathedral Chuch of S. *Andrew*. And again almost wholly consumed about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry* the second, *Anno* 1177. Yet after all these calamities, it recovered some strength again, by the bounty of King *Henry* the third, both in buildings, and in ditching her about for defence.

(10) Civil broyls and dissentions hath this County been burdened with, and that not only under the *Saxons* and *Danes*, whose desolations were many and grievous, but also by other rebellions since the *Normans* Conquest, both in those infamous insurrections, called *The Barons Wars*, in the reign of King *Henry* the Third, wherein much harm was done: as also under King *Richard* the Second, when *Wat Tyler*, Captain of a dreadful commotion, assembled at *Black heath*, *Mile end*, and in *London*, doing many outrages, where in *Smithfield* he was lastly struck down by *William Wallworth* then Mayor of the City, and worthily slain for his notorious treasons. Again, upon *Black-heath*, *Michael Joseph*; the Lord *Dawbeney* with their Cornish Rebels, were overthrown by King *Henry* the Seventh, *Anno* 1497.

(11) *Kent*

(11) *Kent* in the time of *Julius Cæſar* was governed by four ſeveral Kings. Under *Vortigern* the *Britain*, by a Lieutenant called *Guorong*, from whom the ſaid King gave it to *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, in favour of his Daughter *Rowen*, who ſeeking to make himſelf abſolute King thereof, eight years after his firſt entrance, fought a victorious battel againſt the *Britains* near unto *Crayford*, and thenceforth accounted that Province his own. Yet afterward *Vortimer* the valiant *Britain*, gave him battel at *Aylesford*: in the which both *Horſa* and *Catigern*, brethren to both the Generals, were ſlain, and the *Saxons* driven into the Iſle of *Thanet*, their firſt aſſigned habitation, not daring to enter the Continent ſo long as *Vortimer* lived. *Catigern* was interred upon that plain, where to this day remaineth his Monument, being four ſtones pitched in manner of the *Stonehenge*, and is vulgarly called *Citſcote-houſe*. The like Monument was of *Horſa* at *Horſted*, which ſtormes and time have now devoured. *Hengiſt* made this Province a Kingdome for himſelf and ſucceſſors, which name and power it retained the ſpace of three hundred and twenty years, when *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſubdued and joyned it to his own: in which ſubjection it ſtood until the time of the *Normans*. Then it was given under the title of an Earldom by the Conquerour, unto *Otho* Biſhop of *Bayeux* his half brother, whoſe ſucceſſors in that dignity were thoſe moſt honourable Families, whoſe Arms and Names within this plot are blazed and expreſſed. It is divided principally into five Lathes, ſubdivided into 66. Hundreds, and them again into 398. Pariſhes: and wherein had been ſeated twenty three Religious Houſes.

SUSSEX
PART OF SURREY
PART OF KENT
The Scale of Miles
12
34
56
78
9
10
Asburst
East Grinsted
Fawhurst
Worth
Hartfeld
Wadehurst
Buckhurst
Itchingham
Newnden
Rudgwick
Horsha
Ardingleigh
Mayfeild
Bucksted
Burwash
Oxney
Iland
Rye
Green
Slincha
Sidney
Neland
Fletching
Warbleton
Beckley
Munsfield
Fernhurst
Petworth
Linfeldarthe
Shipley
Wiuelsfeld
Hethfeld
Eawood
Vdimore
Cowdray
Bilinshurst
Bulbsoro
Dichling
Crowle
Battle
Winchelsey
Treford
Midhurst
Coates
Parham
Kymer
Chaunto
Hellingle
Crawhurst
Old Winchelsey
Comptoir
Bury
Haughton
Torrington
Steining
Pomings
Lewis
Cattlesfeild
Ouro
Bepton
Bindertop
Arundel Cas
Terring
New Shoreham
Furle
Haylsham
Hoo
Beuill
Hastings
Stetington
Limister
Brighthelmeston
Terring
Feynton
Pemsey
Rockton
CHICHESTER
Hampton
Seaforde
Willington
Dunnington
Mychim
East Dean
Pagham
Midleton
Selsey
THE BRITTISH SEA
3
4

SUSSEX.

CHAPTER IV.

SUTH-SEX, a word compounded of the site thereof Southward, lieth stretched along the *British Seas*: The North confronts upon *Surrey* and *Kent*, and the West butteth upon *Hamp-shire*.

(2) For forme it lieth long and narrow, so that all her Rapes do run quite through the Shire, and containeth from *Westharting* in the West, to *Kent* ditch, that divides it from *Kent* in the East, sixty four miles, but in the broadest part little above twenty, the whole circumference about one hundred fifty eight miles.

(3) The Air is good, though somewhat clouded with mists, which arise forth of her South bordering Sea, who is very prodigal unto her for Fish and Sea-fowle, though as sparing for Harbours or Ships arrivage; anũ those which she hath, as uncertain for continuance, as dangerous for entrance.

(4) Rich is the Soil, and yieldeth great plenty of all things necessary, but very ill for travellers, especially in the winter, the Land lying low, and the wayes very deep, whose middle tract is garnished with Meadows, Pastures, and Corn fields, the Sea-coast with Hills, which are called the *Downs*, abundantly yielding both *Grain* and *Grass*, and the North side over shadowed with pleasant Groves and thick Woods, where sometimes stood the famous wood *Andradswald*, containing no less than an hundred and twenty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, taking the name of *Anderida* a City aõjoyning: both which were won from the *Britaines* by *Ella* the first *Saxon* King of this Province, and the place made fatal to *Sigebert* King of the *West-Saxons*, who being deposed from

from his Royal Throne, was met in this Wood by a Swine-heard, and ſlain in revenge of his Lord, whom *Sigebert* had murdered.

(5) The ancient people in the *Romans* time were the *Regni*, of whom we have ſpoken, and who were ſubdued by *Veſpaſian* the Leader of the ſecond Legion under *Aulus Plautius*, Lieutenant in *Britain* for *Claudius* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romans*, this, with *Surrey*, was made the *South-Saxons* Kingdome: yet that giving place to the *Weſt-Saxons*, as they in time to the *Normans*, it became a *Province* under the Conquerours power, who gave to his followers much Land in theſe parts.

(6) The place of moſt account in this Shire is *Chicheſter*, by the *Britains* called *Caercei*, a City beautifull and large, and very well walled about, firſt built by *Ciſſa* the ſecond King of the *South Saxons*, wherein his Royal Palace was kept. And when King *William* the Firſt had enacted that *Biſhops Sees* ſhould be tranſlated out of ſmall Towns unto places of greater reſort, the Reſidence of the Biſhop (until till then held at *Selſey*) was removed to this City, where Biſhop *Raulfe* began a moſt goodly Cathedral Church: but before it was fully finiſhed, by a ſudden miſchance of fire was quite conſumed. Yet the ſame Biſhop with the helping liberality of King *Henry* the Firſt, began it again, and ſaw it wholly finiſhed; whoſe beauty and greatneſs her fatal enemy ſtill envying, again caſt down in the dayes of King *Richard* the Firſt, and by her raging flames conſumed the buildings both of it and the Biſhops Palace adjoyning, which *Seffrid* the ſecond Biſhop of that Name re-edified and built anew. And now to augment the honour of this place, the City hath born the Title of an *Earldome*; whereof they of *Arundel* were ſometimes ſo ſtyled. Whoſe Graduation for Latitude, is removed from the Æquator unto the degree fifty five minutes; and for Longitude, obſerving the ſame point in the Weſt, whence *Maneſtor* hath meaſured, are twenty degrees.

(7) With

(7) With whom for frequency, bigneſs, and building, the Town *Lewes* ſeemeth to contend, where King *Athelſtane* appointed the mintage of his Moneys, and *William de Warren* built a ſtrong Caſtle, whereunto the diſloyal *Barons* of King *Henry* the Third in warlike manner reſorted, and fought a great Battel againſt their own Soveraign and his ſon, wherein the King had his Horſe ſlain under him, *Richard*, King of the Romans ſurpriſed and taken in a Wind-mill, and Prince *Edward* delivered unto them upon unequal conditions of peace. But a greater Battel was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tried in one dayes fight, and *Harold* the King gave place to his *Conqueror* by loſing of his life, among ſixty ſeven thouſand, nine hundred ſeventy four *Engliſhmen* beſides; whoſe bloud ſo ſpilt, gave name to the place, in *French Sangue lac*. And the ſoyle naturally after rain becoming of a reddiſh colour, cauſed *William Newbery* untruly to write, *That if there fall any ſmall ſweet ſhowers in the place where ſo great a ſlaughter of the Engliſh-men was made, preſently ſweateth forth very freſh bloud out of the earth, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud there ſhed, and cried ſtill from the earth unto the Lord.*

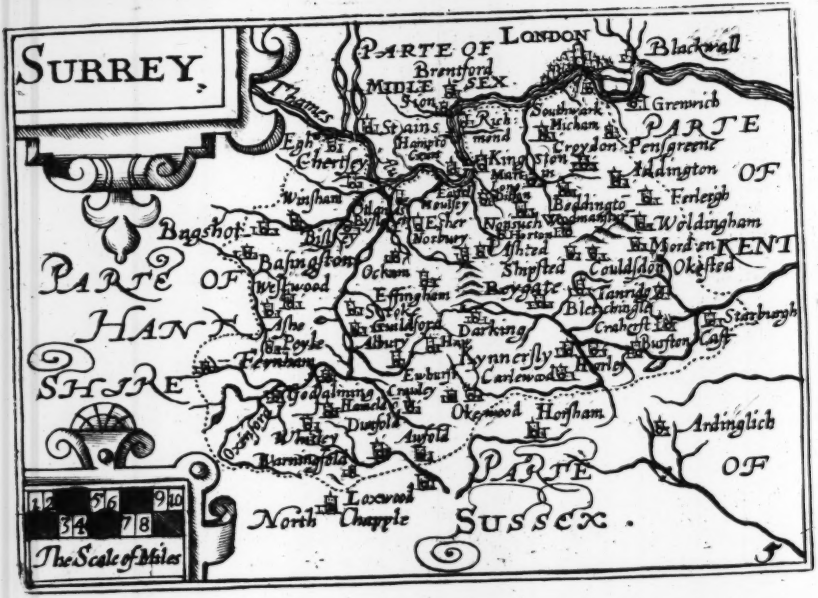
(8) But places of other note in this Shire are theſe: from *Baſham*, Earle *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a ſmall Boat, was driven upon the Coaſt of *Normandy*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had ſworn to make him King after *Edward Confeſſors* death; which oath being broken, the *Baſtard* arrived at *Penſey*, and with his ſword revenged that *Perjury*. At *Weſt-Wittering* alſo *Ella* the *Saxon* before him had landed for the conqueringof thoſe parts, and gave name to the ſhore from *Cimen* his ſon. But with greater glory doth *Gromebridge* raiſe up her head, where *Charles* Duke of *Orleance*, father to *Lewes* the twelfth, King of *France*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was there a long time detained

(9) The commodities of this Province are many and divers, both in *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Wood*, *Iron*, and *Glaſs*; which two laſt, as they bring great gain to their poſſeſſors, ſo do they impoveriſh the

the County of Woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt.

(10) Great have been the devotions of religious Persons in building and consecrating many houses unto the use and only service of Christ; whose Beadmen abusing the intents of their Founders, hath caused those Foundations to lament their own ruines: for in the tempestuous time of King *Henry* the Eight, eighteen of them in this County were blown down, whose fruit fell into the Laps of some that never meant to restore them again to the like use.

This County is principally divided into six Rapes, every of them containing a River, a Castle and Forrest in themselves, besides the several Hundreds whereunto they are parted, that is, the Rape of *Chichester* into seven, of *Arundel* into five, of *Bramber* into ten, of *Lewes* into thirteen, of *Pevensey* into seventeen, and of *Hastings* into thirteen, in all fiftie six; wherein are seated ten Castles, eighteen Market-Towns, and three hundred and twelve Parish-Churches.


SURREY
PARTE OF LONDON
Blackwall
Brentford
MIDLESEX
Thames
Sion
Grenwich
Southwark
Micham
Richmond
Stains
Hampton Court
Egh
Chertsey
Kingston
Croydon
Pensgreene
PARTE OF KENT
Addington
Ferleigh
Beddington
Woldingham
Winsham
Bagshot
Bisley
Esher
Norbury
Nonsuch
Ashted
Shipsted
Couldsdon
Okested
Basingston
Westwood
Ockam
Effingham
Reygate
Tanridge
Bletchingle
Craherst
Starburgh
Ashe
Poyle
Guildford
Albury
Darking
Burston
Kynnersly
Horley
Carlewood
Fernham
Godalming
Hamelden
Crawley
Okewood
Horsham
Ardinglich
Dunfold
Aufold
Whitley
Warningfold
Oxenford
PARTE OF HANTSHIRE
PARTE OF SUSSEX
Loxwood
North Chapple
12 56 9 10
34 78
The Scale of Miles
5

SURREY.

CHAPTER V.

SURREY, by *Beda* called *Sutbri*, lieth separated upon the North from the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Middlesex*, by the great River *Thamisis*; upon the East *Kent* doth inbound it; upon the South is held in with *Sussex* and *Hamp-shire*; and her West part is bordered upon by *Hamp-shire* and *Bark-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat square, and lieth by North and by East, whereof *Redrith* and *Evensham* are the opposites, betwixt whom are extended thirty four miles. The broadest part is from *Axfold* Southward, to *Thamisis* by *Stanes*, and them asunder twenty two: the whole in circumference is one hundred and twelve miles.

(3) The heavens breathing aire in this Shire is most sweet and delectable, so that for the same cause many Royal Palaces of our Princes are therein seated, and the Countrey better stored with game than with grain, insomuch that this County is by some men compared unto a home spun freeze-cloth, with a costly fair list, for that the out-verge doth exceed the middle it self. And yet is it wealthy enough both in Corn and Pasturage, especially in *Holmesdale*, and towards the River of *Thamisis*.

(4) In this shire the *Regni* (an ancient people mentioned by *Ptolomy*) were seated, whom he brancheth further through *Sussex* and some part of *Hamp-shire*. And in the wane of the *Romanes* Government, when the Land was left to the will of invaders, the *South Saxons* under *Ella* here erected their Kingdome, which with the first was rased, and soonest found end. From them no doubt the County was named *Suth-rey* as seated upon the South of the River; and now by contraction is called *Surrey*:

5. And

(5) And albeit the County is barren of Cities or Towns of great eſtate, yet is ſhe ſtored with many Princely Houſes, yea and five of his Majeſties, ſo magnificently built, that of ſome ſhe may well ſay, no ſhire hath none ſuch, as is *None ſuch* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatal place of *Englands* beſt *Princes*, it might in eſteem be ranked with the richeſt: for therein died the great Conquerour of *France*, King *Edward* the Third, the beautiful *Anne* daughter to *Charles* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloved wife to King *Richard* the Second; the moſt wiſe Prince King *Henry* the Seventh, and the rareſt of her Sex, the Mirrour of Princes, Queen *Elizabeth*, the worlds love, and Subjects joy.

(6) At *Merton* likewiſe *Renulph* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* came to his untimely end: and at *Lambeth* the hardy *Canute*, and laſt of the *Daniſh Kings*, died among his Cups. But as theſe places were fatal for the laſt breath of theſe Princes, ſo other in this County have been graced with the body and beginning of other worthy Monarches: for in *Chertſey Abby* King *Henry* the Sixth, who was depoſed and made away in the Tower of *London*, was firſt interred without all funeral pompe, but for his holy life was imputed a Saint, and laſtly tranſlated, and intombed at *Winſor*. At *Kingſtone* likewiſe ſtood the Chair of Majeſty, wherein *Athelſtan*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred* ſate at their Coronation, and firſt received their Scepter of *Imperial power*. *Guildford* likewiſe hath been far greater than now it is, when the Palace of our *Engliſh-Saxon Kings* was therein ſet. And ſeeing it is the midſt of the Shire, the graduation from thence ſhall be obſerved, where for Latitude the Pole is raiſed from the degree 51. 22. ſcruples: and her Longitude from the Weſt in the degree 20. and 2. ſcruples.

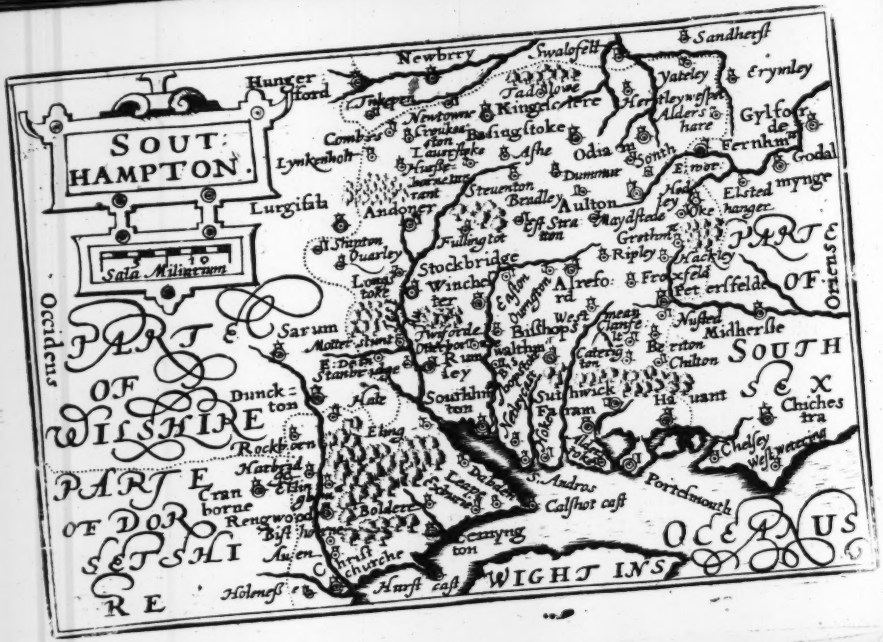
(7) Neither can we account *Okam* and *Ripley*, two ſmall Villages, the leaſt in this Shire, which have brought forth the well known men, *William de Okam*, that deep Philoſopher, and admirable Scholar, and *George de Ripley*, the ring-leader of our Alchymiſts and myſtical impoſtors; both of them

them born in this county, and very near together. But why speak I of these, sith a place nearer to sight and greater for fame, even *Lambeth*, is the High Seat of Ecclesiastical Government, Piety and Learning, and Palace of *Canterburies Arch-bishops*, the *Metropolitans* of *England*. First erected by Archbishop *Baldwin*, and ever since hath been the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church, who in a long succession (even from *Anno* 596.) have continued to him that now most worthily sits at the Churches stern, *Richard* by Gods providence Lord Archbishop of that See, a most faithful and prudent *Councellour* unto King *James*, and a most learned and provident Guide of our most flourishing Church: whose gracious favour undeservedly conferred upon me, hath been a great encouragement to these my poor endeavours.

(8) Memorable places of Battles fought before the Conquest, were *Wembledon*, where (when the fulness of prosperity burst forth into *Civil Dissentions* among the *Saxons*) a bloody Battle was fought betwixt *Cheaulin* the *West Saxon* and young *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, wherein he was discomfited and two of his principal Leaders slain, about the year of Christ 560. and three hundred thirty three years after, King *Elfred* with a small power overcame the *Danes* with a great slaughter at *Farnham* in this County, which somewhat quelled the courage of his savage enemy.

(9) Religious Houses erected in this Shire by the devotion of Princes, and set apart from publick uses to Gods Divine Service, and their own salvation, as then was taught, the best in account, were *Shene*, *Chertsey*, *Merton*, *Newarke*, *Rygats*, *Waverly*, *Horsleg*; and in *Southwarke*, *Bermundsey*, and S. *Maries*. These all flourished with increase, till the ripeness of their fruit was so pleasing in sight and taste unto King *Henry* the Eight, that in beating the boughes he brake down body and all, ruinating those houses, and seazing their rich possessions into his own hands: So jealous is God of his honour; and so great vengeance followeth the sin of Idolatry.

(10) In


SOUT: HAMPTON.
Sala Miliarium
Occidens
Oriens
PARTE OF WILSHIRE
PARTE OF DORSETSHIRE
PARTE OF SOUTH SEX
OCEANUS
WIGHT INS
Newbrry
Swalofelt
Sandherst
Erymley
Yateley
Hunger ford
Tadlowe
Kingesclere
Basingstoke
Combs
Lynkenholt
Lurgisala
Andoner
Steuenton
Bradley
Aulton
Odiam
Fernhm
Godalmynge
Elsted
Maydstede
Oke hanger
Grethm
Ripley
Hackley
Froxfeld
Pet ersfelde
Stockbridge
Winchester
Alrefo rd
Bisshops
Midherste
Sarum
Dunck ton
Rockborn
Cranborne
Rengwood
Boldere
Southhampton
Suthwick
Chiches tra
Chelsey
Portesmouth
Calshot cast
Hurst cast
Holmess
Christ churche
Eling
Hale
Rumsey
Twyforde
Waltham
Catering ton
Berton
Chilton
Nusted
Fauram
Hauant
Dabden
Leape
Exburie
Bist horne
Auen
Cemyng ton
Stanbridge
Motterstunt
Longstoke
Shipton
Quarley
Fullington
Ashe
Dummur
Sonth
Hedley
Elsted
Oke
Hurstcast

(10) In this Shire have ſtood eight fair and ſtrong Caſtles: ſuch were *Addington*, *Darking*, *Starburgh*, *Rygate*, *Gilford*, *Farnham*, *Goſeford*, and *Brenchingley*: but of greater State are *Oking*, *Orlands*, *None-ſuch* and *Richmond*, his Majeſties Royal Mannors. And for ſervice to the Crown or Commonwealths imployments, this Counties diviſion is into thirteen Hundreds, wherein are ſeated eight Market-Towns, and one hundred and forty Pariſh-Churches.

HANT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

HANT-SHIRE, lying upon the Weſt of *England*, is bordered upon the North by *Barkſhire*, upon the Eaſt with *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, upon the South with the *Britiſh Seas*, and *Iſle* of *Wight*, and upon the Weſt with *Dorſet* and *Wilt-ſhire*.

(2) The length thereof from *Blackwater* in the North upon *Surrey*, unto *Baſcomb* in the South upon the Sea, extended in a right line, is fifty four *Engliſh* miles, and the breadth drawn from *Petersfield* in the Eaſt, unto *Tidworth* in the Weſt, and confines of *Wilt-ſhire*, is little leſs than thirty miles, the whole circumference about one hundred fifty and five miles.

(3) The Aire is temperate, though ſomewhat thick by reaſon of the *Seas*, and the many Rivers that through the Shire do fall, whoſe plenty of Fiſh, and fruitful increaſe, do manifoldly redeem the harmes which they make.

(4) The Soil is rich for Corn and Cattel, pleaſant for Paſturage, and as plenteous for Woods; in a word, in all Commodities either for Sea or Land, bleſſed and happy.

(5) Havens it hath, and thoſe Commodious both to let in, and to looſe out Ships of great burden in trade of Merchandiſe, or other imployments: whereof *Portſmouth*, *Tichfield*, *Hamble*, and *South hampton* are chief: beſides many other creeks that open their boſomes into thoſe Seas, and the Coaſt ſtrengthened with many ſtrong Caſtles, ſuch as *Hurſt*, *Calſhot*, *South-hampton*, S. *Andrewes*, *Worth*, *Porcheſter*, and the South Caſtle, beſides other Bulwarks, or Block-houſes that ſecure the Country: and further in the Land, as *Malwood*, *Wincheſter*, and *Odiam*, ſo ſtrong, that in the time of King *John*, thirteen *Engliſh men* only defended the Fort for fifteen dayes againſt *Lewis* of *France*, that with a great Hoſt aſſaulted it moſt hotly.

(6) An-

(6) Anciently it was poſſeſt upon the North by the *Segontians*, who yielded themſelves to *Julius Cæſar*, and whoſe chief Citie was *Vindonum*, *Caer Segonte*, now *Silceſter*; and upon the South by the *Belgæ* and *Regni*, who were ſubdued by *Plauſius* and *Veſpaſian* the *Romans*, where *Titus* reſcuing his Father, ſtraitly beſieged by the *Britains*, as *Dio* and *Forcatulus* do report, was graſped about with an Adder, but no hurt to his perſon, and therefore taken for a ſign of good luck. Their chief Town was *Rincewood*, as yet ſounding the name: and more within Land inhabited the *Manures*, as *Beda* calls them, whoſe Hundreds alſo to this day gave a reliſh of their names.

(7) Near *Ringwood*, and the place once YTENE, from God and peoples ſervice, to Feaſt and luxury, thirty ſix Pariſh Churches were converted, and pulled down by the *Conquerour*, and thirty miles of circuit enforreſted for his game of Hunting, wherein his ſons *Richard* and *Ruſus*, with *Henry* the ſecond ſon to Duke *Robert*, his firſt, felt by haſty death the hand of Juſtice and Revenge: for in the ſame Forreſt, *Richard* by blaſting of a peſtilent aire, *Ruſus* by ſhot taken for a Beaſt, and *Henry* as *Abſalom* hanged by a bough, came to their untimely ends. At ſo dear a rate the pleaſures of Dogs, and harbour for beaſts were bought in the bloud of theſe Princes.

(8) The general Commodities gotten in this Shire, are Woolls, Cloaths, and Iron, whereof great ſtore is therein wrought from the Mines, and thence tranſported into all parts of this Realme, and their Cloaths and Karſies carried into many foreign Countries to that Countries great benefit, and *Englands* great praiſe.

(9) The Trade thereof, with other proviſions for the whole, are vented through eighteen Market-Towns in this Shire, whereof *Winchester*, the *Britains Caer Gwent*, the *Romans Venta Belgarum*, in chief, ancient enough by our *Britiſh Hiſtorians*, as built by King *Budhudtbras*, nine hundred years before the Nativity of Chriſt; and famous in the *Romans* times for the weavings and embroderies therein wrought, to the peculiar uſes of their *Emperours* own perſons. In the *Saxons* time, after two Ca-

Calamities of conſuming fire, her walls was raiſed, and the Citie made the Royal Seat of their *Weſt-Saxons* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Biſhops See, wherein *Egbert* and *Elfred* their moſt famous Monarchs were crowned: and *Henry* the third, the *Normans* longeſt Reigner, firſt took breath: And here King *Æthelſtane* erected ſix Houſes for his Mint, But the *Daniſh* deſolation over running all, this City felt their fury in the dayes of King *Ethelbright*, and in the *Normans* time, twice was defaced by the miſ-fortune of fire, which they again repaired and graced with the truſt of keeping the publick Records of the Realme. In the civil wars of *Maud* and *Stephen*, this City was ſore ſacked, but again receiving breath, was by King *Edward* the third appointed the place for Mart of Wool and Cloth. The Cathedral Church built by *Kenwolf* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, that had been *Amphibalus*, S. *Peters*, *Swethins*, and now holy *Trinitie*, is the Sanctuary for the aſhes of many *Engliſh* Kings: for herein great *Egbert* anno 836. with his ſon King *Ethelwolf*, 857. Here *Elfred Oxfords* founder, 901 with his Queen *Elſwith* 904. Here the firſt *Edmund* before the Conqueſt, 924. with his ſons *Elfred* and *Elſward*. Here *Edred*, 955. and *Edwy*, 956. both Kings of *England*: Here *Emme*, 1052. with her *Daniſh* Lord *Canute*, 1035. and his ſon *Hardicanute*, 1042. And here laſtly, the *Normans*, *Richard* and *Ruſus*, 1100. were interred; their bones by Biſhop *Fox* were gathered and ſhrined in little gilt coffers fixed upon a wall in the Quire, where ſtill they remain careſully preſerved.

This Cities ſituation is fruitful and pleaſant, in a valley under hills, having her River on the Eaſt and Caſtle on the Weſt, the circuit of whoſe walls are well near two *Engliſh* miles, containing one thouſand eight hundred and eighty paces; through which openeth ſix gates for entrance, and therein are ſeven Churches for divine Service, beſides the Minſter, and thoſe decayed; ſuch as *Callender*, *Ruell Chappell*, S. *Maries Abbey*, and the *Friers* without the Suburbs, and *Sooke*; in the Eaſt is S. *Peters*, and in the North Hyde *Church* and *Monaſtery*, whoſe ruines remaining, ſhew the beau-

ty

ty that formerly it bare. The Graduation of this City by the Mat ematicks, is placed for Latitude in the Degree 51. 10. minutes, and for Longitude 19. 3. minutes.

(10) More South, is *South-hampton*, a Town populous, rich and beautiful, from whom the whole Shire deriveth her name, most strongly walled about with uare stone, containing in circuit one thousand and two hundred paces, having seven Gates for entrance, and twenty nine Towers for defence, two very stately Keys for Ships arrivage, and five fair Churches for Gods divine service, besides an *Hospital*, called *Gods-house*, wherein the unfortunate *Richard*, Earle of *Cambridge*, beheaded for treason, lieth interred. On the west of this Town is mounted a most beautiful Castle, in forme Circular, and wall within wall, the foundation upon a hill so topped, that it cannot be ascended but by stairs, carrying a goodly prospect both by Land and Sea; and in the East without the walls a goodly Church sometimes stood, called S. *Maries*, which was pulled down, for that it gave the *French* direction of course, who with fire had greatly endangered the Town: instead thereof, is newly erected a small and unfinished Chappel. In this place, saith learned *Camden*, stood the ancient *Clausentium*, or Fort of the *Romanes*, whose circuit on that side extended it self to the Sea: this suffered many depredations by the *Saxon* Pirats, and in *Anno* 980. was by the *Danes* almost quite overthrown. In King *Edward* the Thirds time, it was fired by the *French*, under the Conduct of the King of *Sicils* son, whom a Countrey man encountred and struck down with his Club, He crying *Rancon, that is Ransome*: but he neither understanding his language, nor the Law that Armes doth allow, laid on more soundly, saying, *know thee a Franken, and therefore shalt thou die*: and in *Richard* the Seconds time it was somewhat removed, and built in the place where now it standeth. In this *Clausentium*, *Canute* to evict his flatterers, made trial of his Deity, commanding the Seas to keep back from his seat: but being not obeyed, he acknowledged God to be the onely supreme Governour, and in a religious devotion gave up his Crown to the Rood at *Winchester*

Nor:

More ancient was *Silcester*, built by *Constantius*, great *Constantines* son, whose Monument (they say) was seen in that City, and where another *Constantine* put on the purple robe against *Honorius*, as both *Ninius* and *Gervase* of *Canterbury* do witness. Herein by our *Historians* record, the warlike *Arthur* was Crowned. Whose greatness for circuit contained no less than fourscore Acres of ground, and the walls of great height, yet standing two miles in compass about. This City by the *Danish* Rovers suffered such wrack, that her mounted tops were never since seen, and her Hulke (the walls) immured to the middle of the earth, which the rubbish of her own desolations hath filled.

(11) Chief Religious houses within this County erected and again suppressed were these, *Christs-Church*, *Beaulieu*, *Whortwall*, *Rumsey*, *Redbridge*, *Wincheſter*, *Hyde*, *South-hampton* amd *Tichfield*. The honour of this Shire is dignified with the high Titles of Marques, and them Earles of *Wincheſter* and *South-hampton*; whose Armes of Familes are as thou seest, and her division into thirty seven Hundreds, and those again into two hundred fifty three Parishes.

PART OF ENGLAND
Hampton Wa.
Gosport
South Sea C.
Powler
The Horse
Lenardes
Eybery
Bowley
Key Haven
Hurst Cast
Worseleys Tower
Thorley
Shawlette
Aston
Newport
Newtown
Cleybrok
Barton
Whipingham
Fayrlee
Pan
Cowley
Rale
Kerne
Mitton
Fareland
Black Rocke
The Myxon
East Forland
The White Clyffe
THE EAST ME DYNE
THE WEST ME DYNE
Galcombe
Brixton
Wolverton
Gotton
S Katherine
Whitwich
Lan Ford
Shanklin
Dove Mosse
Bonchurch
Challorne
Atherfeld Rokes
Chak Rockes
Hang mont
Iacmans Chyne
Sutton
Kingett Chyne
Mongisson
Compton
Hall
Pnoa
Gadshill
Sandome Bay
WIGHT ISLAND
The British Sea
The Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4
7

WIGHT ILAND.

CHAPTER VII.

WIGHT ILAND was in times paſt named by the *Romans*, *Vecta*, *Vectis*, and *Vectesis*, by the *Britaines Guyth*, and in theſe dayes uſually called by us, *The Iſle of Wight*, It belongeth to the County of *South-hampton*, and lieth out in length over againſt the midſt of it South-ward. It is encompaſſed round with the *Britiſh* Seas, and ſevered from the Maine-land, that it may ſeem to have been conjoyned to it, and thereof it is thought the *Britiſh* name (*Guyth*) hath been given unto it, which betokeneth ſeparation, even as *Sicily* being broken off and cut from *Italy*, got the name from *Secando* (which ſignifieth cutting.)

(2) The forme of this Iſle is long, and at the midſt far more wide than at either end: from *Binbridge* Iſle in the Eaſt, to *Hurſt* Caſtle in the Weſt, it ſtretcheth out in length 20. miles, and in breadth from *Newport* haven Northward, to *Chale-bay* South-ward 12. miles. The whole in circumference is about ſixty miles.

(3) The air is commended both for health and delight, whereof the firſt is witneſſed by the long continuance of the Inhabitants in the ſtate of their bodies before they be decayed, and the other for quantity gives place to no neighbouring Countrey.

(4) The ground (to ſay nothing of the Sea, which is exceeding full of fiſh) conſiſteth of ſoile very fruitful; yet the husbandmans labour deſerves to be thankfully remembred, by whoſe pains and induſtry it doth not only ſupply it ſelf, but affords Corn to be carried forth to others. The Land is plentifully ſtored with Cattle and Grain, and breeds every where ſtore of Conies, Hares,

Hares, Partridges and Pheſants, pleaſant for meadows, paſturage, and Parks; ſo that nothing is wanting that may ſuffice man. The middle yeelds plenty of paſture; and forrage for Sheep; whoſe wooll the Clothiers eſteem the beſt; next unto that of *Leiniter* and *Cotteſwold*. If you caſt your eyes towards the North, it is all over garniſhed with Meadows, Paſtures, and Woods: If towards the South ſide, it lieth (in a manner) wholly bedecked with Corn fields encloſed, where at each end the Sea doth ſo incroach it ſelf, that it maketh almoſt two Iſlands beſides, namely, *Freſhwater Iſle*, which looketh to the Weſt, and *Binbridge Iſle*, anſwering it to the Eaſt.

(5) The Commodities of the whole chiefly conſiſt of Cattle, Sea-fowle, Fiſh, and Corn, whereof it hath ſufficient: Woods are not here very plentiful; for that it is only ſtored with one little Forreſt; yet the Countrey of *Hant-ſhire* for vicinity of Site, is a friendly neighbour in that behalf; ſo (as it were being tyed together in affinity) they are alwayes ready and propenſe to add to each others wants and defects by a mutual ſupply.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Iſland were the *Belgæ*, ſpoken of in the ſeveral Provinces of *Sommerſet-ſhire*, *Wilt-ſhire*, and *Hant-ſhire*. Such as did then poſſeſſe it were called *Lords of the Iſle of Wight*, till it fell into the Kings hands, by *Roger* (Son to *William Fitz Oſburne*, ſlain in the war of *Flanders*) that was driven into exile. And *Henry* the firſt King of *England* gave it unto *Richard Ridvers*, with the Fee or Inheritance of the Town of *Chriſts-Church*, where (as in all other places) he built certain Fortreſſes.

(7) The Principal Market-Town in the Iſle is *Newport*, called in times paſt *Medena*; and *Novus Burgus de Meden*; that is, *The new Burgh of Meden*, whereof the whole Countrey is divided into Eaſt-*Meden*, and Weſt-*Meden*. A Town well ſeated, and much frequented; unto whoſe Burgeſſes his Majeſty hath lately granted the choice of a Major, who with his brethren do govern accordingly. It is populous with Inhabitants, having an entrance into the Iſle from the Haven, and a

paſſage

paſſage for Veſſels of ſmall burden unto the Key. Not far from it is the Caſtle *Caresbrook*, whoſe founder is ſaid to have been *Whitgar* the *Saxon*, and from him called *White-Garesburgh*: but now made ſhorter for eaſier pronunciation; the graduation whereof for Latitude is in the degree 50. 36. minutes: and her Longitude in 19. 4. minutes, where formerly hath ſtood a Priory, and at *Quarre* a Nunnery; a neceſſary neighbour to thoſe Penitentiaries. And yet in their merry mood the Inhabitants of this Iſland do boaſt, that they were happier than their neighbour Countries for that they never had Monk that ever wore hood, Lawyer that cavelled, nor Foxes that were crafty.

(8) It is reported, that in the year of mans ſalvation, 1176. and twenty three of King *Henry* the ſecond, that in this Iſland it rained a ſhowre of bloud, which continued for the ſpace of 2. houres together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with fear.

(9) This Iſle of *Wight* is fortified both by Art and Nature: for beſides the ſtrength of Artificiall Forts and Block houſes (wherewith it is well furniſhed) it wants not the aſſiſtance of natural Fences, as being enriched with a continual ridge and range of craggy Cliffes and Rockes, and Banks very dangerous for Saylers, as the *Needles*, ſo called by reaſon of their ſharpneſs: The *Shingles*, *Mixon*, *Brambles*, &c.

(10) *Veſpaſian* was the firſt that brought it to the ſubjection of the *Romanes*, whileſt he ſerved as a private perſon under *Claudius Cæſar*. And *Cerdic* was the firſt *Engliſh Saxſon* that ſubdued it, who granting it unto *Stuffe* and *Whitgar*, they joyntly together ſlew (almoſt) all the *Britiſh* Inhabitants (being but few of them, there remaining) in the Town aforeſaid, called of his Name *Whitgaresburgh*. *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians* reduced this Iſland afterwards under his obedience, and at that time when he became God-father to *Edelwalch* King of the *South-Saxons*, and anſwered for him at his Baptiſme; he aſſigned it over unto him with the Province alſo of the *Menuari*. But when

Edeſ-

Edelwalch was ſlain, and *Arvandus* the petty King of the Iſland was made away, *Cædwalla* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* annexed it to his Dominion, and in a tragical and lamentable Maſſacre put to the ſword (almoſt) every mothers child of the in-born Inhabitants.

The thing that is beſt worthy note and obſervation is this, That Biſhop *Wilfrid* was the firſt that inſtructed the Inhabitants of this Iſland in Chriſtian Religion, and brought them from Idolatrous Superſtition, with the which (unto that time) they were obſcurely blinded.

For Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, this Countrey belongeth to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and for Civil government to the County of *South-hampton*. It is fortified with the ſtrength of ſix Caſtles, traded with three Market-Towns, and hath 36. Pariſh-Churches planted in it.

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DORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

DORCESTER, from her ancient people DUROTRIGES, is most likely to have received that name: By the *Britains* called DWRGWEIR, lieth bounded upon the North side with *Sommerset* and *Wilt-shire*, upon the West with *Devor-shire*, and some part with *Sommerset*; upon the East altogether with *Hamp-shire*: and her South part is wholly bounded with the *British Seas*.

(2) The forme grows wider from the West, and spreads her self the broadest in the midst, where it extends to twenty four miles, but in length is no less than forty four: the whole in Circumference about, is one hundred and fifty miles.

(3) The aire is good, and of an healthful constitution: the soyl is fat, affording many commodities, and the Country most pleasant in her situation: for the In-land is watered with many sweet and fresh running Springs, which taking passage thorow the plain Vallies, do lastly in a loving manner unite themselves together, and of their many branches make many big bodied streams: neither doth the Sea deny them entrance, but helpeth rather to fill up their Banks, whereby Vessels of Burthen discharge their rich Treasures, and her self with open hand distributeth her gifts all along the South of the Shore.

(4) Anciently it was possest by the *Durotriges*, whom *Ptolomy* placeth along in this Tract, who being subdued by the *Romans*, yielded them room, and unwilling subjection. After them the *Saxons* set foot in these parts, whereof *Portland* seemeth from that Port to take name, who in this place arrived in *Anno* 703. and did sorely infest and annoy all the South tract. And at *Bindon* before him

Kinegillus King of the *West Saxons*, in the year of Christ 614. in a doubtful and dangerous Battel vanquished the *Britains*. Neither were the *Saxons* so surely herein seated, but that the *Danes* sought to defeat them thereof: for twice these bold *Rovers* landed at *Chartmouth*, the first was in *Anno* 831. and reign of King *Egbert*; and the other eight years after, when *Ethelwolfe* was King: in both which they went away *Victors*. Yet when the *Iron-side* wore the *English Diadem*, and these fierce people sought to pluck it from his *Helmet*, he met them at *Pen-ham* in *Gillingham Forrest*, and with a small power obtained a great victory, causing their King *Canute* with discourage to retire.

(5) Commodities arising in this County are chiefly *Wools* and *Woods* in her North, where the *Forrests* are stored with the one, and the pleasant green Hills with the other. The other part is over-spread both with *Corn* and *Grass*, and the Sea yieldeth the *Isidis Plocamos*, a Shrub growing not unlike the *Corral* without any leafe; besides her other gifts, turning all to great gain: which the more is made manifest by the many Market-Towns in this Shire, whereof *Dorchester* is the chief, in *Antonius* his *Itinerarium* termed *Durnovaria*, situated upon the South-side of *Frome*, and the *Romane Causey* called *Fosse-way*, wherein some of their *Legions* kept, as by the *Rampiers* and *Coins* there daily digged up is probably conjectured; at which time it seemeth the City was walled, whereof some part yet standeth, especially upon the West and South sides, and the Tract and Trench most apparent in a Quadrant-wise almost meeteth the River, containing in circuit one thousand and seven hundred pases, but were cast down by the *Danes*, whose trampling feet destroyed all things wheresoever they came, and hands here razed the Trenches *Maudbury* and *Poundbury*, the seals of their Siege, and signs of times misery. About three hundred pases South-ward from hence, standeth an old Fortification of Earth, trenched about and mounted above the ordinary Plain, thirty pases containing some five Acres of ground; wherein (at my there-being) plenty of *Corn* grew. This the Inhabitants call *The Maiden Castle*, having entrance thereunto only upon the East and West;

Weſt. This is thought to have been a Summer-Camp or Station of the *Romans*, when their *Garriſons* kept the Frontiers of this Province.

The government of this City is yearly committed to two *Bailiffs*, elected out of eight *Magiſtrates* or *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, *Town-Clerk*, and two *Sergeants* attending them: whence the North-Pole is elevated 50. degrees 48. minutes in Latitude, and for longitude is removed from the firſt Weſt-point unto the Meridian of 18. degrees.

(6) Other places alſo are memorable through the actions therein happening, or antiquities there yet remaining: ſuch is *Badbury*, now nothing but a *Trench* and decayed *Caſtle*, hardly ſeen, though ſometimes it was the Court of the *Weſt-Saxons Kings*. Such alſo is *Cerne*, where *Auguſtine* the *Engliſh* Apoſtle brake down the *Altars* and *Idols* of the *Saxons God* HELL, whom they devoutly honoured as the only conſerver of their health. *Shaftsbury* alſo wherein one *Aquila* (whether a *Man* or *Eagle* I know not) by our *Hiſtorians* report, is ſaid to have propheſied the future times of this our Empire, and that after the reigns of the *Saxons* and *Normans* it ſhould again return unto the government of the *Britiſh* Kings But with ſuch vain predictions our Nation is more than once taxed by *Philip Cominens* the famous *French* Writer. In this City *Edward* the ſon of great *Edgar*, and one and thirtieth Monarch of the *Engliſh-men*, was interred, being murdered at *Corfe*, a Caſtle ſeated in the Iſle of *Purbeck*, by his Step-mother *Aelfrith*, to make way for her ſon to enjoy his Crown: in repentance whereof, and to pacifie Heaven for his bloud, ſhe built the *Monaſteries* of *Ambresbury* and *Whorwell*, in the County of *Wilt-ſhire* and *South-hampton*. In the formero f which with great peniten. cy ſhe ſpent the reſt of her life.

(7) As upon the like occaſion the Monaſtery of *Middleton* was laid in this Shire by King *Ethelſtan* to appeaſe the *Ghoſt* of *Edwine* his innocent brother, and to expiate the ſin of his own ſoul for the bloud of that juſt Prince, whom moſt unjuſtly he cauſed to die: and with the like de-

votion, thought not to satisfie for the like bloudy sins, did Queen *Cuthburga* sue a Divorce from her second husband the *Northumberlands* King, and at *Winburne* built her a *Nunnery*, whereof her self became *Abbesse*, where afterward was raised a most stately *Minster*, which added not only more glory to the place, but withall enlarged the name, and made it to be called *Winburn-Minster*, where King *Etheldred*, a most vertuous Prince, after much disquietness had with the *Danes*, in peace here resteth, with his Tombe and Inscription, as in his History (Christ assisting) shall be further seen. Neither among these may I omit *Sherburne*, which in the year of grace, 704. was made a Bishops See, in whose Cathedral Church was interred the bodies of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, brethren, both of them Monarchs of the *English men*:

(8) Seven more besides these were set apart from worldly imployments, consecrated onely to God and his service in this Service; which were *Cameston*, *Cranburn*, *Abbottesbury*, *Bindon*, *Sturminster*, *Tarrant* and *Warham*. These with the others came to their full period under the hand of King Henry the Eight, which lay with such weight upon their fair buildings, that he crushed the juyce thereof into his own Coffers.

(9) Castles for defence in repair and decayed, were at *Sherburne*, *Dorchester*, *Brankesey*, *Portland*, *Corse*, *Newton*, *Woodford*, and *Wareham*; so that with these and others the County hath been strengthned, with twelve Religious Houses their poor relieved, with eighteen Market-Towns at this day is traded, and principally into five divisions parted, subdivided into thirty four Hundreds, and them again into two hundred forty eight Parishes.

PARTE OF CORNWALE
PARTE OF SOMERSET SHIRE
DEVONSHIRE
Scala Miliarium
P Kærius delavit
Hartland point
Hartland
Harton
Stow
Efford
Badiford
Shebber
Upcot
Mothe
Ashwater
Hatherlay
Bratton
Stow
Lyston
Lydford
Okehamton
Launston
Bradston
Cullacombe
Tavestok
Sandford
Saltustok
Warley
Shopstone
Shafna
Slade
Hole
Rame
Rame heade
Plimpton
Brent
Marshe
Modbury
Wood
Morley
Anne flu.
Bult point
Dolbrok
Dartmouth
Chilton
Cryde
Santon
Ilfarcombe
Combemorton
Lynton
Owre
Barnestable
Hall
Brightley
Brey
Porlock
Selworthy
Wethipole
Dulverton
Roceshe
Chinghigh
Lapforde
Temple
Cave
Teverton
Cadley
Upton
Pines
Cheforde
Crediton
Fulford
Winston
Exester
Sowe
Asbton
Chidley
Preston
Tagmouth
Astburton
Stoke
Compton
Bery cast.
Worthe stone
The bery point
Dartmouth haven
Bickley
Columbton
Bradiunch
Stoke
Tallaton
Cadde
Autze
Sidmouth
Lytlam
Huyton
Culliton
Seton
Axmiller
Charde
9

DEVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

DEVON-SHIRE, by the *Corniſh Britains* called *Devinan*; and by contraction of the vulgar *Denſhire*, is not derived from the *Danes*, as ſome would have it, but from the people *Danmonii*, the ſame we will ſpeak of in *Cornwall*, and whom *Ptolomy* hath ſeated in theſe Weſtern Borders.

(2) The Weſt of this County is bounded altogether by the River *Tamar*: the Eaſt is held in with the verge of *Somerſet ſhire*; and the North and South ſides are waſhed wholly with the *Britiſh* and *Severne Seas*: betwixt whoſe ſhores from *Cunſhere* in the North unto *Salcombe* Haven entering in at the South, are fifty five miles: and from the *Hartland Point* Weſt, to *Thorncombe* Eaſt, are fifty four: the whole in circumference about two hundred and two miles.

(3) The air is ſharpe, healthful and good: the Soil is hilly, woody and fruitful, yet ſo as the hand of the Manurer muſt never be idle, nor the purſe of the Farmer never faſt ſhut, eſpecially of them that are far from the Sea, whence they fetch a ſand with charge and much travel, which being ſpread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leanneſs thereof for grain, and giveth life to the Glebe with great efficacy.

(4) As *Cornwall*, ſo this hath the ſame commodities that ariſe from the Seas: and being more inlanded hath more commodious Havens for Shippings entercourſe, among whom *Totnes* is famous for *Brutes* firſt entrance, if *Geffry* ſay true, or if *Hovillan* the Poet took not a Poetical liberty, when ſpeaking of *Brute*, he wrote thus:

The Gods did guide his ſail and courſe: the winds were at command:
And Totnes *was the happy ſhoar where firſt he came on land.*

But with more credit and lamentable event, the *Danes* at *Teigne-mouth* firſt entred for the invaſion of this Land, about the year of Chriſt 787. unto whom *Brightrik* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſent the *Steward* of his houſe to know their intents, whom reſiſtantly they ſlew: yet were they forced back to their Ships by the Inhabitants, though long they ſtayed not, but eagerly purſued their begun enterpriſes.

With more happy ſucceſs hath *Plimouth* ſet forth the purchaſers of fame, and ſtopped the entrance of *Englands* Invaders, as in the Reign of that eternized Queen, the mirrour of Princes, *Elizabeth* of everlaſting memory; for from this Port Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent man at Sea, ſetting forth *Anno* 1577 in the ſpace of two years and ten moneths did compaſs the circle of the earth by Sea. And the Lord *Charles Howard*, *Englands* high Admiral, did not only from hence impeach the entrance of the proud invincible *Spaniſh Navy*, intending invaſion and ſubverſion of State, but with his Bullets ſo ſigned their paſſage, that their ſides did well ſhew in whoſe hands they had been, as ſeals of their own ſhame, and his high honour.

(5) The Commodities of this Shire conſiſt much in Wools and Clothings, where the beſt and fineſt Kerſies are made in the Land. Corn is moſt plenteous in the fruitful Vallies, and Cattle ſpreading upon the topped Hills; Sea-Fiſh and Fowle exceedingly abundant. Veines of Leed, yea and ſome of Silver in this Shire are found: and the Load-ſtone (not the leaſt for uſe and eſteem) from the Rocks upon *Dart-more* hath been taken. Many freſh Springs bubble from the Hills in this Province, which with a longing deſire of Society ſearch out their paſſage, till they meet and conjoyn in the Vallies, and gathering ſtill ſtrength with more branches, laſtly grow bodied able to bear Ships into the Land, and to lodge them of great burthen in their Boſomes or Foals: whereof *Tamer*, *Tave*, and *Ex* are the faireſt and moſt commodious.

(6) Upon which laſt the chief City and Shire Town of this County is ſeated, and from that River

River hath her name *Exceſter*: this City by *Ptolomy* is called *Iſca*; by the *Itinerary* of *Antonius Emperour*, *Iſca Danmoniorum*; and by the *Welſh* *Penecaer*. It is pleaſantly ſeated upon the gentle aſcent of an hill, *ſo ſtately for building, ſo rich with Inhabitants, ſo frequent for commerce and concourſe of ſtrangers, that a man can deſire nothing but there it is to be had*, ſaith *William* of *Malmesbury*. The walls of this City firſt built by King *Athelſtane*, are in a manner circular or round, but towards the *Eaſt* rangeth almoſt in a ſtreight line, having ſix Gates for entrance, and many Watch-Towers interpoſed betwixt, whoſe compaſs containeth about fifteen hundred paces; upon the Eaſt part of this City ſtandeth a Caſtle of *Rugemont*, ſometimes the Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and after them of the Earles of *Cornwall*, whoſe proſpect is pleaſant unto the Sea, and over againſt it a moſt magnificent Cathedral Church, founded by King *Athelſtane* alſo, in the honour of S. *Peter*, and by *Edward* the *Confeſſor* made the Biſhops See, which he removed from *Crediton* or *Kirton* in this County unto the City of *Exceſter* (as ſaith the private Hiſtory of that place:) whoſe dilapidations the reverend Father in God *William* now Biſhop of the *Dioceſs*, who with great coſt hath repaired; whom I may not name without a moſt thankful remembrance for the great benefits received by his careful providence toward me and mine. This City was ſo ſtrong, and ſo well ſtored of *Britaines*, that they held out againſt the *Saxons* for 465. years after their firſt entrance, and was not abſolutely won until *Athelſtane* became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with his *Saxons*, and enriched the beauty thereof with many fair buildings; but it the times of the *Daniſh* deſolation this City with the reſt, felt their deſtroying hands; for in the year 875 it was by them ſore afflicted, ſpoiled, and ſhaken, and that moſt grievouſly by *Swane* in the year of Chriſt Jeſus 1003. who razed it down from Eaſt to Weſt, ſo that ſcarcely had it gotten breath before *William* the baſtard of *Normandy* beſieged it, againſt whom the Citizens with great manhood ſerved, till a part of the wall fell down of it ſelf, and that by the hand of Gods providence, ſaith mine Author: ſince when it hath been three

three times beſieged, and with valiant reſiſtance ever defended. The firſt was by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon-ſhire*, in the civil broiles betwixt *Lancaſter* and *York*: then by *Perkin Warbeck*, that counterfeited *Richard* Duke of *York*: and laſtly, by the *Corniſh* Rebels, wherein although the Citizens were grievouſly pinched with ſcarcity, yet continued they their faithful allegiance unto King *Edward* the ſixth; and at this day flouriſheth in tranquility and wealth, being governed by a Major, twenty four Brethren, with a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other Officers their Attendants. This Cities graduation is ſet in the degree of Latitude from the North Pole 50. and [illegible]. ſcruples: and for Longitude from the Weſt, to the degree 16. and 25. ſcruples. Neither is *Joſeph* that excellent Poet, whoſe birth was in this City, the leaſt of her Ornaments, whoſe Writings bare ſo great credit, that they were divulged in the *Germane* Language under the name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

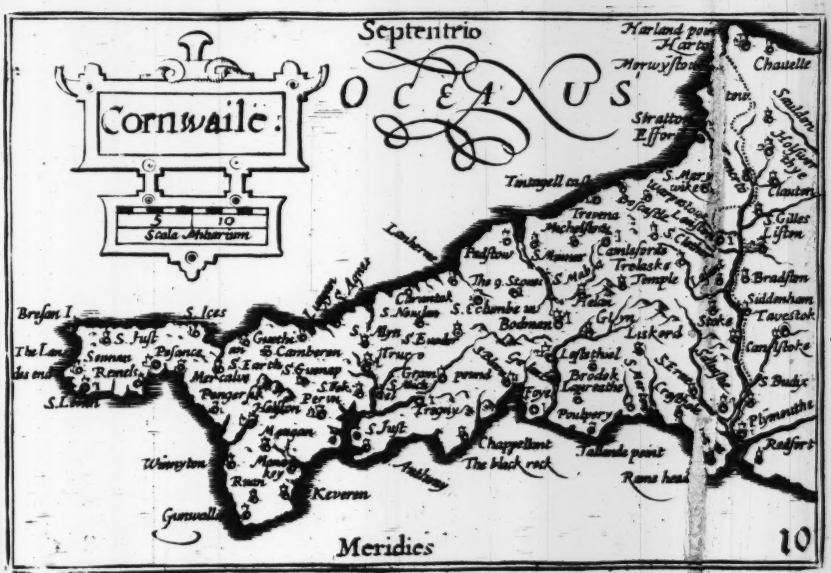
The like credit got *Crediton* in her birth child *Winifred* the Apoſtle of the *Haſſians*, *Thuringers*, and *Friſians* of *Germany*, which were converted by him unto the Goſpel and knowledge of *Chriſt*.

(7) Places memorable in this County remaining for ſigns of Battles, or other antiquities, are theſe: upon *Exmore* certain Monuments of Antick-work are erected, which are ſtones pitched in order, ſome triangle-wiſe, and ſome in round compaſs: theſe no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, either by the *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with *Daniſh* Letters one of them is aſcribed, giving direction to ſuch as ſhould travel that way. *Hubleſtowe* likewiſe near unto the mouth of *Tawe*, was the burial place of *Hubba* the *Dane*, who with his Brother *Hungar*, had harried the *Engliſh* in divers parts of the Land: but laſtly was there encountred with, and ſlain by this Shires Inhabitants, and under a heap of copped ſtones interred, and the Banner *Reaſen* there and then taken, that had ſo often been ſpread in the *Danes* quarrel, and wherein they repoſed no ſmall confidence for ſucceſs.

(8) A double dignity remaineth in this County, where Princes of State have born the Titles both of *Devon-ſhire* and *Exceſter*: of which Citie, there have been entituled Dukes, the laſt of whom, namely, *Henry Holland*, Grand-child to *John Holland*, half-brother to King *Richard* the ſecond; ſiding with *Lancaſter* againſt *Edward* the fourth, whoſe Siſter was his wife, was driven to ſuch miſery, as *Philip Comineus* reporteth, that he was ſeen all torn and bare-footed to beg his living in the *Low Countries*: and laſtly, his body was caſt upon the ſhore of *Kent* (as if he had periſhed by ſhip-wrack) ſo uncertain is *Fortune* in her endowments, and the ſtate of man, notwithſtanding his great birth.

(9) Religious Houſes in this Shire built in devotion, and for Idolatry pulled down, were at *Exceſter*, *Torbay*, *Tanton*, *Taveſtokes*, *Kirton*, *Hartland*, *Axmiſter*, and *Berſtuble*.

(10) And the Counties diviſions are parted into thirty three Hundreds, wherein are ſeated thirty ſeven Market-Towns, and three hundred ninety four Pariſh-Churches.


Septentrio
OCEANUS
Cornwaile
5 10
Scala Miliarium
Meridies
10
Harland point
Chaselle
Stratton
Essor
Tintagell
Lanceston
Trevena
Camelsford
Trolaska
Temple
Launceston
Clauton
Bradston
Siddenham
Tavestok
Stoke
Lisken
Bodmen
Helen
Grin
Lanhidrock
Lostithiel
Brodock
Foye
Poulpery
Tregony
Truro
Grampound
Penryn
Falmouth
Plymouth
Radford
Rame head
Fowey
Chappellant
The black rock
Anthony
Kevern
Gunwall
Winnyton
Mawgan
Menagan
Perran
Lanson
Pengerfo
Marcalin
Gwinap
Camberen
Gwenthi
Sennas
Penfance
Breffan I.
S. Ives
S. Just
S. Agnes
S. Mawes
S. Maws
S. Clement
S. Mawgan
S. Erth
S. Ewall
S. Allen
S. Stephen
S. Michael
S. Austell
S. Blaise
S. Tudy
S. Budix
S. Germans
S. Iust
S. Ellen
S. Mabyn
S. Clether
S. Kew
S. Iuliot
Lanlivery
Lanlawren
Lanlavet
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Lanlavan
Lanlavan

CORNWALL.

CHAPTER X.

CORNWALL (as *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* affirmeth) is ſo named partly from the form, and partly from her people: for ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea like a Horne (which the *Britaines* call *Kerne*) and inhabited by them whom the *Saxons* named *Wallia*; of theſe two compounded words it became *Cornwallia*. Not to trouble the Reader with the Fable of *Corineus* couſin to King *Brute*, who in free gift received this County in reward of his proweſs, for wreſtling with the Giant *Gogmagog*, and breaking his neck from the *Cliffe* of *Dover*, as he of *Monmouth* hath fabuled.

(2) Touching the temperature of this County, the aire thereof is cleanſed as with *Bellowes*, by the *Billowes* that ever work from off her environing Seas, where-thorow it becometh pure and ſubtile, and is made thereby very healthful, but withal ſo piercing and ſharpe, that it is apter to preſerve than to recover health. The Spring is not ſo early as in more Eaſtern parts; yet the Summer with a temperate heat recompenceth his ſlow foſtering of the fruits with their moſt kindly ripening. The Autumne bringeth a ſomewhat late Harveſt: and the Winter, by reaſon of the Seas warm breath, maketh the cold milder than elſe-where. Notwithſtanding that Countrey is much ſubject to ſtormy blaſts, whoſe violence hath freedome from the open waves, to beat upon the dwellers at Land, leaving many times their houſes uncovered.

(3) The Soile for the moſt part is lifted up into many hills, parted aſunder with narrow and ſhort vallies, and a ſhallow earth doth cover their out-ſide, which by a *Sea weed* called *Oretwood*, and a certain kind of fruitful *Sea-ſand*, they make ſo ranke and batten, as is uncredible. But more are

the

the riches that out of thoſe hills are gotten from the *Mines* of *Copper* and *Tin*; which Countrey was the firſt, and continueth the beſt ſtored in that Merchandize, of any in the world. *Timæus* the *Hiſtorian* in *Pliny* reporteth, that the *Britains fetched their Tinn in Wicker boats, ſtitched about with Leather.* And *Diodorus Siculus* of *Auguſtus Cæſars* time writeth, that the *Britaines in this part digged Tinn out of ſtony ground, which by Merchants was carried into Gallia, and thence to Narborne, as if were to a Mart.* Which howſoever the *Engliſh Saxons* neglected, yet the *Normans* made great benefit thereof, eſpecially *Richard* brother to King *Henry* the third, who was Earl of *Cornwall*, and by thoſe *Tinn-works* became exceedingly rich: for the incurſions of the *Moores* having ſtopped up the *Tinn-Mines* in *Spain*, and them in *Germany* not diſcovered before the year of Chriſt 1240. theſe in *Cornwall* ſupplyed the want in all parts of the world. This Earl made certain *Tinn-Laws* which with liberties and priviledges were confirmed by Earl *Edmund* his ſon. And in the dayes of King *Edward* the third, the Common-weale of *Tinn-works* from one body was divided into four, and a *Lord Warden* of the *Stanniers* appointed their Judge.

(4) The Borders of this ſhire on all parts but the Eaſt, is bound in with the Sea: and had *Tamer* drawn his courſe but four miles further to the North, betwixt this *County* and *Devonſhire*, it might have been rather accounted an *Iſland*, than ſtood with the *Mayne*. Her length is from *Launſton* to the *Lands-end*, containing by meaſure 60. miles: and the broadeſt part, ſtretching along by the *Tamer*, is fully forty, leſſening thence ſtill leſſer like a horn.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants known to the *Romans*, were the *Danmonii*, that ſpread themſelves further into *Devonſhire* alſo, by the report of *Diodorus Siculus*, *a moſt courteous and civil people*: and by *Michael* their Poet extolled for *valour and ſtrength of limbs*: nor therein doth he take the liberty that Poets are allowed, to add to the ſubject whereof they write, but truly reporteth what we ſee by them performed, who in activity ſurmount many other people.

When

CORNWALL.

When the *Heathen Saxons* had seated themselves in the best of this Land, and forced the *Christian Britaines* into these rocky parts, then did *Cornwal* abound in *Saints*, unto whose honour most of the Churches were erected, by whose names they are yet known and called. To speak nothing of *Visula* that Counties Dukes daughter, with her company of canonized *Virgin-Saints*, that are now reputed but to trouble the *Calender*. These *Britaines* in *Cornwall* so fenced the Countrey, and defended themselves, that to the reign of *Athelstane* they held out against the *Saxons*, who subduing those *Western Parts*, made *Tamer* the Bounder betwixt them and his *English*, whose last *Earl* of the *British* Bloud was called *Candorus*.

(6) But *William* the *Bastard* created *Robert* (his half-brother by *Herlotta* their mother) the first *Earl* of the *Normans* race: and *Edward* the *Black Prince*, the ninth from him, was by his Father King *Edward* the third invested the first *Duke* of *Cornwall*, which Title ever since hath continued in the Crown.

(7) The commodities of this Shire, ministred both by *Sea* and *Soile*, are many and great; for besides the abundance of *Fish*, that do suffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great shuls swarm about the Coast, whence being transported to *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, yield a yearly revenue of gain unto *Cornwall*: wherein also *Copper* and *Tinn* so plentifully grow in the utmost part of this *Promontory*, that at a low water the veines thereof lie bare, and are seen: and what gain that commodity begets, is vulgarly known. Neither are these *Rocks* destitute of *Gold* nor *Silver*, yea and *Diamonds* shaped and pointed Angle-wise, and smoothed by *Nature* her self, whereof some are as big as *Wallnuts*, inferiour to the *Orient* only in blackness and hardness.

Many are the *Ports*, *Bayes*, and *Havens* that open into this Shire, both safe for arrivage, and commodious transport; whereof *Falmouth* is so copious, that an hundred Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themselves, so that from the tops of their highest Masts, they shall not see each other, and lie most safely under thr winds.

(8) This

(8) This *County* is fruitful in *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Sea-fish*, and *Fowl*: all which, with other provision for pleasures and life, are traded thorow twenty two *Market-Towns* in this Shire, whereof *Launston* and *Bodman* are the best; from which last, being the middle of the Shire, the Pole is elevated to the degree of Latitude 50. 35. minutes, and for Longitude from the first West-point, 15. 13. minutes, as *Mercator* hath measured them.

(9) Memorable matters both for antiquity and strangeness of sight, are these; At *Boskenna* upon the South west of her *Promontory*, is a trophy erected, which are eighteen Stones placed round in compass, and pitched twelve foot each from others, with another far bigger in the very center: These do shew some victory there attained, either by the *Roman*, or else King *Athelstan*. At the foot of the Rock near unto S. *Michaels Mount*, in the memory of our Fathers, were digged up *Spear-heads*, *Axes*, and *Swords* of *Brass*, wrapped in linnen, the weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britains* anciently used.

At *Camelford* likewise pieces of *Armours* both for horse and man, are many times found in digging of the ground, imputed to the signes of that fight wherein *Mordred* was slain, and wherein great *Arthur* received his deaths wound. And at *Castle Dennys* are the Trenches wherein the *Danes* lodged when they first minded to subdue the Land. In the Parish S. *Clare*, two stones are pitched, one of them inscribed with a strange Character, and the other called *the other half-stone*. The *Hurlers* also, fabuled to be men metamorphosed into stones; but in truth shew a note of some victory, or else are so set for Land-markes Bounders. There also the *Wring-Cheese* doth shew it self, which are huge Rocks heaped one upon another, and the lowest of them the least, fashioned like a *Cheese*, lying pressed under the rest of those Hills, which seemeth very dangerous to be passed under. But near to *Pensans*, and unto *Mounts bay*, a far more strange *Rock* standeth, namely, *Main-Amber*, which lyeth

lyeth mounted upon others of meaner ſize, with ſo equal a counterpoize, that a man may move it with the puſh of his finger, but no ſtrength remove it out of its place.

(10) Religious houſes built, and ſuppreſſed within the limits of *Cornwall*, the faireſt and greateſt for account, were *Launſton*, S. *Neotes*, S. *Buriens*, S. *Michaels Mount*, and S. *Germains*, a Biſhops See: ſo was *Bodman* alſo, from whence King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* removed it unto the City of *Exceſter*.

(11) The diviſion of this Shire is into nine Hundreds, wherein are ſeated twenty two *Market-Towns*, and 161. *Pariſh-Churches*.

SOMERSET SHIRE
Miliaria Anglicana
Petrus Kærius Calavit.
Septentrio
Bristoll
Glogestriæ pars.
Porstnut point
Porstnut
Walton
Clevedon
Flatholms Insula
Stepholms Insula
Barrowe
Occidens
Oriens
Box
Bradford
Bayste
Melles
Frowme
Selwood
Sheptonmallet
Mylton
Glassenbury
Alford
Blakford
Queene Camel
Sherborne
Crokeborne
Meridies
Charol
Danny
Taunton
Runton
Dulverton
Highl
Exton
Luxboro
Watchet
Mynhead
Upton
Wyllyton
Cambe
Tollande
Spaxton
Bishops
Chelton
Bridgewater
Meare
Wells
Wike
Gedney
Sherborne
Evill
Martok
Ilchester
Sonerton
Langport
Milton
Mucheney
Stoke
Wellington
Wellington
Wyneyard
Bruton
Wyneyard
Pitcomb
Wynegaunton
Alford
Barton
Wotton
Audre
Bishops
Milverton
Cranche
Cannington
Kulae
Lystoke
Comedge
Huntspill
Wyneyford
Dulverton
Highl
Daunton
Wellington
Danny
Charol
Wyns
Ilmister
Ilton
Stapple
Ilton
Ilchester
Martok
Evill
West Chenock
Crokeborne
Meridies
PARS DEVONIAE
PARS DORCESTRIÆ
WISTONIÆ PARS
11

SOMMERSET-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

SOMMERSET-SHIRE is both a rich and ſpacious Countrey, having the *Severne Sea* beating upon it on the North ſide, the South part bordering upon *Devon* and *Dorſet ſhires*, the Weſt confined with *Devon-ſhire*, and the Eaſt and North-Eaſt upon *Wiltſhire*, and *Glouceſter-ſhire*. It took the name of *Sommerton* (ſometime the chief Town of this Shire) whence in the Ancient Hiſtorian *Aſſerius*, this County is called *Sommertunenſis*, that is, *Sommertun-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is large, bearing it ſelf ſtill wider as it ſtretcheth into the middle part thereof, and contains in length from *Brackley* near unto *Frome Selwood* Eaſtward, to *Oure* in the Weſt, Miles 55. In breadth from *Parſhut Point* in the North, to *Chard* Southward, is ſomewhat above forty miles. The whole circumference is about 204. miles.

(3) The air is milde and pleaſing, and for the moſt part ſubject to ſuch temperate diſpoſitions as the Sommer-ſeaſon affordeth, whence ſome have erroniouſly conceited, that the Region borrowed her name from the nature of her Clime: yet how delightful ſoever it is in the time of Sommer, with change of the ſeaſon it may well change her pleaſing name, and borrow ſome Winterly denomination; ſo full of wet, ſo miry and mooriſh it is; in ſo much as the Inhabitants can hardly travel to and fro without their encumbrance.

(4) Howbeit they paſs over this with all patience, knowing their enſuing ſeaſonable profits far to exceed any preſent detriments and diſpleaſures: for as it is fowl, ſo it is fruitful, which makes them comfort themſelves with this Proverb, that *What is worſt for the Rider, is beſt for the Abider*; the Soyle and Glebe thereof being very fertile, and every ſide garniſhed with Paſtures and de-

delightful Meadows, and beautified with Mannor houſes both many and faire: and (in a word) hath every thing in it to content the purſe, the heart, the eye, at home: and ſufficient Ports to give entertainment to commodities from abroad.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that poſſeſſed this Province were the *Belgæ*, who ſpread themſelves far and wide, as well here as in *Wiltſhire*, and the inner parts of *Hantſhire*, who being branched from the *Germans*, conferred the names of thoſe places from whence they came, upon theſe their ſeats where they reſided.

(6) The general profits of this Province are Corn and Cattle, wherewith it is ſo plentifully ſtored, as it may challenge any neighbouring County for the quantity to make ſhew of Cattle ſo fat, or Grain ſo rich. Some places are peculiarly enriched by Lead-mines, as *Mindiphils*, (perchance ſo called of the deep Mines) by *Leiland* aptly tearmed *Minerarii*, *Mineral hills*, which yield plenty of Lead, the moſt Merchantable Commodity that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the world. Some are beautified with Diamonds, as S. *Vincent Rock*, whereof there is great plenty, and ſo bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian* Diamonds, if they had their hardneſs: yet being ſo many, and ſo common, they are leſs ſought after or commended.

(7) This Country is famouſed by three Cities, *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Briſtow*. The firſt takes name of the hot Bathes, which *Antonine* called *Aquæ Solis*, *The waters of the Sun*; *Stephanus*, *Badiza*: we at this day *Bathe*, and the Latiniſts *Bathonia*: a place of continual concourſe for perſons of all degrees, and almoſt of all diſeaſes, (whence it was ſometimes called *Akemanceſter*) who by divine providence do very often find relief there, the Springs thereof by reaſon of their Mineral and ſulphurous paſſage, being of ſuch exceeding power and medicinable hea', as that they cure and conquer the rebellious ſtubbornneſs of corrupt humours, in reſpect of which admirable vertues, ſome have fabled, that they were firſt conveyed by Magick Art. To teſtifie the Antiquity of this place, many

many images and Romane Inſcriptions are found in the walls, which can now be hardly read, they are ſo worn and eaten into by age. *Wells* (as *Leiland* reporteth) was ſometimes called *Theodorodunum*, but from whence it had that denomination he makes no mention: the name it now beareth is taken (as ſome think) from the River there, which King *Kinewulph* in his Charter *Anno* 766. calleth *Welwe*, or (as others) from the *Wells* or *Springs* which there break forth, and whereupon that See (under whoſe Juriſdiction is alſo the City of *Bath*) hath been anciently called *Fontanenſis Eccleſia*, the *Fountain Church*: where the *Cathedral* built by King *Inas* to the memory of S. *Andrew*, is very beautiful and richly endowed. The Citie is likewiſe well repleniſhed both with Inhabitants and ſeemly buildings. Whoſe government is managed by a Mayor yearly elected, a Recorder, and ſeven Maſters, having the aſſiſtance of ſixteen Burgeſſes, a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. Whoſe Latitude is 51. 20. minutes, and Longitude 17. 31. minutes. *Briſtow* is not ſo ancient, as it is fair and well ſeated: The beauty of it being ſuch, as for the bigneſs thereof, it ſcarce gives place to any City of *England*, and doth worthily deſerve the *Saxon* name *Bright-ſtad*: whoſe pleaſantneſs is the more, by reaſon that the River *Avon* ſcowres through the midſt of it, which together with the benefit of *Sewers* under all the ſtreets, clears the City of all noyſome filth and uncleanneſs. It is not wholly ſeated in this County of *Sommerſet*, but one part thereof in *Glouceſterſhire*; but becauſe it is an entire County of it ſelf, it denies ſubjection unto either, having for its own government both a Biſhop, with a well furniſhed Colledge, and a Mayor, with a competent aſſiſtance of Aldermen, and other Officers for civil affairs.

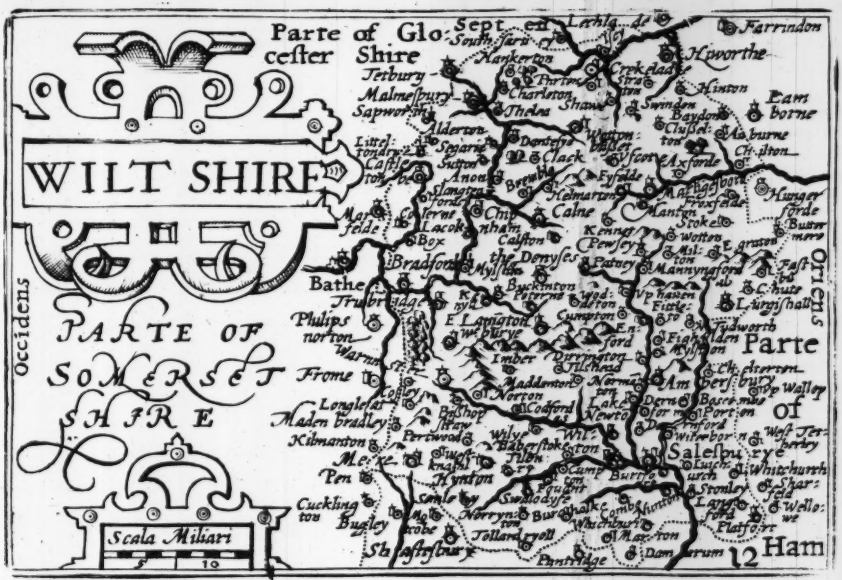
(8) This Province hath been the Theater of many Tragical events and bloudy Battels: the *Danes* did grievouſly afflict *Porlock* by cruel Piracies, in the year eight hundred eighty ſix. Yet neer unto *Pen* a little Village neighbouring upon *North Cadbury*, *Edmund*, ſirnamed *Iron-ſide*, gave them a notable foyle, as he was purſuing *Canutus* from place to place, for uſurping the Crown of *England*

England. And *Kenwalch* (a *West Saxon*) in the same place had such a day against the *Britaines*, that they ever after stood in awe of the *English-Saxons* proweſs. *Marianus* relateth that not far from *Bridge-water*, as the *Danes* were straggling abroad, *Ealstane* Bishop of *Sherbourne* did so foyle their Forces in the year 845. as their minds were much discomfited, and their powers utterly disabled. *Ninius* also writeth that King *Arthur* did so defeat the *English-Saxons* in a battel at *Cadbury*, that it deserved to be made perpetuously memorable. Neither is *Mons Badonicus* (now *Banneſdown*) less famous for *Arthurs* victories. And King *Elfred* in another battel not far from hence gave the *Danes* such an overthrow, as he forced them to submission, and induced *Godrus* their King to become a Christian, himself being Godfather to him at the Font. So happy is this *Region*, and so beholding to Nature and Art for her strengths and fortifications, as she hath alwayes been able to defend her self, and offend her enemies.

(9) Neither hath it been less honoured with beauteous houses consecrated to Religion: such was that of *Black Chanons* at *Barelinch* in the first limit of his Shire Westward; and King *Athelstan* built a Monastery in an Island called *Muchelney* (that is to say) the *great Island*, which is between the Rivers *Juel* and *Pedred*, running together, where the deficed walls and ruins thereof are yet to be seen. King *Henry* the third also erected a Nunnery at *Witham*, which was afterwards the first house of the *Carthusians* Monks in *England*, as *Hinton* not far off was the second. But above all other for antiquity, glory and beauty was the Abby of *Glastenbury*, whose beginning is fetcht even from *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, which *Davi* Bishop of S. *Davids* repaired, being fallen to ruine, and King *Inas* lastly builded a fair and stately Church in this Monastery, though it be now made even with the ground, the ruins only shewing how great and magnificent a Seat it hath anciently been; which several houses were thus beautified by bounteous Princes, for Religious purposes, and to retire the mind from worldly services, though blinded times and guides diverted them to superstitious and lewd abuses.

(10) Other memorable places are these: *Camalet* a very steep hill hard to be ascended, which appears to have been a work of the *Romans* by divers Coynes dig'd up there, on the top whereof are seen the lineaments of a large and ancient Castle, which the Inhabitants report to have been the Palace of King *Arthur*. *Ilchester*, which at the coming of the *Normans* was so populous, that it had in it an hundred and seven Burgesses, and it appears to be of great antiquity, by the Roman *Cæsars* Coynes, oftentimes found there. The Church-yard of *Avalenia* or *Glastonbury*, where King *Arthurs* Sepulchre was searcht for by the command of King *Henry* the second, which was found under a stone, with an Inscription upon it fastned, almost nine foot in the ground. Also *Dunstore*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her husband so much Pasture ground in a Common by the Town side, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as she was able in a whole day to go about bare-foot.

This County is divided into 42. Hundreds, for the disposing of business needful for the State thereof, wherein are placed 33. Market-Towns, fit for buying and selling, and other affairs of Commerce. It is fortified with four Castles, and planted with 385. Parishes, for concourse of Divine Service.


Parte of Glocester Shire
WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF SOMERSET SHIRE
Occidens
Septen
Orions
Parte of Salesburye
Scala Miliari
Bathe
Frome
Farrindon
Hworthe
Hinton
Eam borne
Hungerford
Lechlade
Malmesbury
Sapworth
Alderton
Tetbury
Charlton
Shawe
Thelne
Swindon
Baydon
Clusel:ton
Aburne
Chilton
Axforde
Brenh
Eyfelde
Helmarton
Calne
Manton
Stoke
Wotton
Mannyngford
Fastb
Chutt
Larkshall
Eighden
Mylton
Ch:etterton
Walley
Wilsborn
West Tarrey
Whitchurch
Stanley
Lang:ford
Wello:we
Ham
Bradford
Bex
Lacock
Calston
Melksham
Trowbridge
Bradley
Phillips norton
Warmister
Longleat
Maden bradley
Kilmarton
Meere
Penn
Cuckling ton
Bugley
Shaftesbury
Tollard royall
Pantridge
Codford
Norton
Maddington
Lake
Newto
Wilton
Wyly
Barkeston
Tilbu
Hyndon
Swallowdyke
Norryngton
Burcombe
Wilton
Wardour
Chilmarke
Chilton
Burrum
Dam
Mereton
Whichburye
Burrington
Ilchester
Ilmer
Kilmington
Ditcheat
Pilton
Evercreech
Shepton
Mallet
Croscombe
Pilton
Wedmore
Mudford
Sutton
Longford
Castle ton
Littel tondre
Segare
Donheyd
Clack
Anon
Brem
Lacock
Bex
Bradford
Myssom
Bucklington
Pitcorne
Kyngton
Adton
Lampton
Ford
Lovington
Burye
Imber
Stourton
Gastard
Newton
Berwick
Dinton
Fovant
Chilmark
Teffont
Ebbesborne
Wake
Tisbury
Barford
Fonthill
Bishop
Hindon
Berwood
Knoyle
Milton
Semley
Shaftesbury
Tollard royall
Pantridge
Cranborne
Wimborne
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Downton
Alderbury
Salisbury
Wilton
Amesbury
Durnford
Porton
Newton
Stockbridge
Andover
Whitchurch
Overton
Basingstoke
Kingsclere
Newbury
Hungerford
Lambourn
Wantage
Farringdon
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Burford
Witney
Faringdon
Cricklade
Highworth
Malmesbury
Tetbury
Sapperton
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Southfarin
Hankerton
Charlton
Thelne
Shawe
Swindon
Baydon
Clusel:ton
Aburne
Chilton
Axforde
Eyfelde
Helmarton
Calne
Manton
Stoke
Wotton
Mannyngford
Fastb
Chutt
Larkshall
Eighden
Mylton
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Walley
Wilsborn
West Tarrey
Whitchurch
Stanley
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Wello:we
Ham
Bradford
Bex
Lacock
Calston
Melksham
Trowbridge
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Phillips norton
Warmister
Longleat
Maden bradley
Kilmarton
Meere
Penn
Cuckling ton
Bugley
Shaftesbury
Tollard royall
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Codford
Norton
Maddington
Lake
Newto
Wilton
Wyly
Barkeston
Tilbu
Hyndon
Swallowdyke
Norryngton
Burcombe
Wilton
Wardour
Chilmarke
Chilton
Burrum
Dam
Mereton
Whichburye
Burrington
Ilchester
Ilmer
Kilmington
Ditcheat
Pilton
Evercreech
Shepton
Mallet
Croscombe
Pilton
Wedmore
Mudford
Sutton
Longford
Castle ton
Littel tondre
Segare
Donheyd
Clack
Anon
Brem
Lacock
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Bradford
Myssom
Bucklington
Pitcorne
Kyngton
Adton
Lampton
Ford
Lovington
Burye
Imber
Stourton
Gastard
Newton
Berwick
Dinton
Fovant
Chilmark
Teffont
Ebbesborne
Wake
Tisbury
Barford
Fonthill
Bishop
Hindon
Berwood
Knoyle
Milton
Semley
Shaftesbury
Tollard royall
Pantridge
Cranborne
Wimborne
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Downton
Alderbury
Salisbury
Wilton
Amesbury
Durnford
Porton
Newton
Stockbridge
Andover
Whitchurch
Overton
Basingstoke
Kingsclere
Newbury
Hungerford
Lambourn
Wantage
Farringdon
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Burford
Witney
Faringdon
Cricklade
Highworth
Malmesbury
Tetbury
Sapperton
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Southfarin

WILT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

WILT-SHIRE, is encloſed upon the North with *Glouceſter-ſhire*, upon the Eaſt is bounded with *Bark ſhire*, upon the South with *Dorſet* and *Hamp-ſhire*, and upon the Weſt is confronted againſt partly by *Glouceſter*, and the reſt by *Somerſet-ſhire*.

(2) The forme thereof is both long and broad; for from *Ingleſham* upon *Thamiſis* in the North, to *Burgat Damarum* in the South, are thirty miles; the broadeſt part is from *Buttermer* Eaſtward, to the *Shire-ſtones* in the Weſt, being twenty nine; the whole in Circumference, is one hundred thirty nine miles.

(3) For Aire, it is ſeated in a temperate Climate, both ſweet, pleaſant, and wholeſome; and for ſoile (ſaith *John* of *Sarúbury*) *is exceeding fertile and plentiful, yea and that with variety.*

(4) The Northern part, which they call *North-Wilt-ſhire*, riſeth up into delectable hills, attired with large Woods, and watered with clear Rivers, whereof *Iſis* is one, which ſoon becometh the moſt famous in the Land. The South part is more even, yielding abundantly graſs and corn; and is made the more fruitful by the Rivers *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Avon*. The midſt of this County is moſt plain, and thereby is known and commonly called *Salesbury Plaines*; and lie ſo level indeed, that it doth limit the *Horizon*; for hardly can a man ſee from the one ſide to the other. Theſe *Plaines* graſe an infinite number of ſheep, whoſe fleeces and fleſh bring in a yearly revenue to their owners.

(5) Anciently this County was poſſeſſed by the *Belgæ*, who are ſeated by *Ptolomy* in *Hamſhire*, *Sommerſet-ſhire*, and in this Tract; and they (as it ſeemeth by *Cæſar*) were of the *Belgæ* in *Gaul*. Theſe

(as some hold) were subdued by *Vespatian*, Lieutenant of the second Legion under *Claudius*, when the foundation of his future greatness was in these parts first laid by his many Victories over the *Britaines*. And herein surely the *Romans* seated; for besides *Vanesbury Trench*, by Tradition held to be his, in many other Forts in this Shire the Tract of their footing hath been left, and the stamped Coines of their Emperours found, and apparent testimony of their abode.

(6) After them the *West-Saxons* made it a part of their Kingdom, whose border was *Avon*, as witnesseth *Athelward*, though the *Mercians* many times encroched upon them, whereby many great Battles, as *Malmesbury* tells us, betwixt them were fought, when in the young years of their *Heptarchie* each sought to enlarge his, by the lessoning of the next: but grown unto more ripeness, they assigned their limits by a great and long ditch crossing thorow the midst of these *Plaines*, which for the wonder thereof is supposed by the vulgar to be the work of the *Devil*, and is called of all, *Wansdike*, undoubtedly of *Wooden*, the *Saxons* Ancestor and great reputed God, where a little village yet standeth, and retaineth to name *Woodens-burg*. At this place, in *Anno* 590. *Ceaulin* the *West Saxon*, received such a foyl of the *Britains* and his Countrey-men, that he was forced to forsake his Kingdom, and to end his dayes in exile, becoming a pitiful spectacle even unto his own enemies. And in this place *Ina* the *West-Saxon* joyned Battle with *Ceolred* the *Mercian*, whence both of them departed with equal loss. The like was at *Bradford* by *Kenilworth* and *Cuthred*; at *Wilton* betwixt *Egbert* and *Beornwolfe*; at *Edindon* where King *Elfred* was vanquisher of the *Danes*; and at *Wilton*, where the *Danes* won the day against him. With as bloudy success, though not happening by sword, was the issue of that Synod assembled at *Calne*, a small Town in this County, in the year of Christ Jesus 977. where being hotly debating for the single life, and against the marriages of the *Clergy*, what wanted by the word to prove their divorce, was supplyed by a Stratagem, and that very bloody; for suddenly the main timber brake, and down fell the floor with the Nobles and Prelates,

Prelates, the Gentlemen and Commons, whereby a great number were hurt, and many more ſlain: onely *Dunſtan* the Preſident, and mouth for the Monkes, eſcaped untouched, the Joiſt whereon his Chaire ſtood remaining moſt firme: which confirmed the ſentence of their ſeparations, whom God had conjoyned, and became the fall and ſnare of much incontinency in both ſexes.

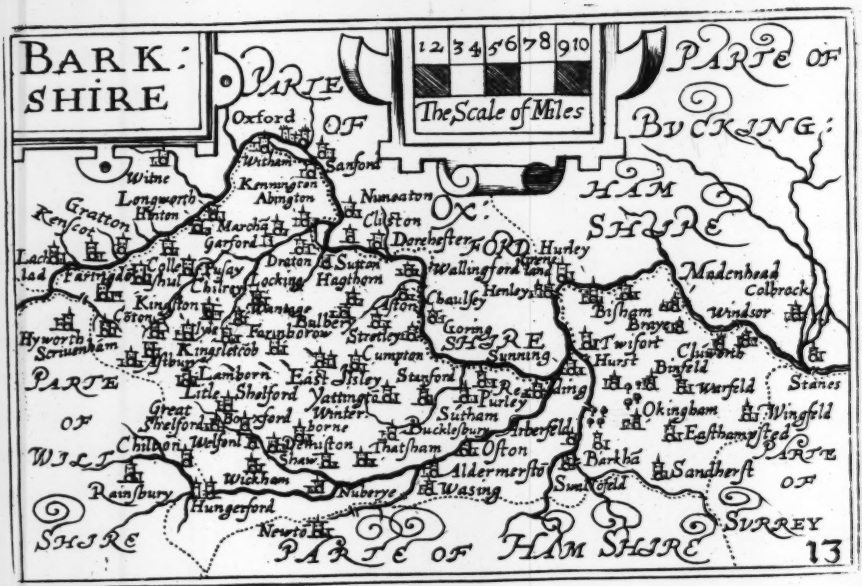
(7) The chiefeſt City of this Shire is *Salesbury*, removed from a higher, but a far more convenient place; whoſe want of water was not ſo great in the mother, as is ſupplied and repleniſhed in the daughter, every ſtreet almoſt having a River running therow her middeſt; and for ſumptuous and delicate buildings is inferiour to none. The Cathedral, a moſt rich magnificent Church, was begun by *Richard Poore*, Biſhop, and with forty years continuance was raiſed to her perfect beauty: wherein are as many windows as there are dayes in the year, as many caſt Pillars of *Marble*, as there are hours in the year, and as many gates for entrance as there are moneths in the year. Neither doth this City retain true honour to her ſelf, but imparteth hers, and receiveth honour from others, who are intituled *Earles of Salesbury*, whereof eight Noble Families have been dignified ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*. This Cities ſituation is in degree of Latitude 51. 10. minutes, and from the firſt Weſt point obſerved by *Mercator*, 18. Degrees, and 31. minutes of Longitude.

(8) Over this, old *Salesby* ſheweth it ſelf, where *Kenrick* overcame the *Britaines*, and where *Canutus* the *Dane* did great damage by fire. This formerly had been the Seat of the *Romanes*: as likewiſe was *Lecham*, as by their Coines digged up is apparent: ſo were *Brokenbridge* and *Coſham*, the Courts of the *Saxon Kings*. But *Fortune* long ſince hath turned her face from all theſe, as lately ſhe did from many ancient and religious foundations planted in this Province, whereof *Malmesbury*, was the moſt famous. I will not with *Monmouth* avouch the foundation thereof unto *Mulmutius*, but,

but by true Records from *Maidulph* a Scot, a man of great learning, that therein built a *Cell*, and led an *Hermits* life, whereof *Beda* calleth it the City of *Maidulph*, and we by contraction, *Malmesbury*. *Adelme* his Disciple and Successor, built here a fair Monastery, which *Athalstane* the Monarch richly endowed, and left his body after death there to rest. Neither hath any graced this more than *William* her Monk, in recording to posterities the Chronicles of our Land, concerning both the Church and Common-weal, wherein himself lived and wrote those Histories.

(9) *Ambresbury* for repute did second this, built by *Alfritha* King *Edgar* his wife, to expiate the sin of murder which she committed upon young *Edward* her son in law, that hers might be King. In this place Queen *Eleanor* widow to King *Henry* the Third, renounced all royal pompe, and devoted her self unto God in the habit of a Nun. Other places erected for piety, were at *Salesbury*, *Lacock*, *Stanley*, *Wilton*, *Ivichurch*, *Farnleg*, *Bradston*, *Briopune*, and *Bromhore*. These graffs grown to full greatness, were cut down by the Pruiner, lest the cankers thereof should infect the whole body (as by them was alledged) and their Revenues bestowed upon far better uses, both for the bringing up of youth, and the maintenance of estate.

(10) With eight strong Castles this County hath been guarded; in nineteen Market-Towns her commodities are traded; into twenty nine Hundreds for business is divided, and in them are seated three hundred and four Parish-Churches.


BARK: SHIRE
12 34 56 78 910
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF OX: FORD SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKING: HAM SHIRE
PARTE OF WILT SHIRE
PARTE OF HAM SHIRE
PARTE OF SURREY
Oxford
Witham
Sanford
Witne
Kennington
Abington
Nuneaton
Longworth
Hinton
Gratton
Kenscot
Marcha
Garford
Clifton
Dorchester
Hurley
Lacklad
Farringdon
Colleshul
Pusay
Chilrey
Draton
Locking
Sutton
Hagthorn
Wallingford
Henley
Madenhead
Colbrock
Kingston
Coton
Wantage
Aston
Chaulsey
Bisham
Brayes
Windsor
Hyworth
Scriuenham
Lyne
Farinborow
Balbery
Stretley
Goring
Twifort
Kingsletcob
Cumpton
Sunning
Hurst
Cluworth
Astbury
Lambern
East Ilsley
Stanford
Binfeld
Stanes
Little Shelford
Yattington
Reading
Warfeld
Great Shelford
Boxford
Winterborne
Purley
Sutham
Okingham
Wingfeld
Chilton
Welfont
Demiston
Thatsham
Bucklesbury
Arberfeld
Easthampsted
Shaw
Oston
Barkha
Sandherst
Wickham
Aldermerston
Rainsbury
Hungerford
Nuberye
Wasing
Swallofeld
Newton

BARK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

BARK-SHIRE, whether of the Boars pods there ſited, according to the cenſure of *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, or from a naked and bear-like *Oake-tree*, whereunto the people uſually reſorted in troubleſome times, to confer for the State, I determine not: onely the County a long time hath been ſo called, and bounded with other in manner as followeth: The North part is parted by *Thamiſis* from *Buckingham* and *Oxford-ſhires*; the South near *Kennet*, doth tract upon *Hamp-ſhire*; the Eaſt is confined with the County of *Surrey*; and the Weſt with *Wilt-ſhire* and *Glocester-ſhire* is held in.

(2) The forme of this Shire doth ſomewhat reſemble a *Sandall* for a mans foot, lying long wiſe from Eaſt to Weſt, in which part ſhe is broadeſt, the middle moſt narrow, and then ſpreading wider like to the heel: though for her rich endowments and ſtately magnificence, it may be well accounted the heart of the whole.

(3) The length thereof from *Ingleſham* in the Weſt, to old *Windſor* in the Eaſt, extendeth unto forty miles; from *Ink-pen* to *Wightham*, the broade part from South to North, are twenty four; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and twenty miles.

(4) The Air is temperate, ſweet, and delightful, and proſpect for pleaſure inferiour to none; the Soyl is plenteous of Corn, eſpecially in the Vale of *White-horſe*, that yieldeth yearly an admirable encreaſe. In a word, for Corn, and Cattle, Waters, and Woods, of profit and pleaſure, it gives place unto none.

(5) Her ancient inhabitants, by *Ptolomy* and *Cæſar*, were the *Atrebatii*, and them of thoſe that deſcended from *Gallia*, among whom *Comius* (conquered by the Dictator) was of good reſpect, and

and could do much with the *Britaines*, who (as *Frontinus* reporteth) uſed this ſtratagem, though it proved nothing at laſt: he flying before *Cæſar* to recover aid of theſe *Attrebatians*, light bedded upon a ſhelf in the Sea, whereupon hoyſting his ſailes as before a fore-winde, gave ſhew to his purſuer that they were in ſwift flight; ſo that hopeleſs to haile them, he gave over the chaſe; yet no ſooner had *Cæſar* made over among them, but that ſome of theſe people, by the name *Bibroles*, yeelded him ſubjection, which proved the ruine of all former liberty. But when the *Romanes* had rent their own Empire, and retired their Legion into a narrower circuit, the *Saxons* ſet foot where their forces had been, and made this County a parcel of their Weſterne Kingdome.

The *Danes* then ſetting their deſire upon ſpoiles, from their roaving Pinnaces pierced into theſe parts, and at *Redding* fortified themſelves betwixt the Rivers *Kennet* and *Thamiſis*, whither after their great overthrow received at *Ingleſield* by the hand of King *Ethelwolfe*, they retired for their further ſafety.

(6) This Town King *Henry* the firſt moſt ſtately beautified with a rich *Monaſtery* and ſtrong *Caſtle*, where in the Collegiate Church of the *Abbey*, himſelf and Queen (who lay both vailed and crowned) with their daughter *Maud* the Empreſs, called the *Lady of England*, were interred, as the private Hiſtory of the place avoucheth, though others beſtow the bodies of theſe two Queens elſewhere. The Caſtle King *Henry* the ſecond razed to the ground, becauſe it was the refuge for the followers of King *Stephen*. From whence the North pole is raiſed in Latitude 51. degrees and 40. minutes, and in Longitude from the firſt Weſt-point obſerved by *Mercator* 19. degrees and 35. minutes.

(7) A Caſtle and Town of greater ſtrength and antiquity was *Wallingford*, by *Antonie* and *Ptolomy* called *Gallena*, the chiefeſt City of the *Attrebatians*, whoſe large circuit, and ſtrong fortifications, ſhew plainly that it was a place of the *Romans* abode, and ſince in a conceived ſafety hath made

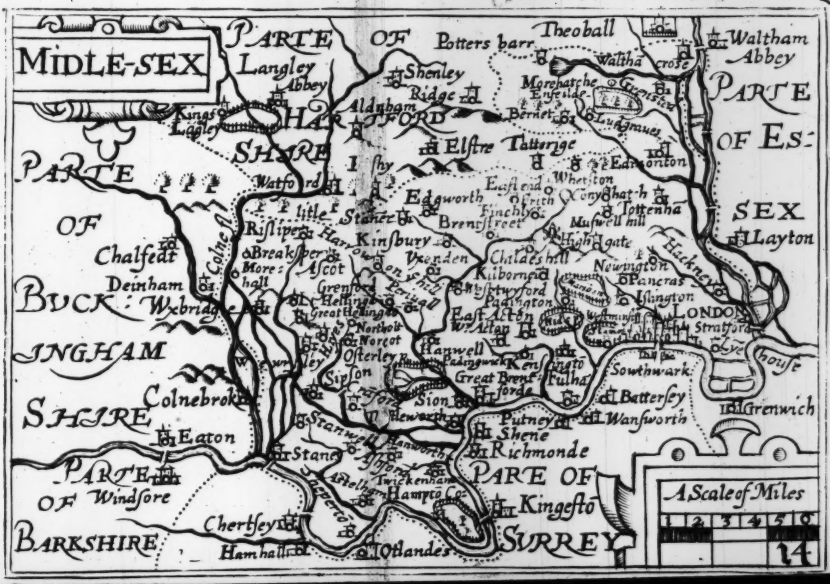
made many very bold, especially when the sparks of *Englands* civil dissentions were forced to flame in case of the Crown betwixt *Maud* the Empress and King *Stephen*, whither her self and associates resorted as their surest defence.

(8) But of farre greater magnificence and state is the Castle of *Windsor*, a most Princely Palace and Mansion of his Majesty. I will not with *Jeffery* affirme it to be built by King *Arthur*, but with better authority say, it was so thirsted after by the *Conquerour*, that by a composition with the Abbot of *Westminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings possession, as a place, besides the pleasures, very commodious to entertain the King. In this Castle that victorious Prince King *Edward* the third was born; and herein after he had subdued the *French* and *Scots*, held he at one and the same time, as his prisoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Majesty than by the Institution of the most honourable Order of the Garter, a signal Ornament of Martial Prowesse; the invention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queen, or rather from *Joan* Countess of *Salsbury*, a Lady of an incomparable beauty, as she danced before him; whereat the by-standers smiling, he gave the impresse to check all evil conceits, and in golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this *French* Posie, HONI SOIT QUI MALY PENSE. And yet that worthy *Clarenceaux* alledging the Book of the first institution, finds the invention to be more ancient; as when King *Richard* the first warred against the *Turks*, *Saracens*, *Cypres*, and *Acon*, he girt the legs of certain choise Knights with a tack of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers The most Princely Chappel thereof is graced with the bodies of those two great Kings, *Henry* the sixth, and *Edward* the fourth, whom the whole Kingdome was too little to contain, the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *York*, where they rest now united in one mould, with a branch of both those Houses, even King *Henry* the eighth, who there lieth also interred, and rests in the Lord.

(9) Other places of note in this Shire are *Sinodum* in the North, and *Watham* in the Eaſt, both of them places of the *Romans* reſidence, as by their moneys there oftentimes found appeareth. Neither was *Sunning* the leaſt in this Tract, that had been the ſeat of eight Biſhops before the See was tranſlated thence unto *Shirburne*, or that to *Salisbury*. *Wantage* alſo is not wanting of honour, in bringing to life that learned and moſt valiant King *Ealfred*, the ſcourge of the *Danes*, and great *Monarch* of the *Engliſh*. And *Finchhamſtead* for wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers do witneſs) that in the year, a thouſand one hundred, a Well boyled up with ſtreams of bloud, and fifteen days together continued that *Spring*, whoſe waters made red all others where they came, to the great amazement of the beholders.

(10) The riches and ſweet Seats that this County affordeth, made many devout perſons to ſhew their devotions unto true piety, in erecting places for Gods divine Service, and their exemptions from all worldly buſineſs: ſuch were *Abington*, *Redding*, *Byſham*, *Bromehall*, *Hendley*, *Hamme*, and *Wallingford*, whoſe *Votaries* abuſing the intents of their Founders, overthrew both their own Orders and places of profeſſions; all which were diſſolved by *Act* of *Parliament*, and given the King to diſpoſe at his will

This Shires diviſion is into twenty Hundreds, and hath been ſtrengthened with ſix ſtrong Caſtles, is yet graced with three of his Majeſties moſt Princely Houſes, and traded with twelve Market-Towns, and is repleniſhed with one hundred and forty Pariſhes.


MIDLE-SEX
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
PARTE OF ESSEX
PARTE OF SURREY
Potters barr
Theoball
Waltham Abbey
Langley Abbey
Shenley
Ridge
Aldnham
Kings Lagley
Elstre
Tatterige
Edmonton
Watford
Edgworth
Brentfinch
Tottenha
Musswell hill
Layton
Chalfeat
Deinham
Wxbridge
Kinsbury
Vxenden
Childeshill
Newington
Pancras
Islington
LONDON
Stratford
Lyehouse
Hackney
Hanwell
Osterley
Sipson
Sion
Great Brentford
Fulha
Southwark
Battersey
Wansworth
Grenwich
Putney
Shene
Richmonde
Kingesto
Colnebrok
Eaton
Stanes
Windsore
Chertsey
Hamhall
Otlandes
Twickenham
Hampto
A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6
14

MIDDLESEX.

CHAPTER XIV.

MIDDLESEX, so called in regard of the situation, as seated betwixt the *West Saxons* and *East-Angles*, was sometimes together with *Essex* and *Hartford-shire*, that part and portion which the *East Saxons* enjoyed for their Kingdome: it lyeth bordered upon the North with *Hartford-shire*, upon the West by *Colne*, is severed from *Buckingham*; the South, by *Thamesis*, from *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the East from *Essex*, by the River *Lea*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Stratford* in the East, to *Morehall* upon *Colne* in the West, is by measure nineteen *English* miles; and from *South-mines* in the North, to his Majesties Mannour of *Hampton Court* in the South, are little above sixteen miles, the whole circumference extending to ninety miles.

(3) In Forme it is almost square, for Aire passing temperate, for Soyl abundantly fertile, and for Pasturage and Grain of all kinds, yielding the best, so that the Wheat of this County hath served a long time for the Manchet to our Princes Table.

(4) It lyeth seated in a vale most wholesome and rich, having some hills also, and them of good ascent, from whose tops the prospect of the whole is seen like unto *Zoar* in Egypt, or rather like a Paradise and Garden of God.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants known to *Cæsar*, were the *Trinobants*, whom he nameth to be the most puissant in the Land; whose chief City and Seat yielding him subjection, made the whole, with less loss to the *Romans*, to bear the yoke of their own bondage, and to come in under terms of truce. But when their Forces in these parts were spent, and the Empire shaken by intestine wars,

wars, the *Saxons* ſetting their eyes upon ſo faire a Ile made their footing as ſure herein; which laſtly with *Hartford* and *Eſſex*, was the portion of the *Eaſt Saxons* Kingdome.

(6) Five Princely Houſes, inheritable to the *Engliſh* Crown, are ſeated in this Shire, which are, *Enfield*, *Hanworth*, *White hall*, S. *James*, and *Hampton-Court*, a Citie rather in ſhew than the Palace of a Prince, and for ſtately Port and gorgeous building, not inferiour to any in *Europe*. At *Thiſtleworth* once ſtood the Palace of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, Earl of *Cornwall*, which the *Londoners* in a tumultuous broile, burned to the ground: many other ſtately Houſes of our *Engliſh* Nobility, Knights and Gentlemen, as alſo of the Worſhipful Citizens of *London*, are in this Shire ſo ſumptuouſly built and pleaſantly ſeated, as the like in the like circuit are no where elſe to be found. Near unto *Thameſis* entrance into this County, is kept the remembrance of *Cæſars* entrance over *Thameſis*, by the name of *Coway-ſtakes*, ſtuck faſt in the bottome to impeach his deſigns; and further at *Staines* a Maire-ſtone once ſtood for a mark of Juriſdiction, that *London* had ſo farre upon *Thameſis*.

(7) Which City is more ancient than any true Record beareth, fabuled from *Brute*, *Troynovant*, from *Lud*, *Ludſtone*: But by more credible Writers, *Tacitus*, *Ptolomy*, and *Antonine*, *Londinium*; by *Ammianus Marcellinus* for her ſucceſſive proſperity, *Auguſta*, the greateſt title that can be given to any: by *Britaines Londayn*; by Strangers, *Londra*; and by us *London*. This Citie doth ſhew as the *Cedars* among others Trees, being the ſeat of the *Britiſh* Kings, the Chamber of the *Engliſh*, the model of the Land, and the Mart of the World: for thither are brought the ſilk of *Aſia*, the Spices from *Africa*, the Balms from *Græcia*, and the riches of both the *Indies* Eaſt and Weſt: no Citie ſtanding ſo long in fame, nor any for divine and politick government may with her be compared. Her walls were firſt ſet by great *Conſtantine* the firſt *Chriſtian* Emperour, at the ſuit of his Mother Queen *Helen*, reared with rough Stone and *Britiſh* Brick three *Engliſh* miles in compaſs; thorow which are now made

made ſeven moſt fair gates, beſides three other paſſages for entrance. Along the *Thameſis*, this wall at firſt ranged, and with two gates opened, the one *Doure-gate*, now *Dowgate*, and the other *Billingſ-gate*, a receptacle for Ships. In the midſt of this wall was ſet a mile-mark (as the like was in *Rome*) from whence, were meaſured their ſtations, for carriage or otherwiſe; the ſame as yet ſtandeth, and hath been long known by the name of *London Stone*. Upon the Eaſt of this City, the Church of S. *Peters* is thought to be the Cathedral of *Reſtitutus*, the Chriſtians Biſhops See, who lived in the reign of great *Conſtantine*; but ſince S. *Pauls* in the Weſt part, from the Temple of *Diana*, aſſumed that dignity, whoſe greatneſs doth exceed any other at this day, and ſpires ſo high that twice it hath been conſumed by lightning from heaven. Beſides this Cathedral, God is honoured in one hundred twenty one Churches more in this City: that is, ninety ſix within the walls; ſixteen without, but within the Liberties; and nine more in her Suburbs; and in *Fitz Stephens* time, thirteen Convents of religious Orders. It is divided into 26. Wards, governed by ſo many grave *Aldermen*, a *Lord Maior*, and two *Sheriffs*, the yearly choice whereof was granted them by Patent from King *John*, in whoſe time alſo a Bridge of ſtone was made over *Thames*, upon nineteen Arches, for length, breadth, beauty, and building, the like again not found in the world.

(8) This *London* (as it were) diſdaining bondage, hath ſet her ſelf on each ſide, far without the walls, and hath left her Weſt gate in the midſt, from whence with continual buildings (ſtill affecting greatneſs) ſhe hath continued her ſtreets unto a Kings Palace, and joyned a ſecond City to her ſelf, famous for the Seat and Sepulchre of our Kings; and for the Gates of Juſtice, that termly there are opened; only once a Biſhops See, whoſe title died with the man. No walls are ſet about this City, and thoſe of *London* are left to ſhew rather what it was, than what it is: Whoſe Citizens, as the *Lacedemonians* did, do impute their ſtrength in their men, and not in their walls, how ſtrong ſoever. Or elſe for their multitude, cannot be circulated, but (as another *Jeruſalem*) is inhabited without

without walls, as *Zachary* ſaid. The wealth of this City (as *Iſa* once ſpake of *Nilus*) grows from the Revenues and Harveſt of her South bounding *Thames*; whoſe trafique for merchandizing, is like that of *Tyrus*, whereof *Ezekiel* ſpeaks, and ſtands in abundance of Silver, Iron, Tinne, and Lead, &c. And from *London* her channel is navigable, ſtraitned along with meadowing borders, untill ſhe taketh her full liberty in the *German* Sea. Upon this *Thames* the Ships of *Tharſis* ſeem to ride, and the Navy, that rightly is termed the *Lady* of the Sea, ſpreads her ſail: Whence twice with lucky ſucceſs hath been accompliſhed, the compaſſing of the univerſal Globe. This River, *Canutus* laying ſiege againſt *London*, fought by digging to divert, and before him the *Danes* had done great harmes in the City, yet was their State recovered by King *Elfred*, and the River kept her old courſe notwithſtanding that coſt. In the times of the *Normans*, ſome civil broyles have been attempted in this City, as in the dayes of King *John*, whereinto his Barons entred, and the Tower yielded unto *Lewis*. And again, *Wat Tyler* herein committed outragious cruelties, but was worthily ſtruck down by the *Major*, and ſlain in *Smithfield*. This Cities graduation for Latitude is the degree 51. 45. minutes, and in Longitude 20. degrees 29 minutes.

(9) In this County at *Barnet*, upon Eaſter-day, a bloudy battel was fought, betwixt *Henry* the ſixt and *Edward* the fourth, wherein were ſlain one Marqueſs, one Earl, three Lords, and with them ten thouſand *Engliſhmen*.

(10) The diviſion of this Shire is into ſeven Hundreds, wherein are ſeated two Cities, four Market Towns, and ſeventy three Pariſh Churches, beſides them in *London*; where in the Church of *Gray Fryers*, now called *Chriſt-Church*, three Queenes lye interred, which were, Queen *Margaret*, the D. of *Phil.* the hardy, King of *France*, ſecond wife to King *Edward* the firſt; the ſecond was Queen *Iſabel*, wife to King *Edward* the ſecond, and D to *Philip* the fair King of *France*: and the third was Queen *Joan*, their daughter, married to David King of *Scotland*.

Parte of Cambridge
Royston
Haydon
Parte of Hartforde
Barkwey
Bishopsterford
Ware
Sherringe
Hoddesdon
Epping
Waltham s cruce
Chigwell
Thing ford
Newton
Layton
London
Grymsditch
Derford
Grymsche ford
Graues ende
Wardm Shepye Insula
Tamesis fluvius
Scala Miliarium
ESSEX COUNTY
OCEANUS
Ipswiche
Parte of Suffolke
Colchester
Harwich
Manningtree
Mistley
Walton
Mersey
Langford
Maldon
Bradwell
Dengie
Burnham
Tolleshunt
Peldon
Fering
Coggeshall
Halsted
Finchingfield
Thaxted
Yeldam magna
Tilbury
Burbrook
Clare
Linton
Hanerill
Hempstede
Walden
Saffron Walden
Bocking
Braintree
Shawford
Dunmow
Easton
Tyttey
Claverings
Prashe
Fyfeld
Brodcoke
Chelmesford
Willingales
Engerston
Kelnedon
Brentwood
Rumford
Corringham
Barkinge
Muckinge
Thurrock gray
Graues
Stock
Wudford
Norton
Crikesey
Foulnesse
Hawkeswell
Shobury
Lighe
Langdon
Bolerian
Fryerning
Ingatestone
Margaretting
Stock
Writtle
Chelmsford
Springfield
Witham
Kelvedon
Feering
Coggeshall
Colne
Halstead
Sible Hedingham
Castle Hedingham
Braintree
Dunmow
Great Bardfield
Thaxted
Finchingfield
Saffron Walden
Newport
Clavering
Stansted Mountfitchet
Bishop's Stortford
Hatfield Broad Oak
Harlow
Epping
Waltham Abbey
Hoddesdon
Ware
Hertford
Sawbridgeworth
Harlow
Great Dunmow
Little Dunmow
Takeley
Stansted
Elsenham
Henham
Ugley
Quendon
Rickling
Wicken Bonhunt
Arkesden
Clavering
Langley
Newport
Debden
Saffron Walden
Littlebury
Chesterford
Great Chesterford
Ashdon
Castle Camps
Linton
Hadstock
Bartlow
Hempstead
Steeple Bumpstead
Helions Bumpstead
Haverhill
Withersfield
Wickhambrook
Kedington
Stoke by Clare
Clare
Cavendish
Glemsford
Long Melford
Sudbury
Great Cornard
Little Cornard
Boxford
Edwardstone
Groton
Lavenham
Brent Eleigh
Monks Eleigh
Chelsworth
Bildeston
Hadleigh
Layham
Shelley
Aldham
Capel St Mary
Wenham Magna
Wenham Parva
Copdock
Washbrook
Belstead
Nacton
Woolverstone
Shotley
Harkstead
Erwarton
Stutton
Holbrook
Freston
Tattingstone
Wherstead
Ipswich
Bramford
Sproughton
Burstall
Hintlesham
Chattisham
Hadleigh
Raydon
Great Wenham
Little Wenham
Higham
Stoke by Nayland
Nayland
Wissington
Bergholt
East Bergholt
Dedham
Langham
Stratford St Mary
Flatford
Manningtree
Mistley
Tendring
Frating
Great Bentley
Little Bentley
Beaumont cum Moze
Thorpe le Soken
Kirby le Soken
Walton le Soken
Frinton
Holland
Great Oakley
Harwich
Dovercourt
Ramsey
Wrabness
Bradfield
Wix
Lawford
Mistley
Manningtree
Tendring
Alresford
Elmstead
Great Bromley
Little Bromley
Ardleigh
Colchester
Lexden
Stanway
Fordham
Aldham
Marks Tey
Layer de la Haye
Layer Breton
Layer Marney
Tolleshunt Knights
Tolleshunt D'Arcy
Tolleshunt Major
Goldhanger
Heybridge
Maldon
Great Totham
Little Totham
Wickham Bishops
Woodham Walter
Danbury
Purleigh
Cold Norton
Stow Maries
Woodham Mortimer
Hazeleigh
Rettendon
Battlesbridge
Runwell
Wickford
Ramsden Bellhouse
Ramsden Crays
Billericay
Great Burstead
Little Burstead
Laindon
Basildon
Vange
Pitsea
Bowers Gifford
Nevendon
Wickford
Rayleigh
Hockley
Hullbridge
Canewdon
Paglesham
Rochford
Southchurch
Prittlewell
Southend
Leigh
Hadleigh
Benfleet
Canvey Island
Foulness
Great Wakering
Little Wakering
Barling
Shopland
Sandon
Rettendon
Runwell
Wickford
Basildon
Thundersley
Rayleigh
Hockley
Hullbridge
Canewdon
Paglesham
Rochford
Southchurch
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Hullbridge
Canewdon
Paglesham
Rochford
Southchurch
Prittlewell
Southend
Leigh
Hadleigh
Benfleet
Canvey Island
Foulness
Great Wakering
Little Wakering
Barling
Shopland
Sandon

ESSEX.

CHAPTER XV.

ESSEX, by the *Normans*, *Exſeſſa*, and by the vulgar *Eſſex*, is a County large in compaſs, very populous, and nothing inferiour to the beſt of the Land.

(2) The Forme thereof is ſomewhat circular, excepting the Eaſt part, which ſhooteth her ſelf with many Promontories into the *Sea*; and from *Horſey Iſland* to *Haidon* in the Weſt, (the broadeſt part of the Shire) are they by meaſure forty miles; and the length from *Eaſt-Ham* upon *Thameſis* in the South, to *Sturmere* upon the River *Stœv* in the North, are thirty five miles: the whole in circumference one hundred forty ſix miles.

(3) It lyeth bounded upon the North, with *Suffolk* and *Cambridge-ſhires*, upon the Weſt with *Hertford* and *Middleſex*, upon the South by *Thameſis* is parted from *Kent*, and the Eaſt-ſide thereof is altogether waſhed with the *German Sea*.

(4) The Aire is temperate and pleaſant, only towards the waters ſomewhat aguiſh: the ſoyl is rich and fruitful, though in ſome places ſandy and barren; yet ſo that it never fruſtrates the Huſbandmans hopes, or fills not the hands of her Harveſt-labourers: but in ſome part ſo fertile, that after three years glebe of Saffron, the Land for eighteen more, will yield plenty of Barley, without either dung or other fatning earth.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants known to the *Romans*, were by *Cæſar* called the *Trinobants*, of whom in the former *Chapter* we have ſpoken, and in our *Hiſtory* ſhall ſpeak more at large. But this name periſhed with the age of the Empire, the *Saxons* preſently framed a new; and with *Hertford* and *Middleſex* made it their *Eaſt-Saxons* Kingdome, until that *Egbert* brought this and the whole into an entire and abſolute Monarchy: the *Danes* after them laid ſo ſore for this Province, that at *Beamfleet*

fleet and *Havenet* (now *Slobery*) they fortified moſt ſtrongly: and at *Barklow*, (beſides the hills mounted for their burials) the *Danewort* with her red berries, ſo plentifully grow, that it is held and accounted to ſpring from the blood of the *Danes* which in that place was ſpilt, and the herb as yet is called from them the *Daneſ-bloud*; neither yet were they quelled to ſurceaſe that quarrel; but at *Aſhdowne* abode the *Iron ſide* in ſight, wherein ſo much bloud of the *Engliſh* was ſpilt, that *Canutus* their King in remorſe of conſcience, built a Church in the place, to pacifie God for the ſins of his people: but when the *Normans* had got the garland of the whole, many of their Nobles there ſeated themſelves, whoſe poſterities ſince, both there and elſe-where are ſpread further abroad in the Realme.

(6) The Commodities that this Shire yieldeth, are many and great, as of Woods, Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Forreſts, and Saffron; which laſt groweth with ſuch gain and increaſe upon her North parts, that from a ſplit Clove much like unto Garlike, a white blewiſh Flower ſhortly ſpringeth, from whence fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sun, and dried, are ſold as Spice with great gain. From the Iſlands *Canvey*, *Merſey*, *Horſey*, *Northly*, *Oſey*, *Wallot*, and *Foulneſs*, great ſtore of Fiſh and Fowle are daily gotten: and ſo from their Cattle have they continual increaſe, which men and boyes milke; as well the Ewe as the Kine; whereof they make great and thick Cheeſe, ſold abroad in the Land, much thereof tranſported unto other Countries. Their Oyſters, which we call *Wulfleet*, the beſt in eſteem, and are thought from *Pliny* to have been ſerved in the *Romans* Kitchins But leaſt we ſhould exceed meaſure in commending, or the people repoſe their truſt in the ſoyl; behold what God can do to fruſtrate both in a moment, and that by his meaneſt creatures: for in our age and remembrance, the year of Chriſt 158. an Army of *Mice* ſo over ran the Marſhes in *Dengey Hundred*, near unto *South-minſter* in this County, that they ſhore the graſs to the very roots, and ſo tainted the ſame with their venemous teeth, that a great Murrain fell upon the Cattle which grazed thereon, to the great loſſe of their owners.

(7) The

(7) The chiefeſt City for account at this day, in this Shire, is *Colcheſter*, built by *Coilus* the *Britiſh* Prince, one hundred twenty four years after the birth of our Saviour *Chriſt* (if he of *Monmouth* ſay true) wherein his ſon *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the firſt Chriſtian *King*, *Empreſſe*, and *Emperour* in the world, were born: which made Necham for *Conſtantine* to ſing as he did.

From Colcheſter *there roſe a Star,*
The Rayes whereof gave glorious light,
Throughout the world in Climates far,
Great Conſtantine, Romes *Emperour bright.*

And the *Romans* to the great honour of *Helena* inſcribed her, *Piiſſima Venerabili Auguſta.* But of theſe we ſhall be occaſioned to ſpeak more hereafter. This City is ſituated upon the South of the River *Coln*; from whence it hath the name, and is walled about, raiſed upon a high Trench of earth, though now much decayed, having ſix gates of entrance, and three Poſterns in the Weſt wall, beſides nine watch-Towers for defence, and containeth in compaſſe 1980. paces; wherein ſtand eight faire Churches, and two other without the walls, for Gods divine ſervice: S. *Tenants*, and the *Black Fryers* decayed in the Suburbs; *Mary Magdalens*, the *Nunnery*, S. *Johns*, and the *Crouched Friers*, all ſuppreſſed: within towards the Eaſt is mounted an old Caſtle, and elder ruines upon a Trench containing two Acres of ground, whereas yet may be ſeen the provident care they had againſt all enſuing aſſaults.

The trade of this Town ſtandeth chiefly in making of Cloth and Bayes, with Saies, and other like Stuffes daily invented; and is governed by two Bailiffes, twelve Aldermen, all wearing Scarlet; a Recorder, a Town Clerk, and four Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe poſition for Latitude is in the degree 52. 14. minutes; and for Longitude, in the degree 21. and 50. minutes.

(8) Places

(8) Places of Antiquity and memorable note in this County, I obſerve the moſt Famous to be *Camolodunum*, by us *Maldon*, which was the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin* King of the *Trinobantes*, as by his money therein minted appeareth, about the time of our *Saviours* birth: which City afterwards *Claudius* won from the *Britains*, and therein placed a Colony of Souldiers, which were called *Victricenſis*. This City Queen *Boduz*, in revenge of her wrongs, razed to the ground, what time ſhe ſtirred their people againſt *Nero*, with the ſlaughter of ſeventy thouſand of the *Romans*. Of ſome later and leſſer account was *Ithanchester*, now S. *Peters* upon the wall, where the *Fortenſes* with their Captain kept, towards the declination of the *Roman Empire*. In the Eaſt Promontory of this County, in the Reign of *Richard* the ſecond, the teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an *Elephant*) of a marvellous ſize (ſaith *Ralph Coggeſhall*); and not far thence, in the reign of *Elizabeth*, more bones to the like wonder were digged up.

(9) I purpoſely omit the meſſage of a Pilgrim from S. *John Baptiſt*, by whom he ſent a Ring to King *Edward Confeſſor*; for which cauſe his houſe took the name *Haverig*: ſeeing the Monks of thoſe times made no great dainty daily to forge matter for their own advantage: who in this Shire ſo ſwarmed that they had houſes erected at *Waltham*, *Pritlewel*, *Tiltey*, *Dunmow*, *Lecye*, *Hatfield-Peverell*, *Chelmesford*, *Coggeſhall*, *Maldon*, *Earls coln*, *Colcheſter*, *S. Oſiths*, *Saffron-Walden*, *Hatfield-Bradocke*, and more with great revenues thereto belonging; all which felt the Axes and Hammers of deſtruction, when the reſt of ſuch foundations fell under the flaile of King *Henry* the Eighth, who with *Hezekiah* brake down all theſe Brazen Serpents.

(10) This Shire is divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein are ſeated 21. Market-Towns, 5. Caſtles, 5. Havens, 2. of his Majeſties Mannours, and 415 Pariſh-Churches.

SVFFOLCK
Scala Miliarium
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
NORFOLCIÆ
PARS
Yermouth
Norwiche
Gorleston
Bellton
Horingflete
Corton
Guinton
Lestoft
Berkles
Barnbye
Pakefelde
Kesland
Benaker
Sotherton
Easton
Holton
Bungey
Flixton
Mendhm
Halsworth
Harleston
Sylam
Dis
Thetford
Lakenheathe
Brandon
Bernehm
Fakenhm magna
Mildnall
Icklinghm
Troston
Ewston
Buddeldale
Aye
Ocford
Berdwell
Debenhm
Ikesworthe
Hoxon
Cokeley
Denhm
Silton
Southolde
Cransforde
Glemhm mag
Easton
Dunwiche
Brusycard
Rendhm
Farnhm
Sisewelt
Sowowde
Orte ns
Mismere hauen
CEANUS
Aldebroughe
Orford hauen
Bawdsey
Bawdsey hauen
Orwol hauen
Harwiche
Ely
Ford hm
Kennet
Exning
Ne k
Ashley
Berton
Hengraue
Newmet
Burye
Chening
Hatgraue
Wulpot
Nerton
Stowe
Petaugh
Creting
Wickhm
Nedehm
Melton
Woodbridge
Butley
Hoseley
Ashe
Orforde
Catlidge
Cowhdge
Bradley pua
Bernerdston
Lawshill
Geddinge
Combes
Felshm
Cockfeld
Balehm
Shimplinge
Whatfeld
Bramford
Ipswiche
Hemley
Alderton
Nacton
Walton
Honcdon
Clare
Aelton
Lanehm
Sprongho
Hadley
Freston
Chemptan
Stutton
Sholley
Haueril
Wicksoo
Candishe
Carsey
Sudburye
Laihm
Newton
Stoke
Cornera
Haeydon
Highhm
ESSEXIÆ
PARS 14

SUFFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUFFOLKE, in regard of them which were ſeated in *Northfolke*, is a County moſt plenteous and pleaſant for habitation. It is ſeparated from *Norfolk*, by the Rivers of the leſſer *Ouſe*, and *Waveney*, whoſe heads meet almoſt in the midſt of her Verge, and that very neer together, the one taking courſe *Eaſt*, and the other full *Weſt*, upon which part *Cambridge-ſhire* doth wholly confront. The South ſide is ſevered by *Stoure* from *Eſſex*, and the Eaſt together waſhed with the *Germane Seas*.

(2) The Aire is good, ſweet, and delectable, and in ſome parts, of ſome of our beſt Phyſitians, held to be the beſt in the Land: the Soyl is rich, fruitful, and with all things well repleniſhed; in a word, nothing wanting for pleaſure or profit.

(3) The Forme thereof is ſomewhat *Creſſant*, ſhooting up narrower in the North, and ſpreading wider towards the South, whoſe broadeſt part is about twenty miles: but from Eaſt to Weſt much more: for from *Eaſton* point (the furtheſt of this Shire, yea of all *Britain*, into the Sea) unto great *Ouſe* River, her Weſtern bounder, are forty five miles, and the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and forty ſix miles.

(4) Anciently this part of the Iſland was poſſeſſed by the *Iceni*, who as it ſeemeth by *Tacitus*, joyned in Amity with the *Romans*, *a mighty people* (ſaith he) *and never ſhaken with wars* before the reign of *Claudius*, but then by *Oſtorius* were vanquiſhed, though not without great ſlaughter of the *Romans*; and in a Battle againſt them, *M. Oſtorius* the ſon of the *General*, won great honour in ſaving of a *Roman* Citizens life; ſo ready were they to give, and receive Honours to themſelves, but ſleightly to paſs over, and to ſmother far greater exploits of the *Britaines*: which notwithſtanding

ing long in theſe parts they could not do; for the wrongs of the *Icenians* growing intollerable, who by the *Romane* Souldiers were put out of their rightful poſſeſſions, their Princes accounted no better than Slaves, and their Queen whipped in moſt ignominious manner; under *Bodua* they wrought their revenge, as in the Hiſtory (Chriſt aſſiſting) ſhall be further related.

Next to theſe *Icenians*, were the *Saxons* that got their footing into theſe parts, and of them, this with *Norfolke*, *Cambridge-ſhire*, and the *Ile* of *Ely*, was made their *Eaſt-Angles* Kingdome; though as it ſeemeth ever in ſubjection, either to the *Mercians*, or to the Kings of *Kent*; whoſe off-ſpring ending in S. *Edmund* the Martyr, after the *Danes* had laid it moſt deſolate, *Edward* the Elder ſubdued it unto his *Weſt-Saxons* Monarchy: and that likewiſe ending in King *Edward* the Confeſſor, many Noble *Normans* got their poſſeſſions in theſe parts, whoſe off-ſpring are plenteouſly repleniſhed in this Shire to this day.

(5) The Commodities of this Shire are many and great, Whereof the chiefeſt conſiſteth in Corn, in Cattle, Cloth, Paſturage, Woods, Sea-fiſh and Fowle; and as *Abba Florienſis* hath depainted, *the County is of a green and paſſing freſh hue, pleaſantly repleniſhed with Orchards, Gardens* and *Groves*: thus he deſcribed it above ſix hundred years ſince, and now we find as he hath ſaid, to which we may adde their grain from the Paile, whoſe Cheeſes are traded not onely thorowout *England*, but into *Germany*, *France*, and *Spain*, and are highly commended by *Pantuleon* the Phyſitian, both for colour and taſte.

(6) And had *Ipſwich* (the onely eye of this Shire) been as fortunate in her Sirname, as ſhe is bleſſed with commerce and buildings, ſhe might worthily have born the title of a City: neither ranked in the loweſt rowe, whoſe trade, circuit, and ſeat, doth equal moſt places of the Land beſides.

It ſeemeth this Town hath been walled about both by a Rampire of earth, mounted along her North

North and *West* parts, and places of entrance where Gates have ſtood; which no doubt, by the *Danes* were caſt down, in the year of *Jeſus Chriſt*, 991. when they ſacked with ſpoyl all theſe Sea-coaſts: and again in the year one thouſand, laid the ſtreets deſolate, and the houſes on heaps: yet afterwards recovering both breath and beauty, her buildings from *Stoke-Church* in the *South*, to Saint *Margarets* in the North, now contain 1900 paces, and from *S. Helens* in the *Eaſt*, to S. *Matthews* Church in the *Weſt*, are no leſs than 2120. full of ſtreets plenteouſly inhabited, wherein are twelve Pariſh Churches ſeated, beſides them ſuppreſſed; ſuch were *Chriſt-Church*, S. *Georges*, *S. James*, *the White*, *the Black*, *and Gray-Fryers*. The Site of this Town is removed from the *Equator*, unto the degree 52. 25. minutes: and by *Mercators* obſervation, from the firſt *Weſt-points* 22. degrees, 9. minutes: and is yearly governed by two Bailiffs, and ten Port-men, all wearing Scarlet, with twenty four of their Common-Councel in Purple, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, five Serjeants, whereof one is for the Admiralty, a Beadle, and Common Cryer, all in blew, with the Towns Armes on their ſleeves.

The other eye of this Shire is S. *Edmundsbury*. By *Abbo* the Royal Town, wherein at the day-break of the *Saxons* converſion, *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* founded a Chriſtian Church: and upon the occaſion of King *Edmunds* burial (who at *Hoxon* was ſhot to death) hath been ever ſince called S. *Edmunds-bury*, where was built to his honour one of the faireſt Monaſteries in the world, begun by King *Canute*, much affrighted with the ſeeming appearance of that Martyrs Ghoſt, who to expiate the ſacrilegious impiety of his Father *Suenus*, enriched the place with many endowments, and offered up his own Crown upon the holy Martyrs Tomb. For the beauty and buildings of this Abby and Town, let *Leyland* for me declare: *The Sun* (ſaith he) *hath not ſeen a City more finely ſeated, ſo delicately, upon the eaſie aſcent of an hill, with a River running on the Eaſt ſide; nor a more ſtately Abbey, either for revenues or incomparable magnificence, in whoſe proſpect appeareth rather a Ci-*

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ty than a Monaſtery, ſo many Gates for entrance, and ſome of them braſs, ſo many Towers, and a moſt glorious Church, upon which attend three others, ſtanding all in the ſame Church yard, all of them paſſing fine, and of a curious workmanſhip. Whoſe ruines lie in the duſt, lamenting their fall, moving the beholders to pity their caſe.

Near unto this Town a great battle was fought by *Robert Baſſu*, Earle of *Leiceſter*, againſt his Soveraign King *Henry* the ſecond: but was worthily overcome by *Richard Lucy*, the Kings high Juſtice, himſelf and wife taken, with many Flemings and Engliſhmen ſlain.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance this County affords; ſuch is *Exning* in the Weſt, formerly famous for the birth of S. *Audrey*, daughter to King *Anna*, one of the three names of the Shires diviſion: *Reuliſham* in the Eaſt, where *Redwald* the firſt Chriſtian in this Kingdome held his Court: and *Hadley* in her South, where *Guthrum* the *Dane*, whom *Elfred* baptized, was buried. And things of ſtranger note are the limits of the *Eaſt-Angles* Territories, running along *New-market* Heath, vulgarly called the *Devils-ditch*: the like fable is formerly told by *Nubrigenſis*, that at *Wulpes* in the heart of this Shire, two green boyes of *Satyres* kind aroſe out of the ground, from the *Antipodes*; believe it if you will: and *Ralfe Coggeſhall*, in the Monuments of *Colcheſter*, declareth, that a *Fiſh* in all parts like a man was taken near *Oxford*, and for ſix moneths was kept in the Caſtle, whence after he eſcaped again to the Sea.

As ſtrange, but moſt true, was a crop of Peaſe, that without tillage or ſowing grew in the Rocks, betwixt this *Oxford* and *Aldebrough*, in the year 1555. when by unſeaſonable weather a great dearth was in the Land; there in *Auguſt* were gathered above one hundred Quarters, and in bloſſoming remained as many more, where never graſs grew, or earth ever ſeen, but hard ſolid Rocks three yards deep under their roots.

(8) Places ſeparated from common uſe, and devoted to God and his ſervice by religious Princes, were at S. *Edmunds*, *Ipſwich*, *Ikleworth*, *Elthborow*, *Clare*, *Jeſton*, *Burgh* Caſtle, wherein *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt Angles* entered the profeſſion of a Monke: but was thence forced by his people, to fight againſt the *Mercians*: in which Battle he was ſlain. And *Dunwich*, where *Felix* founded his Epiſcopal See. Theſe with many others in this County were ſuppreſſed in the fall of the Monaſteries, and their Revenues aſſumed by King *Henry* the Eight.

(9) This Shire is principally divided into three parts, which are called **Coldable**, S. **Edmunds**, and S. *Andreys* Liberties, ſubdivided into twenty two Hundreds, and them again into 575. Pariſh-Churches, wherein are ſeated ſeven Caſtles, and twenty eight Market-Towns.

Septentrio.
NORFOLCKE
The Washe
Old Lynn
Walpole
Tylney
Walton
Walsoken
Wisbich
Burnhm
Snetshm
Merket
Walsinghm
Holt
Clay
Cromere
N: Walshm
Horsee
Hickling
Walterton
Hellougthon
N: Wotton
Fakenhm
Hempton
Caston
Repehm
Aleshm
Wursted
Set Benet
Obye
S: Wotton
Lynn
W: Wyneh
N: Runton
Ruffhm
Werthing
Luchehm
Greßenhall
Attelbridge
Horning
Ade
Tunstal
Thorp
Claxton
Belton
Castor
Iermouth
Bilney
Wrigey
S: Aker
Swabm
Nekton
Stow
Derton
Downhm
Cley
Stoke
Wotton
Bedney
Rock lan
Buckhm
Stow
Yardley
Thorp
Wheataker
Albye
Wotton
Beckles
Hopton
Setola
Corton
Lestoffe
Kesland
Bungay
Holgey
Southrey
Ighore
Tosles
Downehm
Ellington
Thetford
Brandon
Wangford
Lakenhethe
Eswel
Mildneil
Littleport
Ely
Ewston
Halesworth
Bliboro
Walderswick
Donwiche
Scala Milliarium
Meri: dies. P. Kerius
Sowrwd

NORTHFOLKE.

CHAPTER XVII.

NORTHFOLKE is an Iſland inclining to an oval forme, cloſed on the South part with the Rivers of *Warvenay*, and the leſſer *Ouſe*, which divides it from *Suffolke*. On the Eaſt and North with the *Germane Ocean*; on the Weſt toward *Cambridge-ſhire*, with ſome branches of the greater *Ouſe*; toward *Lincolne-ſhire*, with that part of the *Neve* which paſſeth from *Wisbitch* into the *Waſher*.

It containeth in length (from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbitch*) about fifty miles. In breadth (from *Thetford* to *Wells*) about thirty. The whole Circuit is about two hundred forty two miles.

The Name ariſeth from the ſituation of the people, who being the Norther-moſt of the Kingdome of *Eaſt-Angles*, are therefore called the *Northfolke*, as the Souther moſt *Southfolke*.

The Aire is ſharp and piercing, eſpecially the Champion, and near the Sea; therefore it delayeth the Spring and Harveſt, the ſituation of the Countrey inclining thereto, as being under the 53. degree of Latitude.

The Soile divers: about the Towns commonly good; as Clay, Chalke, or fat Earth, well watered, and with ſome Wood: upward to the Heaths naked, dry and barren: *Marſland* and *Flegge* exceeding rich: but *Marſland* properly for Paſture, *Flegge* for Corne.

(2) The parts from *Thetford* to *Burneham*, and thence Weſtward, as alſo along the Coaſt, be counted *Champion*: the reſt (as better furniſhed with Woods) *Woodland*. The *Champion* aboundeth with Corne, Sheep, and Conies, and herein the barren Heaths, (as the providence of our Anceſtors hath of old diſpoſed them) are very profitable. For on them principally lie our *Fould courſes*, called of

of the *Saxons* (whose institution they therefore seem to be) *Puldyecum*, that is, *Liberty of fold or fouldage*. These heaths by the compasture of the sheep (which we call *Tathe*) are made so rich with Corn, that when they fall to be sown, they commonly match the fruitfullest grounds in other Countries: and laid again, do long after yield a sweeter and more plentiful feed for sheep: so that each of them maintain other, and are the chiefest wealth of our Countrey. The *Woodland* (fitter for grass) is maintained chiefly by feeding of Cattel, yet well stored with Corn and Sheep.

The Coast is fortunate in *Fish*, and hath many good Harbours, whereof *Lynn* and *Yarmouth* be the mother-port, and of great traffique: *Wells* and *Blackeney* next in estimation.

The whole County aboundeth with Rivers and pleasant Springs, of which the *Ouse* is the chiefest, by whose plentiful branches, the Isle of *Ely*, the Towns and Shires of *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, and the County of *Suffolke* vent and receive Commodities. The next is *Hierm* or *Tere*, passing from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it receiveth the *Bure* coming from *Aylsham*, both of them of great service for water carriages, but very notable for their plenty of fish: for some one man out of an hold upon the *Bure*, hath drawn up ordinarily once a year, between two Nets, above five or six score Bushels of Fish at one draught. The *Waveney* and the lesser *Ouse* are also Navigable and of great use. The residue I omit.

(3) The people were anciently called the IGENI, as they also of *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-shire*, and *Huntington-shire*, and supposed to be of them whom *Cæsar* nam th *Cenimagni*; *Ptolomy*, *Simeni*; some *Tigeni*. Their manners were likely to be as the rest of the *Britains*, barbarous at those times, as appeareth by *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*. Neither can I otherwise commend their Successors the *Saxons*; for so also their own Countryman *Ethelward* termeth them. Since the entry of the *Normans*, they have been counted civil and ingenious, apt to good Letters, adorning Religion with more Churches and Monasteries, than any Shire of *England*, and the Laws and Seats of Justice (for many ages)

with ſome excellent men; from whom moſt of our chief Families, and ſome of the greateſt Nobility of the Kingdom, have taken advancement. And herein is *Northfolke* fortunate, that as *Crete* boaſted of an hundred Cities, ſo may ſhe of an hundred Families of Gentlemen, never yet attainted of high Treaſon. How the Government of this County was about *Cæſars* time, is uncertain, but (agreeable no doubt to the reſt of the *Britaines*) under ſome peculiar *Toparch* or *Regulus*, as *Tacitus* termeth him. The latter *Romanes* held it by two *Garriſons*, one at *Gariaunum* neer *Yarmouth*; the other at *Branodunum*, now called *Brancaſtre*, both of horſe, and commanded by the *Comes Maritimi Tractus*, as *Marcellinus* calleth him, and termed after *Comes Littoris Saxonici*. Upon the entry of the *Saxons*, this County with *Suffolke* fell in the portion of the *Angles*, and about the year five hundred ſixty one, were together erected into a Kingdome by *Uffa*, of whom the ſucceeding Kings were tituled *Uffines*. But having ſuffered many Tempeſts of *Fortune*, it was in the year 870. utterly waſted and extinct by *Hungar* and *Hubba* the *Danes*, who overthrew the vertuous King *Edmund* about *Thetford*, and after martyred him at S. *Edmundsbury*. Yet they did not long enjoy it: for King *Edward* ſhortly recovered it from them, and annexed it to his other Kingdomes. The *Danes* notwithſtanding inhabited abundantly in theſe parts, ſo that many of our Towns were founded by them, and a great part of our people and Gentry are riſen out of their bloud.

(4) This Kingdome of *Eaſt-Angles* was after allotted to an Earldome of that name by *William the Conquerour*, who made *Radulph* a *Britaine*, marrying his Kinſwoman, Earle thereof; but gave the greateſt parts of this County about *Wimonham*, *Keninghall*, *Lenn*, *Burnham*, *Fulmerſtone*, &c. to *W. de Albany*, *Pincerne*, and *W. de Warranna Forreſtario*, who to ſtrengthen themſelves (according to the uſe of that time) with the homage and ſervice of many tenants, divided large portions of the ſame amongſt their friends and followers; ſo that moſt of the *Mannors* and Lands in the parts aforeſaid, were in thoſe dayes either mediately or immediately holden of one of them. And as *North-*

folke

folke and *Suffolke* were firſt united in a Kingdome, then in an Earledome, ſo they continued united in the *Sheriffe-wick* till about the fifteenth year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

(6) The Towns here are commonly well built, and populous; three of them being of that worth and quality, as no one ſhire of *England* hath the like, *Norwich*, *Lynn*, and *Yarmouth*: to which for ancient reputation (as having been a ſeat of the Kings of *Eaſt-Angles*) I may adde *Thetford*, known to *Antoninus*, *Ptolomy*, and elder ages, by the name of *Sitomagus*, when the other three were yet in their infancy, and of no eſteem: For I accept not the Relations of the Antiquity and State of *Norwich* in the time of the *Britaines* and *Saxons*, though *Alexander Nevil* hath well graced them. Her very name abridgeth her Antiquity, as having no other in Hiſtories but *Norwich*, which is meer *Saxon* or *Daniſh*, and ſignifieth the *North-Town* or *Caſtle*. It ſeemeth to have riſen out of the decay of her neighbour *Venta*, now called *Caſtor*, and as M. *Cambden* noteth, not to have been of mark before the entry of the *Danes*, who in the year 1004. under *Swene* their Captaine, firſt ſackt, and then burnt it, even in her infancy. Yet in the dayes of *Edward* the *Confeſſor* it recovered 1320. Burgeſſes. But maintaining the cauſe of Earle *Radulph* aforeſaid againſt the *Conquerour*, they were by famine and ſword waſted to 560. at which time the Earl eſcaping by ſhip, his wife upon compoſition yielded the Caſtle, and followed In *William Rufus* time it was grown famous for Merchandiſe and concourſe of people; ſo that *Herbert* then tranſlated the Biſhoprick from *Thetford* thither, made each of them an ornament to other. In variety of times it felt much variety of *Fortune*: By fire in *Anno* 1508. By extreame plagues, whereof one in *Anno* 1348. was ſo outragious, as 57104. are reported to have died thereof between the *Calends* of *January* and of *July*. By miſery of war was ſacked and ſpoiled by the Earle of *Flanders* and *Hugh Bigod*, *Anno* 1174. In yeelding to *Lewis* the *French*, againſt their natural Lord King *John*, *Anno* 1216. By the diſinherited Barons, *Anno* 1266. By tumult and inſurrection between the Citizens and Church-men: once about the year 1255.

which if *Henry* the third had not come in perſon to appeaſe, the City was in hazard to be ruined the ſecond time in *Anno* 1446. for which the Mayor was depoſed, and their Liberties for a while ſeiſed. In *Edward* the ſixths time, by *Ketts* rebellion, whoſe fury chiefly raged againſt this City. Since this it hath flouriſhed with the bleſſings of *Peace*, *Plenty*, *Wealth*, and *Honour*: ſo that *Alexander Nevil* doubteth not to preſer it above all the Cities of *England*, except *London*. It is ſituate upon the River *Hierus*, in a pleaſant valley, but on riſing ground, having on the Eaſt the Hills and Heath called *Muſſold* for *Muſſ would*, as I take it. In the 17. year of King *Stephen* it was new founded, and made a Corporation. In *Edward* the firſts time cloſed with a fair Wall, ſaving on a part that the River defendeth. Firſt governed by four Bayliffes; then by *Henry* the fourth in *An.* 1403. erected into a Majoralty and County; the limits whereof now extend to *Eatonbridge*. At this preſent it hath about thirty Pariſhes, but in ancient time had many more.

(6) *Lynn* having been an ancient Borough, under the government of a *Bayliffe* or *Reve*, called *Præpoſitus*, was by King *John* in the ſixth year of his Reign made *Liber Burgus*, and (beſides the gift of his memorable Cup, which to this day honoureth his Corporation) endowed with divers fair Liberties. King *Henry* the third in the 17. year of his Reign (in recompence of their ſervice againſt the out-lawed *Barons* in the Iſle of *Ely*) enlarged their Charter, and granted them further, to chooſe a Major *Loco Præpoſiti*: unto whom King *Henry* the Eight, in the ſixteenth year of his Reigne, added twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Officers, and the bearing of a Sword before the Mayor. But the Town coming after to the ſame *King*, he in the twenty ninth of his Reigne, changed their name, from *Maior & Burgenſis Lynn Epiſcopi*, to *Maior & Burgenſes Lynn Regis*.

(7) *Yarmouth* is the Key of the Coaſt named and ſeated by the mouth of the River *Yere*. Begun in the time of the *Danes*, and by ſmall acceſſions growing populous, made a Corporation under two

two Bayliffes by King *Henry* the third, and by his Charter, about the fifteenth year of his Reigne, walled. It is an ancient member of the *Ginque Ports*, very well built and fortified, having only one Church (but fair and large) founded by Biſhop *Herbert* in *William Ruſus* dayes. It maintaineth a Peer againſt the Sea, at the yearly charge of five hundred pound, or thereabout: yet hath it no poſſeſſions, as other Corporations, but like the children of *Æolus* and *Thetis*; *maris & 4. ventos*, as an Inquiſitor findeth *An.* 10. *H.* 3. There is yearly in *September* the worthieſt Herring fiſhing in *Europe*, which draweth great concourſe of people, and maketh the Town much the richer all the year but very unſavoury for the time. The Inhabitants are ſo courteous, as they have long held a cuſtome to feaſt all perſons of worth, repairing to their Town.

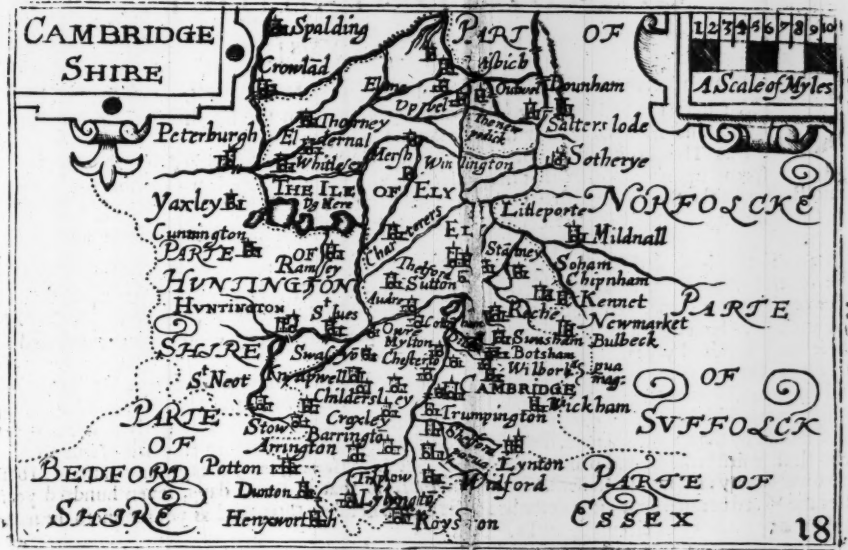
(8) The Biſhoprick of *Norwich* had firſt her ſeat at *Dunwich* in *Suffolke*, and was there begun by *Fælix*, who converted this County, and the *Eaſt-Angles* to the Faith. Being brought out of *Burgundy* by *Sigebert* (the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Angles*) he landed at *Babingley* by *Lynn*, and there builded the firſt Church of theſe Countries, which in his memory, is at this day called by his Name. The ſecond he built at *Sharneburn* then of wood, and therefore called *Stock Chappel*. After *Fælix* and three of his Succeſſors, this Biſhoprick was divided into two Sees; the one with eleven Biſhops in ſucceſſion, continuing at *Dunwich*; the other with twelve, at *Elmhalm* in *Northfolke*. Then united again in the time of King *Edwin*, the entire See for twelve other Biſhops remained at *Elmham*, and in the *Conquerours* time was by his Chaplain *Arfaſtus* (being the thirteenth) tranſlated to *Thetford*, from thence by *Herbert* (his next Succeſſour ſave one) bought of *W. Ruſus* for 1500. pounds, and brought to *Norwich*. This *Herbert* (ſirnamed *Loſinga* a *Norman*) builded the Cathedral Church there, and endowed it with large poſſeſſions. Not far from thence he alſo builded another Church to S. *Leonard*, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Lynn*, (S. *Margarets*, a very faire one) and the

fifth

fifth at *Yarmouth* before mentioned. By the Cathedral Church he builded a Palace for the Bishops, and founded the Priory there (now converted to *Dean* and *Chapter*) and another Priory at *Thetford*. Since his time the Bishops See hath immoveably remained at *Norwich*, but the ancient Possessions are severed from it, and in lieu thereof the Abbey and Lands of S. *Benedict* of *Holme* annexed to it. The Commodities of this County I have contained in these four Verses.

Ingenio & populi cultu Norfolcia *clara est*;
Hinc fluviis; *illinc Insula clausa mari*;
Qua ratis, *& vellus*, *frumenta*, *cuniculus*, *agnus*,
Lac scatet, *& pisces*, *pabula*, *mella*, *crocus*.

This Description of *Norfolk*, I received from the Right Worshipful, Sir *HENRY SPELMAN* Knight.


CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
Spalding
Crowlād
Peterburgh
Thorney
Elmdernal
Whitlesey
Mersh
Wimlington
Upwel
Outwell
Downham
Salters lode
Sotherye
Yaxley
THE ILE OF ELY
Dg Mere
Littleporte
NORFOLCKE
Cunnington
PARTE OF HUNTINGTON
Ramsey
Chatterers
Stanney
Mildnall
Soham
Chipnham
Thetford
Sutton
Kennet
Newmarket
PARTE OF SUFFOLCK
HUNTINGTON SHIRE
St Ives
Audre
Owre
Mylton
Swasham
Bulbeck
Botsham
Wilbork
St Neot
Knapwell
Childersley
CAMBRIDGE
Wickham
Stow
Croxley
Trumpington
Barrington
Arrington
Potton
Lynton
Dunton
Lylington
Widford
PARTE OF BEDFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF ESSEX
Henxworth
Royston
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A Scale of Myles
18

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE, lyeth bounded upon the North with *Lincolne ſhire* and *Northfolke*; upon the Eaſt with *Northfolke* and *Suffolke*; upon the South with *Hartfordſhire* and *Eſſex*; and upon the Weſt with *Bedford* and *Huntington-ſhires*.

(2) This Province is not large, nor for aire greatly to be liked, having the Fens ſo ſpread upon her North, that they infect the aire far into the reſt: from whoſe furtheſt point unto *Royſton* in the South, are thirty five miles; but in the broadeſt is not fully twenty: the whole in Circumference, traced by the compaſs of her many indents, one hundred twenty and eight miles.

(3) The Soile doth differ both in aire and commodities, the Fenny ſurcharged with waters: the South is Champion, and yieldeth *Corne* in abundance, with *Meadowing-Paſtures* upon both the ſides of the River *Came*, which divides that part of the Shire in the midſt, upon whoſe *Eaſt bank* the *Muſes* have built their moſt ſacred *Seat*, where with plenteous increaſe they have continued for theſe many hundred years.

(4) For from ancient *Grantceſter*, *Camboritum* by *Antonine*, now famous *Cambridge*, the other breſt and *Nurſe-mother* of all pious literature, have flowed full ſtreames of the learned *Sciences* into all other parts of this Land, and elſe where: ancient indeed, if their *Story* be rightly writ, that will have it built by *Cantaber* a *Spaniard*, three hundred ſeventy five years before the birth of our *Saviour*, who thither firſt brought and planted the *Muſes*. This City *Grantceſter* by the tyranny of time loſt both her own beauty and her profeſſed *Athenian Students*, ſo that in *Beda's* days, ſeven hundred years after the Word became fleſh, it is deſcribed to lie a little deſolate City, and as yet retaineth the name, without any memory of circuit by walls.

Of

Of this City, in the year of *Christ Jesus* 141. as the Monk of *Barton* doth report, nine Scholars received their *Baptism*, and became Preachers of the Gospel among the *Britains*; which (as he saith) happened in the Reign of *Hadrian* the Emperour. But when the *Picts*, *Scots*, *Hunnes* and *Saxons* had laid all things waste, and with their savage swords cut out the leaves of all civil learning, this as the rest yielded to destruction, and so lay forlorn till the *Saxons* themselves became likewise civil; when *Sigebert* the first *Christian* King of the *East-Angles*, from the example of *France*, whither he had been banished, built *Sheeols* in his Kingdome, and here at *Granceſter* the chief, recalling thither the Professors of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as the Story recordeth, and Traditions do hold.

But afterwards, as it seemeth, their increase being straightned, the *Students* complained (as the Prophets did to *Elisha*) that the place was too little for them to dwell in, therefore enlarging more North-ward, seated themselves near unto the *Bridge*, whereupon the place began to be called *Grantbridge*, though others from the crooked River *Came* will have it named *Cambridge*. This place (though sacred and exempted from *Mars*, as *Silla* once spake, when he spared *Athens*,) the *Danes* in their destructions regarded no whit, wherein they often wintered after their spoyls, and left the scars of their savage sores ever behind them And in the year 1010. when *Suen* in his fierceness bare down all before him, this place was no place for *Scholars* to be in: *Warres* loud *Alarum* ill consorting the *Muses* mild Harmonies. Yet when the *Normans* had got the *Garland* on their heads, and these *Danish stormes* turned into *Sun-shine dayes*, *Gislebert* the *Monke*, with *Odo*, *Terricus*, and *William*, all three of the like *Monastical Profession*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the First, resorted unto this place, and in a publick Barne read the *Lectures* of *Grammar*, *Logicke*, and *Rhetoricke*, and *Gislebert Divinitie* upon the Sabbath and festival dayes. *From this little Fountain* (saith *Peter Blessensis*) *grew a great River, which made all* England *fruitful, by the many Masters and Teachers proceeding out of* Cambridge, *as out of a holy Paradise of God.* The first *Colledge* therein endowed with Professions was *Peterhouse*,

houſe, built by *Hugh Balſham* Biſhop of *Ely*, in the year of Grace, 1284. whoſe godly example many others followed, ſo that at this day there are ſixteen moſt ſtately *Colledges* and *Halls*; for building, beauty, endowments, and ſtore of *Students* ſo repleniſhed, that unleſs it be in her other ſiſter *Oxford*, the like are not found in all *Europe*.

But at what time it was made an *Univerſity*, let *Robert de Remyngton* tell you for me. *In the Reigne* (ſaith he) of King *Edward* the firſt, *Grantbridge, of a School, by the Court of* Rome, *was made an Univerſity, ſuch as* Oxford *is*. Laſtly, the *Meridian Line* Cutting the *Zenith* over this City, is diſtant from the furtheſt Weſt point, according to *Mercator*, 20. degrees, 50. ſcruples, and the *Arch* of the ſame *Meridian*, lying between the *Æquator* and *Vertical point*, is 52. degrees, 20. ſcruples.

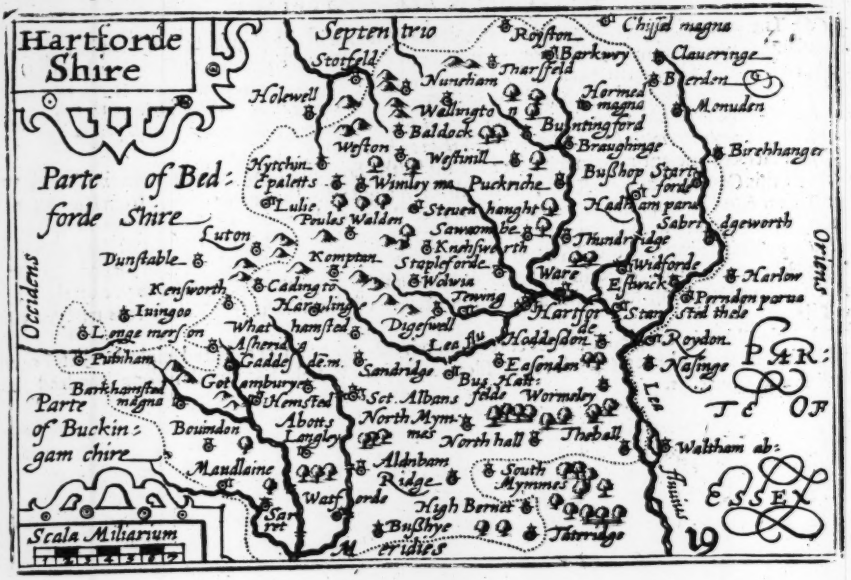
(5) Another City formerly in great fame is *Ely*, had in account for the repute and holineſs of *Votary Nuns* there reſiding; built firſt by *Audry*, wife to one *Tombrot* a *Prince* in this *Province*, who had this place as a part of her Dowry: ſhe having departed from her ſecond Husband *Egbert* King of *Northumberland*, devoted her ſelf to the ſervice of God, and built here a *Monaſtery*, whereof ſhe became the firſt *Abbeſs*. This in the *Daniſh* deſolations was deſtroyed, but ſoon after re-edified by *Ethelwood* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſtored it with *Monkes*; unto whom King *Edgar* granted the juriſdiction over four Hundreds and a half, within theſe Fennes and the *Eaſt Angles* limits, which to this day are called *The liberties of* S. *Audrey*: after whoſe example many *Nobles* ſo enriched it with large *Revenues*, that as *Malmesbury* ſaith, *The Abbot thereof laid up yearly in his own Coffers a thouſand and four hundred pounds*. And of later times the *Monkes* thereof became ſo wealthy, that their old decayed Church they renewed with new and moſt ſtately buildings, which is now the *Cathedral* of the *Diocеſs*, and for beauty giveth place to no other in the Land. Eight other foundations ſet apart from ſecular uſe in this *Province*, were at *Thorney*, *Charteres*, *Denny*, *Elſey*, *Beach*, *Barnwell*, *Swaſey*, and *Shengey*, all which in the dayes of King *Henry* the Eight came to the period of their ſurpaſſing wealth, and left their Lands to the diſpoſe of his Will.

(6) The

(6) The general commodity of this Shire is *Corn*, which in the South and Champion-part doth abundantly grow, as also *Saffron*, a very rich Spice. Some *Woods* there are, and *Pasture* both pleasant and profitable. The North part thereof is Fenny, but withal fruitful, whereof Henry of *Huntington*, and *William* of *Malmesbury* thus do write: *This Fenny Countrey is passing rich and plenteous, yea, and bountiful also to behold, wherein is so great store of fish, that strangers do wonder, and water fowle so cheap, that five men may therewith be satisfied with less than an half-penny.*

(7) Places of ancient note in this Shire are these, the *Erminstreet-way*, which upon the lower West parts of this County, thorow *Roiston*, runneth forth right unto *Huntington*. And from *Reach* a Market-Town standing near to the River *Came*, a great *Ditch* and *Trench* is cast all along *New-Market-Heath*, which for the wonder received thereat, is of the vulgar called *The Devils Ditch*, being in truth made for a defence against the *Mercians* by the *East Angles*, whose Kingdome it inverged. The *Gogmagog Hills* near *Cambridge* retain the remembrance of the *Danish Station*, where as yet on their tops is seen a *Rampier*, strengthned with a three-fold *Trench*, whereof *Gervase* of *Tilbury* tells many a pretty Tale.

(8) This Shire is divided into seventeen Hundreds, wherein are seated eight Market-Towns, and hath been strengthened with seven Castles, and *God* divinely honoured in one hundred sixty three Parish Churches.


Hartforde Shire
Septentrio
Parte of Bedforde Shire
Parte of Buckingam chire
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
Scala Miliarium
Stotfeld
Holewell
Nuneham
Tharsfeld
Royston
Barkwry
Chissel magna
Claueringe
Berden
Monuden
Hormed magna
Wallington
Baldock
Buntingford
Braughinge
Birchhanger
Weston
Westinill
Hytchin
Epaletts
Wimley ma
Puckriche
Bußhop Stortford
Lulie
Steuenhaught
Hadham parua
Peules Walden
Sawcombe
Sabridgeworth
Luton
Knehsworth
Thundridge
Dunstable
Kemptan
Stapleforde
Widforde
Harlow
Kensworth
Cadington
Wolwia
Ware
Estwick
Iuingoo
Harculinge
Tewing
Perndon parua
Longe merson
Whatham sted
Digeswell
Hartforde
Stansted thele
Pubiham
Asheridge
Lea flu
Hoddesdon
Roydon
Gaddesdem.
Sandridge
Easenden
Nasinge
Barkhamsted magna
Gotamburye
Bus Hatfelde
Wormeley
Hemsted
Sct. Albans
Abotts Langley
North Mymmes
Bouindon
North hall
Theball
Waltham ab:
Maudlaine
Aldnham Ridge
South Mymmes
Watforde
High Bernet
Sarret
Bußhye
Tateridge
Lea fluuius
PARTE OF ESSEX
19

HERTFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIX.

HERTFORD-SHIRE is bordered upon the *North* with *Bedford* and *Cambridge ſhires*; upon the *Eaſt*, is altogether bounded by *Eſſex*; upon the *South*, is confined with *Middleſex*; and her *Weſt* butteth upon *Buckingham* and *Bedford-ſhires*.

(2) The forme thereof is ſomewhat circular, with many indents to fetch in thoſe Towns that are diſperſedly ſtragled into her next *Shire*: whereof *Roiſton* and *Totteridge* are the two extreams from *North* to *South*, betwixt whom in a ſtraight drawn line are twenty ſeven *Engliſh miles*, and from *Putnam* Weſtward, to *Cheſton Nunnery* in the *Eaſt*, are twenty eight; the whole circumference, about an hundred and thirty miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, ſweet, and healthful, as ſeated in a Climate neither too hot, nor too cold: the ſoile is rich, plenteous, and delightful, yielding abundance of *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Wood*, and *Graſs*, deſtitute of nothing that miniſtreth profit or pleaſures for life, which are more augmented by the many *Rivers* that ariſe and run thorow this *Shire*, watering her own and others, till they empty themſelves into the Sea.

(4) Her ancient Inhabitants in the time of the *Romans* were the *Cattieuchlanians* or *Caſſians*, and the *Trinobantes*, as their Writers declare, and in the *Heptarchy* was poſſeſſed by the *Eaſt-Saxons*, excepting ſome ſmall portion thereof, that the *Mercian* Kings enjoyed. The *Danes* alſo in their overrunnings, ſought to ſtay themſelves in this *Shire*, and at *Ware* (then *Weare*) pitched down their reſt and hope: for paſſing the *Lea* in their light *Pinnaces* and *Shallops*, raiſed therein a *Fort*, which maugre the *Engliſh* they kept, until that by the wiſe policy of King *Elfred*, that *Riviver was* parted in-

to more running ſtreames, whereby their *Ships* periſhed, and they intercepted both of proviſion and further ſupply.

(5) The *Romanes* before them made *Verolanium* in this Shire their greateſt for account, which in *Nero's* time was a *Municipal*, as *Ninius* in his *Catalogue* of *Cities* doth call it, or as *Tacitus*, a *Free Town*; ſacked by *Boduo* that ever eternized *Queen* of the *Icenians*, when ſeventy thouſand of the *Romans* and *Confederates* by her revenging ſword periſhed: the ſite and circuit whereof, in this *Card* we have ſet according to our view and meaſure there taken: whoſe magnificence for *Port* and ſtately *Architecture*, were found by her large and arched *Vaults* in the dayes of King *Edgar*, which were digged into and caſt down by *Elred* and *Edmer*, *Abbots* of S. *Albanes*, for that they were the receptacles and lurking holes of *Whoores* and *Theeves*: the ruines of which, have raiſed the beauty of her ſurviving and fair S. *Albanes*, where *Offa* the great *Mercian*, in great devotion, built a moſt ſtately *Monaſtery*, whoſe Church yet ſtanding, retaineth the aſhes of many *Nobles*, there ſlain in the quarrel of *York* and *Lancaſter*; and a *Font* of ſolid Braſs brought out of *Scotland* by Sr. *Richard Lea*, from the ſiege of *Leeth*.

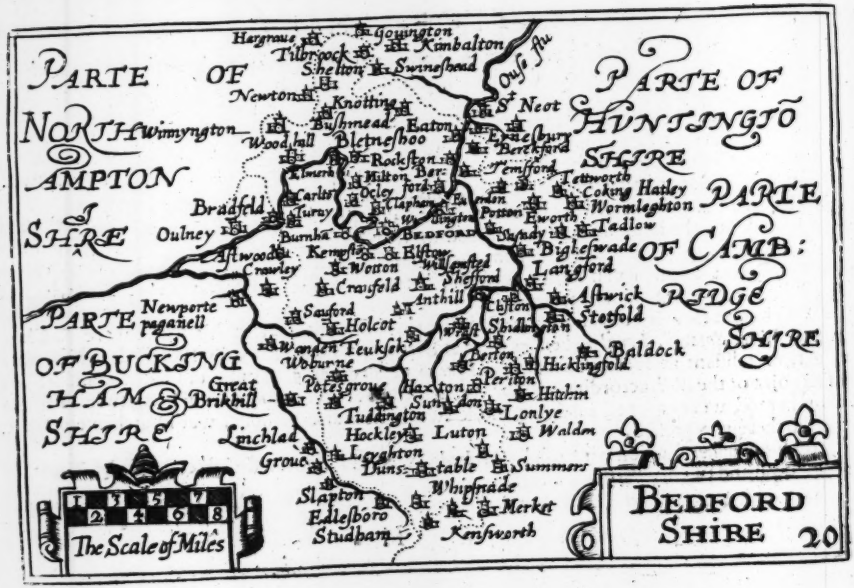
(6) Many other Towns, both for Commerce, ſtately Buldings, and of ancient Record, this Shire affordeth, whereof *Hertford*, though the *Shire Town*, is not the richeſt; the paſſage thorow *Ware* hath left her ways ſo untrodden: to prevent which, in former times that River at *Ware* was chained up, and the Bayliff of *Hertford* had the cuſtody of the *Key*: which howſoever they have loſt, yet hath the *Town* gotten her *Governour* to be preferred from the name of a *Bayliffe* unto a *Mayor*, aſſiſted with nine *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, and two *Sergeants* their *Attendants*. Herein a *Caſtle*, for ſituation pleaſant, for *Trench*, *Walls*, and *River*, ſufficiently fenced, was lately ſeen; but marked to deſtiny as the *Town* to decay, hath found the hand of Fortune to overmatch her ſtrength, and to ruinate the *Priory*, S. *Nicholas*, and S. *Maries Churches*, beſides a *Cell* of S. *Albanes Monkes*, that therein were

were ſeated. The like fate falls unto *Henſted*, and her faire Caſtle, wherein *Richard* King of the *Romans* left his life. Yet *Langley* is graced both in the birth of Prince *Edmund* the fifth ſon to King *Edward* the third, and the burial of *Richard* the ſecond that unfortunate King, who in the *Cell* of *Friers Preachers* was there firſt buried, but afterwards removed and enſhrined at *Weſtminſter*. And in another *Langley*, near the Eaſt from thence, was born that *Pontifical Break-ſpeare*, *Biſhop* of *Rome*, known by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth, (and famous for his ſtirrup-holding by *Frederick* the *Emperour*) whoſe breath was laſtly ſtopped by a *Flie* that flew into his mouth.

(7) The civil Battles that in this Shire have been fought, in the Map it ſelf are inſerted, and therefore here omitted, but the more ancient remembred unto us by *Oiſter-hill* near S. *Albanes*, whom the judicious *Cambden* ſuppoſeth to have been the *Campe* of *Oſtorius* the ſecond *Lieutenant*, and *Subduer* of great *Caractacus*; as alſo ſeven ſmall round *Hills* betwixt *Stevenneage* and *Knebworth*, in which are ſuppoſed ſome *Romane* Souldiers to lie buried.

(8) Religious Houſes built and ſuppreſſed, the chiefeſt for account in this *Shire*, were S. *Albanes*, *Royſtone*, *Ware*, *Sopwell*, *Langley*, beſides them at *Hertford*, whom *Beda* calls *Herudford*: which Cities graduation is diſtant and removed from the *Equator* 52. degrees, 5. minutes of Latitude, and ſet from the firſt point of the *Weſt*, according to *Mercator*, in the 26. degree 29. minutes of Longitude. The *Earldomes* whereof, were enjoyed onely by thoſe two honourable *Families*, whoſe atchievements we have alſo therein expreſſed.

(9) This *Counties* diviſion is into eight *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated eighteen *Market-Towns*, and one hundred and twenty *Pariſh-Churches*.


PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF HUNTINGTO SHIRE
PARTE OF CAMB: RIDGE SHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKING HAM SHIRE
Hargraue
Gouington
Kimbalton
Tilbroock
Shelton
Swineshead
Ouse flu
Newton
Knotting
St Neot
Winnyngton
Bushmead
Eaton
Eynesbury
Woodhall
Bletneshoo
Berckford
Rockston
Temsford
Elmerh
Milton
Ber-
ford
Tettworth
Carlton
Ocley
Coking Hatley
Bradfeld
Clapham
Wormleghton
Turuy
Potton
Eworth
Oulney
Burnha
BEDFORD
Tadlow
Astwood
Kempston
Elstow
Bigleswade
Crawley
Wotton
Willsemsted
Langford
Crauffeld
Shefford
Newporte paganell
Anthill
Astwick
Sauford
Holcot
Stotfold
Wanden
Teuksek
Shidlington
Baldock
Woburne
Berton
Hickingfold
Great Brikhill
Potesgroue
Haxton
Periton
Hitchin
Tuddington
Lonlye
Linchlad
Hockley
Luton
Walden
Groue
Leyghton
Duns-table
Summers
Whipsnade
Slapton
Merket
Edlesboro
Studham
Kensworth
1 3 5 7
2 4 6 8
The Scale of Miles
BEDFORD SHIRE
20

BEDFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XX.

BEDFORD-SHIRE, ſeated in the South Eaſt of this *Iſland*, is a plain and champion Country, and lyeth bounded upon the North with *Huntington-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt with *Cambridge* and *Hartford ſhires*; upon the South with *Hertford* and *Buckingham-ſhires*; and upon the Weſt with *Buckingham* and *Northampton* Shires.

(2) The form thereof is ſomewhat oval, and not very large: for from *Tilbroke* in the North unto *Studham* in the South, are but twenty four Engliſh miles; and from *Turny* in the Weſt, unto *Hartly Coking* in the Eaſt, are not fully fourteen; the whole in Circumference, about ſeventy three miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, and the Soile bounteous, eſpecially in the North, whoſe Borders the fruitful *Ouſe* with her many windings watereth. The South is more lean, and with greater induſtry bringeth forth *Barley*, no better elſewhere. Generally this County is Champion, though ſome places be ſprinkled with Paſturage and Woods.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants known to the *Romans*, that held in this Shire, were part of the *Cattieuchlani*, a ſtout and war-ſtirring people: and yet upon the report of *Cæſars* proceeding, ſent him their ſubjection for peace. But when that conquering Nation had brought *Britain* into a *Province* under *Rome*, their Legions lay at *Selenae* and *Magintum*, which are now *Sandy* and *Dunſtable*, places of memorable note in this Shire. After them the *Saxons* coveting ſo fair a Seat, firſt diſpoſſeſſed the *Britaines*, under the leading of *Cuthwulfe* the *Weſt-Saxon*, about the year of Grace, 572. who making it their own, was laſtly enjoyed by the *Mercians*, as a part of their Kingdome.

(5) In

(5) In the year of Christs Incarnation 1399. immediately before those Civil Wars, that rent in pieces the peace of this Land, between the Princes of *Lancaster* and *York*, the River *Ouse* near unto *Hartwood*, stood suddenly still, and refrained to pass any further; so that forward, men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her Channel; and backward, the waters swelled unto a great height: which was observed by the judicious, to foretel some unkind division that shortly should arise.

(6) This County, among the common calamities of the Land, when it lay trampled under the feet of the *Danes*, sustained a part: and after that, in the time of King *Stephen*, when the Civil Wars thundred betwixt *Maud* the *Empress* and himself, the Shire-Town was sore wasted, with great slaughter of men: So when the *Barons* forsook their allegiance to King *John*, the Town and Castle were rendred up into their hands: and lastly, by King *Henry* the third, laid level even with the ground, some ruinous walls appearing towards the *Ouse*, but not a stone left upon the *Mount* where stood his foundation,

(7) This Town by the *Britaines* was called *Lettidur*; and of us, *Bedford*; being the chiefest in the County, from whom it taketh the name, and is most fruitful, and pleasantly seated, having the *Ouse* running thorow the Town in the middest, and a faire *Stone-bridge* built over the same, whereon are two Gates to lock and impeach the passage, as occasion shall serve. At the first entrance standeth S. *Leonards Hospital* for *Lazars*: and further towards S. *Johns*, and S. *Maries* Churches, within the Town, S. *Pauls* a most beautiful Church, S. *Cuthberts*, and S. *Peters*: without the Town standeth the *Friers*, S. *Loyes*, *Alhallowes*, and *Caudwell Abbey*: not far whence, sometimes stood a Chappel upon the Banke of *Ouse*, wherein (as *Florilegus* affirmeth) the body of *Offa* the great *Mercian* King was interred, but by the over-swelling of that River, was born down, and swallowed up; whose Tombe of Lead (as it were some phantastical thing) appeared often to them

that

that ſeek it not, but to them that ſeek it (ſaith *Roſſe*) it is inviſible. This Town is governed yearly by a *Major*, two *Bailyffes*, two *Chamberlaines*, a *Recorder*, a *Town-Clerk*, and three *Sergeants* with *Maces*.

(8) A tale of vain credit is reported of *Dunſtable*, that it was built to bridle the outragiouſneſs of a theeſe named *Dun*, by King *Henry* the firſt: but certain it is the place was formerly held by the *Romans*, whoſe Legions there lay, as appeareth by the coynes there uſually found, which from *Magintum* are corruptly called *Madning-money*.

(6) Caſtles in this Shire are *Woodhill*, *Eaton*, *Temsford*, and *Amphill*, an honour now appertaining to the Crown. And places of *Religion*, built by devout perſons, but for *Idolatrous Abuſes* again abolished, were at *Bedford*, *Harwood*, *Helenſtow*, *Newenham*, *Chicksand*, *Wardon*, *Woborne*, and *Dunſtable*. All theſe, with their like, felt the hand of *Henry* the eight to lie ſo heavy upon them, that they were not able to ſuſtain the weight, but were cruſhed to pieces, and fell to the ground.

(10) The Graduation of this County, taken for the Shire-Towne, is placed from the *Equator* in the degree of 52. and 30. minutes for Latitude, and is removed from the firſt Weſt point of Longitude, 20. degrees, and 16. minutes.

(11) Whoſe Princely Families that have born the Titles both of *Dukes* and *Earles*, are expreſſed; and whoſe Counties diviſion are into nine Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Towns, and one hundred and ſixteen Pariſh-Churches.

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTH AMPTON SHIR
BVCKINGHAM
PARTE OF BEDFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF HARTFORD SHIRE
PARTE OF OXFORDE SHIRE
PARTE OF MIDLE SEX
Laundō
Turuey
Oulney
Newenton
Clifton
Stoke Golding
North Crowley
Hauersha
Newport
Keynes
Walton
Stratford
Little Brickhill
Thornton
Great Brickhill
Padbury
Lincklad
Fulwel
Leighton
Preston
Winslow
Pounden
Steple
Quainton
Twyforde
Claydō
Hardwick
Waddosdon
Lithershal
Alesbury
Nettleden
Hautton
Cherley
Kinsley
Tring
Horidge
Wormenal
Barkhamsted
Oulswick
Latimers
Little Missenden
Agmundsham
Cheyney
Rickmansworth
West Wickham
Great Wickha
Turfeld
Vburne
Fanley
Madenhead
Vxbridge
Colbroke
Henley
Bysham
Windsor
Staner
Egham
Redding
Thames flu
1 3 5 7 9
2 4 6 8
The Scale of Miles

BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUCKINGHAM, for the plenty of *Beech-trees* there growing, and thoſe in the elder time of the *Saxons* call'ed *Bucken*, may well be ſuppoſed from them to have the name, as afterward the whole Shire had hers from this Town *Buckingham*.

(2) In forme it ſomewhat reſembleth a Lyon Rampant, whoſe head or North-point toucheth the Counties of *Northampton* and *Bedford*; whoſe back or Eaſt part is backed by *Bedford* and *Hertford-ſhires*: his lonies or South-borders reſt upon *Berk-ſhire*, and his breaſt the Weſt-ſide is butted upon wholly by *Oxford-ſhire*. The length thereof from *Wadbury* in the South, to *Braidfield* in her North, are thirty nine miles; the breadth at the broadeſt, from *Aſhridge* in the Eaſt, to *Brenwood Forreſt* in the Weſt, are eighteen; the whole in Circumference one hundred thirty eight miles.

(3) The aire is paſſing good, temperate and pleaſant, yielding the body health, and the minde content. The ſoile is rich, fat, and fruitful, giving abundance of Corn, Graſs, and Meat. It is chiefly divided into two parts by the *Chiltren hills*, which run thorow this Shire in the middeſt, and before time were ſo peſtered with *Beech*, that they were altogether unpaſſable, and became a receptacle and refuge for Theeves, who daily endamaged the way-faring man; for which cauſe *Laeſlan* Abbot of S. *Albans* cauſed them to be cut down: ſince when thoſe parts are paſſable, without any great incombrances of trees; from whoſe tops, a large and moſt pleaſant proſpect is ſeen. The Vale beneath is plain and champion, a clayie ſoile, ſtiffe, and rough, but withall marvellous fruitful, naked of woods, but abounding in meadowes, paſtures, and tillage, and maintaining an infinite number of ſheep, whoſe ſoft and fine fleeces are in great eſteem with the *Dutches* as far as *Aſia*.

(4) The

(4) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in this Shire, were the *Catteuchlani*, mentioned by *Ptolomy*, and them diſperſed thorow the Tract of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and this. Theſe yielded themſelves with the firſt to *Cæſar* under the *Romanes* ſubjection, whoſe over worn Empire ending in *Britaine*, the *Saxons* by ſtrong hand attained this Province, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: yet was it firſt ſubdued unto them by *Cherdike* the *Weſt Saxon*, whoſe memory is in part continued in the Town *Cherſey*, upon the Weſt of this County, where in a ſharp and bloudy battel he was Victor over the *Britaines*. So alſo *Cuthwulfe* a *Weſt-Saxon* at *Alesbury* in the year of Grace 592. overcame the *Britaines*, and bare down all things before him; yet no ſooner was their *Heptarchy* wained, and their *Monarchy* able to ſtand alone, but that the *Danes*, before their ſtrength and growth was confirmed, waxed upon them; and they not able in ſo weak a hand to hold faſt that weight of greatneſs they had ſo graſped, gave place to their Conquerors, who did many harmes in this Province: for in the year 914. the *Danes* furiouſly raged as far as *Brentwood*, were they deſtroyed the City *Burgh*, the ancient ſeat of the *Romanes*, afterwards a royal houſe of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, which they utterly deſtroyed.

(5) The Shire-Town *Buckingham*, fruitfully ſeated upon the River *Ouſe*, was fortified with a Rampire, and Sconces on both bankes, by King *Edward* the elder, ſaith *Marianus* the Scottiſh Writer; where in the heart of the Town hath ſtood a ſtrong Caſtle, mounted upon a high hill, which long ſince was brought to the period of her eſtate; now nothing remaining beſides the ſignes, that there ſhe had ſtood. The River circulates this Town on every ſide, that onely on the North excepted, over which three fair ſtone-bridges lead, and into which the Springs of a Well run, called S. *Rumalds*, a child-ſaint born at *Kings-Sutton*, canonized, and in the Church of this Town enſhrined, with many conceited miracles and cures: ſuch was the hap of thoſe times, to produce Saints of all ages and ſexes. This Town is governed by a Bayliffe, and twelve principal Burgeſſes; and

and is in the degree removed from the first point of the West for Longitude 19. 33. scruples, and the North-pole elevated in Latitude for the degree of 52. 18. scruples.

(6) A Town of ancient note is *Stony Stratford*, the *Romans Lactorodum*, being built upon that ancient *Causey-way* which is called *Watling Street*, where remaine the markes thereof even unto this day. At this place *Edward* the elder stopped the passage of the *Danes*, whilst he strengthened *Torcester* against them: and herein, King *Edward* the eldest since the Conquest, reared a beautiful Cross, in memory of *Eleanor* his dead Queen, as he did in every place where her Corps rested, from *Herdby* in *Lincoln-shire*, till it was received and buried at *Westminster*.

(7) Places intended for Gods true worship, built by devout persons, and sequestred from worldly imployments, were at *Launden*, *Luffeld*, *Bidlesden*, *Bradwell*, *Nothey*, *Ankerne*, *Missenden*, *Tekeford*, *Patrendune*, *Asbridge*, and *Alesbury*: *Asbridge* in great repute for the bloud (supposed out of Christs sides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the eldest son of *Richard* King of the *Romanes*, and Earle of *Cornwall*, whereunto resorted great concourse of people for devotion and adoration thereof. But when the Sunshine of the Gospel had pierced thorow such clouds of darkness, it was perceived apparently to be onely honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as was openly shewed at *Pauls Cross* by the Bishop of *Rochester*, the twenty fourth of *February*, and year of Christ 1538. And *Alesbury* for the holiness of S. *Edith* was much frequented, who having this Town allotted for her Dowry, bad the world and her husband farewel, in taking upon her the vail of devotion, and in that fruitful age of Saints became greatly renowned, even as far as to the working of miracles. These all in the stormes and rage of the time, suffered such shipwrack, that from those turmoiled Seas, their Merchandise light in the right of such Lords as made them their own for wreacks indeed.

(8) With

(8) With four Caſtles this Shire hath been ſtrengthened, and thorow eleven Market-Towns her Commodities traded; being divided, for ſervice to the Crown and State, into eight Hundreds, and in them are ſeated one hundred fourſcore and five Pariſh-Churches.

OXFORDSHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICKSHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHPTONSHIRE
PARTE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
PARTE OF GLOCESTERSHIRE
PARTE OF BARKSHIRE
Cleydon
Hornton
Aulkrinton
Tadmertō
Hocknorton
Burtons
Banbury
Ayno
Souldern
Fritwell
Somerton
Buckneil
Hampton
Poyle
Islip
Amersden
Burcester als Bicister
Piddington
Wortons
Kiddington
Swerford
Euen lode
Kingham
Chipping norton
Woodstock
Chadlington
Bruern
Ascot
Minster louel
Widford
Wilcot
Bladon
OXFORD
Marston
Watley
Sanford
Tame
Ricot
Ascot
Westō
High Wickham
Burford
Witney
Bampton
Bradwell
Cunmor
Abington
Drayton
Clifton
Warboro
Ewelme
Wallingford
Henley
Woodcot
Madenhead
Goring
Reding
Tamysis
Flu
1 2 3 4 5
A Scale of Miles
22

OXFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

OXFORD-SHIRE receiveth her name from that famous *Univerſity*, and moſt beautiful City *Oxford*, and this of the *Foord* of *Oxen*, ſay our *Engliſh Saxons*; though *Leiland* upon a ground of conjecture will have it *Ouſford*, from the River *Ouſe* (by the *Latines* called *Iſis*) which giveth name likewiſe to the adjoyning *Iſland Ouſney*. The North point of this Shire is bordered upon by the Counties of *Warwick* and *Northampton*, the Eaſt with *Buckingham*, the Weſt by *Gloceſter-ſhire*, and the South altogether is parted from *Berk-ſhire* by *Thamiſis*, *the Prince of Britiſh Rivers*.

(2) The bleſſings both of the ſweet-breathing heavens, and the fruitful ſite of this Counties ſoile, are ſo happy and fortunate, that hardly can be ſaid whether exceeds. The aire milde, temperate and delicate; the Land fertile, pleaſant, and bounteous; in a word, both *Heaven* and *Earth* accorded to make the Inhabitants healthful and happy: The hills loaden with Woods and Cattle, the valleys burthened with Corn and Paſturage, by reaſon of many freſh ſpinging Rivers which ſportingly there-thorow make their paſſage; whereof *Evenlod*, *Charwell*, *Tame* and *Iſis* are chief: which two laſt making their Bed of Marriage near unto *Dorcheſter*, run thence together in one channel and name.

(3) The length of this Shire is from *Cleydon* in the North weſt, unto *Caverſham* in her South-Eaſt, near unto *Thamiſis*, and amounteth almoſt to forty miles; the broadeſt part is in her Weſtern Borders, which extending from the ſaid *Cleydon* in the North, unto *Faringdon* ſeated upon the River *Iſis* in the South, are ſcarcely twenty ſix: and thence growing narrower like unto a *Wedge*, containing in circumference about one hundred and thirty miles.

(4) The

(4) The ancient Inhabitants known to the *Romanes*, where the *Dobuni*, part whereof poſſeſſed further Weſternly into *Gloceſter-ſhire*; and nearer Eaſtward, betwixt the bowing of *Thamiſis*, were ſeated the *Ancalites*, who ſent their ſubmiſſion unto *Julius Cæſar*, when report was made that the *Trinobantes* had put themſelves under his protection; whereof followed the *Britaines* ſervitude under the proud yoke of the all-coveting *Romans*: yea, afterwards this Counties people, being very puiſſant (as *Tacitus* termes them) and unſhaken by wars, withſtood *Oſtorius Scapula* the *Romane* Lieutenant, choſing rather to yield their lives in battle, than their perſons to ſubjection. Of later times it was poſſeſſed by the *Mercian Saxons*, as part of their Kingdome, though ſometimes both the *Weſt Saxons* and the *Northumbrians* had the diſpoſe of ſome part thereof: for Beda affirmeth that King *Oſwold* gave the then flouriſhing City *Dorcheſter* unto *Berinus* the *Weſt Saxons* Apoſtle, to be his Epiſcopal See: whence the good Biſhop coming to *Oxford*, and preaching before *Wulpherus* the *Mercian* King (in whoſe Court *Athelwold* the *South-Saxons* heatheniſh King was then preſent) he with all his Nobles were converted to the Faith of Chriſt, and there baptized, whereby *Berinus* became the Apoſtle alſo of the *South Saxons*.

(5) Other places of memorable note, either for actions therein happening, or for their own famous eſteem, are the *Roll-rich-ſtones*, ſtanding neer unto *Enſham* in the South of this Shire, a monument of huge ſtones, ſet round in compaſs, in manner of the *Stonehenge*: of which, fabulous tradition hath reported forſooth, that they were metamorphoſed from men, but in truth were there erected upon ſome great victory obtained, either by, or againſt *Rollo* the *Dane*, who in the year 876. entred *England*, and in this Shire fought two Battles, one neer unto *Hoch-Norton*, and a ſecond at the *Sciers Stone*.

(6) *Rodcot* likewiſe remaineth as a monument of *Oxfords* high-ſtyled Earle, but unfortunate Prince, *Robert de Vere*, who beſides the Earldome, was created by King *Richard* the ſecond, *Marqueſs*

que's of *Dublin*, and *Duke* of *Ireland*: but at that Bridge, discomfited in fight by the Nobles, and forced to swim the River, where began the downfal of his high mounted fortunes; for being driven forth of his Country, lastly died in exile and distressed estate. But more happy is this County in producing far more glorious Princes, as King *Edward* the *Confessor*, who in *Islip* was born; *Edward* the victorious black Prince, in *Woodstock* and in *Oxford*, that warlike *Caur de Lion*, King *Richard* the first, the son of King *Henry* the second, first took breath.

(7) Which City is, and long hath been the glorious seat of the *Muses*, the British *Athens*, and learnings well spring, from whose living Fountain the wholsome waters of all good literature streaming plenteously, have made fruitful all other parts of this Realme, and gained glory amongst all Nations abroad. Antiquity avoucheth, that this place was consecrated unto the sacred Sciences in the time of the Old *Britaines*, and that from *Greek-land*, a Town in *Wilt shire*, the Academy was translated unto *Oxford* as unto a Plant plot, both more pleasing and fruitful: whereto accordeth the ancient *Burlæus* and *Necham*, this latter also alledging *Merlin*. But when the beauty of the Land lay under the *Saxons* prophane feet, it sustained a part of those common calamities, having little reserved to uphold its former glory, save onely the famous monument of S. *Frideswids Virgin Conquest*; no other School then left standing besides her Monastery: yet those great blasts, together with other *Danish* stormes, being well blown over, King *Elfred* that learned and religious Monarch, recalled the exiled *Muses* to their sacred place, and built there three goodly *Colledges* for the studies of Divinity, Philosophy, and other Arts of humanity, sending thither his own son *Ethelward*, and drew thither the young Nobles from all parts of his Kingdome. The first Reader thereof was his supposed brother *Neote*, a man of great learning, by whose direction King *Elfred* was altogether guided in this his goodly foundation. At which time also, *Asserus Menevensis*, a writer of those times affaires, read the *Grammer* and *Rhetorick*, and affirmeth, that long before them, *Gildas*

Melkin

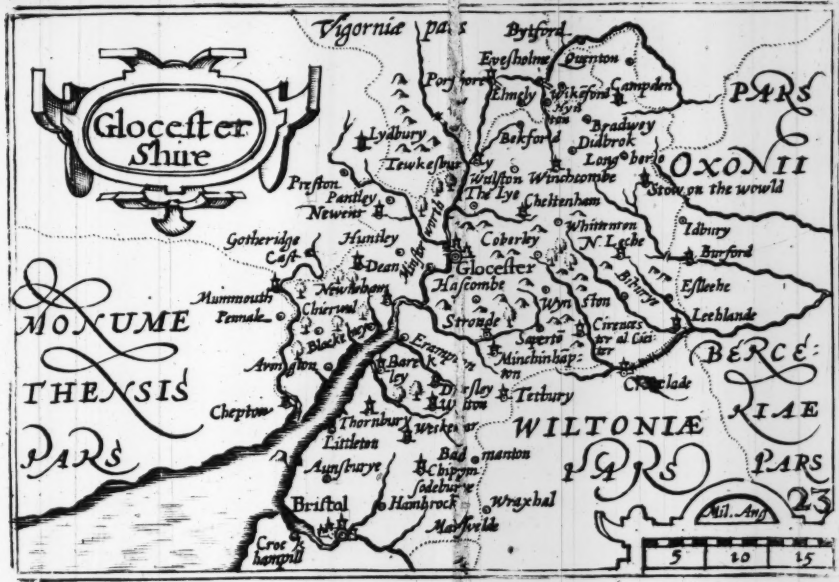
Melkin, *Ninius*, *Kentigern*, S. *German*, and others, ſpent there their lives in learned ſtudies. From which time that it continued a *Seedplot* of learning till the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Ingulphus* recordeth, who himſelf then lived. No marvel then if *Matthew Paris* calleth *Oxford*, the ſecond School of Chriſtendome, and the very chief Pillar of the Catholick Church. And in the Council holden at *Vienna*, it was ordained, that in *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bononia*, and *Salamanca*, the onely *Univerſities* then in *Europe*) ſhould be erected Schooles for the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Arabick*, and *Caldean* tongues, and that *Oxford* ſhould be the general Univerſity for all *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*: which point was likewiſe of ſuch weight with the *Council* of *Conſtance*, that from this precedent of *Oxford* Univerſity, it was concluded, that the *Engliſh* Nation was not onely to have precedence of *Spain* in all General Councils, but was alſo to be held equal with *France* it ſelf. By which high prerogatives this of ours hath alwayes ſo flouriſhed, that in the dayes of King *Henry* the third, thirty thouſand Students were therein reſident, as Archbiſhop *Armachanus* (who then lived) hath writ, and *Riſhanger* (then alſo living) ſheweth, that for all the civil wars which hindred ſuch places of quiet ſtudy, yet 15000. Students were there remaining, whoſe names (ſaith he) were entered in *Matricula* in the *matriculation book*. About which time, *John Baliol* (the Father of *Baliol*, King of *Scots*) built a Colledge, yet bearing his name, *Anno* 1269. and *Walter Merton* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, that which is now called *Merton Colledge*; both of them beautified with buildings, and enriched with lands, and were the firſt endowed *Colledges* for learning in all Chriſtendome. And at this preſent there are ſixteen *Colledges* (beſides another newly builded) with eight Halls, and many moſt faire Collegiate churches, all adorned with moſt ſtately buildings, and enriched with great endowments, noble Libraries, and moſt learned Graduates of all profeſſions, that unleſs it be her ſiſter *Cambridge*, the other nurſing breaſt of this Land, the like is not found again in the world. This City is alſo honoured with an *Epiſcopal See*. As for the ſite thereof, it is removed from the Equator in the degree

52 and one minute, and from the West by *Mercators* measure, 19. degrees, and 20. minutes.

(8) As this County is happy in the possession of so famous an *Academy*, so it is graced with most Princely Palaces appertaining to the *English Crown*, whereof *Woodstock* is the most ancient and magnificent, built to that glory by King *Henry* the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the second, to hide from his jealous *Juno*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosel of surpassing beauty; where not withstanding, followed by a clew of silk that fell from her lap, she was surprised and poysoned by Queen *Eleanor* his wife, and was first buried at *Godstow Nunnery*, in the midst of the quire, under a Hearse of silk, set about with lights, whom *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincolne* (thinking it an unfit object for Virgins devotion) caused to be removed into the Church-yard: but those chast sisters liked so well the memory of that kind Lady, as that her bones they translated again into their Chappel.

Bensington is another of his Majesties Mannors, built by *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, but now in neglect through the annoyance arising from the waters or marishes adjoyning. Houses built for devotion, and for abuse suppressed and again put down, the chief in account were *Enisham*, *Osney*, *Bruern*, *Godstow*, *Burchester*, and *Tame*, besides S. *Frideswides*, and very many other stately Houses of Religion in the City.

The Division of this Shire is into fourteen Hundreds, wherein are seated ten Market-Towns, and two hundred and fourscore Parish-Churches.


Glocester Shire
Vigorniæ pars
Bytford
Evesholme
Quenton
Campden
Elmely
Wikefond
Bradwey
Didbrok
Bekford
Lydbury
Tewkesbury
Wulston
Winchcombe
Longborio
Stow on the wowld
Preston
Pantley
Newent
The Lye
Cheltenham
Whittenton
Idbury
Gotheridge Cast
Huntley
Coberley
N. Leche
Burford
Dean
Glocester
Hascombe
Bibury
Esslechе
Mummouth
Newnham
Chierwal
Pennale
Wynston
Leehlande
Stronde
Cirencester al Cicister
Blackeley
Erampton
Minchinhampton
Arvington
Barkley
Dursley
Wilton
Tetbury
Cheptow
Thornbury
Littleton
Badmanton
Aunsburye
Chippymsodeburye
Bristol
Hambrock
Wraxhal
Marswelde
Crockhampill
MONUMETHENSIS PARS
WILTONIÆ PARS
BERCERIAE PARS
PARS OXONII
Mil. Ang.
23
5
10
15

GLOCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GLOCESTER-SHIRE, lieth bordered upon the North with *Worceſter* & *Warwick-ſhires*, upon the Eaſt with *Oxford* and *Wilt-ſhires*, upon the South altogether with *Somerſet-ſhire*, and upon the Weſt with the River *Wye* and *Hertford-ſhire*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Briſtow* upon the River *Avon* in her South, unto *Clifford* upon another *Avon* in her North, are about forty eight miles; and her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Lechlad* unto *Preſton*, containing twenty eight: the whole circumference about one hundred thirty eight miles.

(3) The Form whereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Air thereof is pleaſant, ſweet, and delectable; and for fruitfulneſs of Soyl hear *Malmesbury*, and not me; The ground of this Shire throughout (*ſaith he*) yieldeth plenty of Corn, and bringeth forth abundance of Fruits; the one through the natural goodneſs only of the ground, the other through the diligent manuring and tillage, in ſuch wiſe, that it would provoke the lazieſt perſon to take pains. Here you may ſee the High-ways, and Common Lanes clad with Apple-trees and Pear-trees, not ingraffed by the induſtry of mens hand, but growing naturally of their own accord: the ground of it ſelf is ſo inclined to bear fruits, and thoſe both in taſte and beauty far exceeding others, and will endure until a new ſupply come. There is not any Country in *England* ſo thick ſet with Vineyards as this Province is, ſo plentiful of increaſe, and ſo pleaſant in Taſte. The very Wines made thereof carry no unpleaſant tartneſs, as being little inferiour in ſweet Verdure to the *French* Wines; the houſes are innumerable, the Churches paſſing fair, and the Towns ſtanding very thick. But that which addeth unto all good gifts (as ſpecial glory) is the River

ver *Severn* than which there is not any in all the Land, for Channel broader, for Stream ſwifter, or for Fiſh better ſtored. There is in it a daily rage and fury of waters, which I know not whether I may call a Gulf or Whirle-pool of waters, raiſing up the ſands from the bottome, winding and driving them upon heaps: ſomtimes overflowing her bankes, roveth a great way upon the face of her bordering grounds, & again retireth as a Conqueror into the uſual Channel. Unhappy is the Veſſel which it taketh full upon the ſide: but the Watermen will beware thereof when they ſee that Hydra coming, turn the Veſſel upon it, and cut thorow the midſt of it, whereby they check and avoid her violence and danger.

(4) The ancient people that poſſeſſed this Province, were the DOBUNI, who ſpread themſelves further into *Oxford ſhire*. But betwixt the *Severn* and *Wye* were ſeated part of SILURES, or Inhabitants of *South-Wales*. And upon what ground I know not, let *Lawyers* diſpute it, the Inhabitants in ſome part of this Shire enjoy a private cuſtome to this day, that the Goods and Lands of *Condemned Perſons* fall unto the Crown but only for a year and a day, and then return to the next heirs, contrary to the cuſtome of all *England* beſides.

(5) The general Commodities of this Shire, are *Corn*, *Iron*, and *Wools*, all paſſing fine, beſides *Paſturage*, *Fruits*, and *Woods*, which laſt are much leſſened by making of *Iron*, the only bane of *Oke*, *Elme*, and *Beech*.

(6) Theſe, with all other proviſions, are traded thorow twenty five *Market-Towns* in this County, whereof two are Cities of no ſmall import: the firſt is *Glocester*, from whom the Shire taketh name, ſeated upon *Severne*, near the middeſt of this ſhire, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Glouum* built firſt by the *Romans*, and ſet as it were upon the neck of the *Silures*, to yoke them, where their Legion called *Colonia Gleuum*, lay. It hath been walled about (excepting that part that is defended by the River) the ruines thereof in many places appear; and ſome part yet ſtanding, doth well witneſs their ſtrength. This City was firſt won from the *Britains* by *Cheulin* the firſt King

of the *West-Saxons*, about the year of Christ, 570. and afterwards under the *Mercians* it flourished with great honour, where *Offrick* King of *Northumberland*, by the sufferance of *Ethelred* of *Mercia*, founded a most stately *Monastery* of Nuns, whereof *Kineburgh*, *Eadbergh*, and *Eve*, Queens of the *Mercians*, were *Prioresses* successively each after other.

(7) *Edelfled* a most renowned Lady, sister to King *Edward* the elder, in this City built a faire Church, wherein her self was interred, which being overthrown by the *Danes*, was afterwards rebuilt, and made the Cathedral of that See, dedicated unto the honour of S. *Peter*. In this Church the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the second, under a Monument of *Alablaster* doth lye; who being murdered at *Barkley Castle*, by the cruelty of *French Isabel* his wife, was there entombed. And not far from him another Prince as unfortunate, namely, *Robert Curthose*, the eldest son of *William* the *Conquerour*, lyeth in a painted wooden *Tombe* in the midst of the *Quire*; whose eyes were pluct out in *Cardiffe Castle*, wherein he was kept prisoner twenty six years, with all contumelious indignities, until through extream anguish he ended his life. And before any of these, in this City lay our *British Historians*, the body of *Lucius* our first Christian King was interred: and before his dayes the *Britaines Arviragus*.

The graduation of this County I observe from this City, whence the Pole is elevated in the degree of Latitude 52. and 14. minutes, and in Longitude from the West, 18. and 5. minutes.

(8) The other City is *Bristow*, fair, but not very ancient, built upon the Rivers *Avon* and *Frome*, for trade of Merchandize a second *London*, and for beauty and account next unto *York*. This City standeth partly in this County, and partly in *Sommerset-shire*; but being a County of it self, will acknowledge subjection to neither.

(9) A City more ancient hath been *Circester*, by *Ptolomy* called *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornovium*; by *Giraldus*, *Pasterum Urbem*, The Sparrows City, upon a flying report, that *Gurmund* a Tyrant

a Tyrant from *Africk*, beſieging this City, tyed fire unto the wings of Sparrows, who lighting in the Town upon light matter, ſet flame upon all. The circuit of whoſe walls extended two miles about, wherein the Conſular Port or wayes of the *Romans* met and croſſed each other. This City was won from the *Britains* by *Cheulin* firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*: afterwards it was poſſeſſed by the *Mercians*; and laſtly, by the *Danes* under *Gurmund* (the former no doubt miſtaken for him) wherein a rable of them kept the ſpace of a year, *Anno* 879. and never ſince inhabited, according to the circuit of her walls.

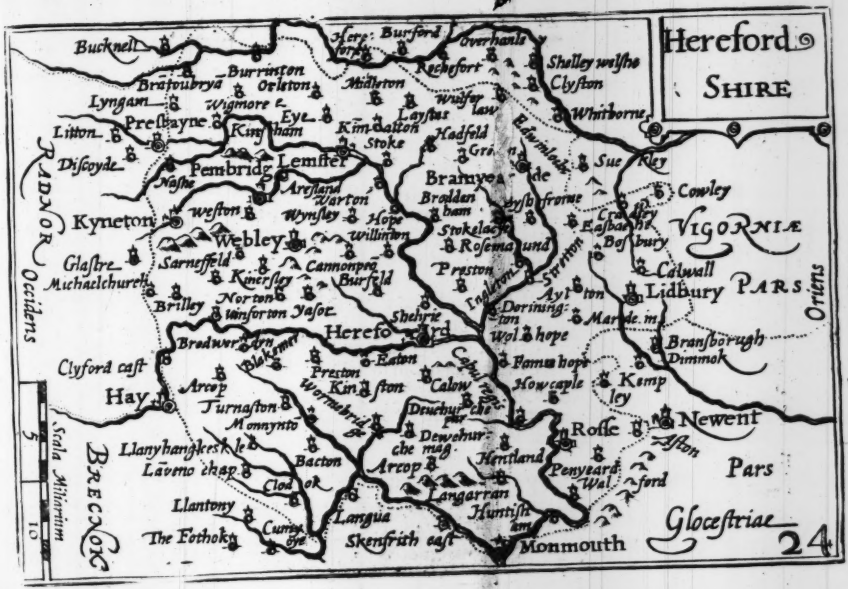
(10) Places of memorable note are theſe: the *Iſland Alney* near unto *Gloceſter*, wherein *Edmund Iron-ſide* the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, after many battles and bloud, fought in ſingle Combat hand to hand alone, until they compounded for the Kingdoms partition: *Barkley Caſtle*, where King *Edward* the ſecond was thorow his fundament run into his bowels with a red burning Spit: *Tewkesbury* the fatal period of King *Henry* the ſixt his government, and the wound of the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe; for in a Battle there fought in *Anno* 1471. Prince *Edward*, the only Son of King *Henry*, had his braines daſhed out in a moſt ſhameful manner, the Queen and his Mother taken priſoner, and moſt of their favourites ſlain and beheaded. And at *Alderley*, a little Town ſtanding eight miles from the *Severne*, upon the Hills to this day are found *Cockles*, *Periwincles*, and *Oyſters* of ſolid ſtone, which whether they have been Shel-fiſh and living creatures, or elſe the ſports of *Nature* in her works, let the *Natural Philoſophers* diſpute of and judge.

(11) The places of piety, ſet a part from other worldly Services, and dedicated to religious uſes by the devotions of Princes, erected in this Shire, were *Tewkesbury*, *Deorhuſt*, *Gloceſter*, *Minching*, *Burkley*, *Kinſwood*, *Circeſter*, *Winchcombe*, and *Hales*; which laſt was built with great coſt by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, wherein himſelf and his *Dutcheſſe* was interred. Their Son Earl *Edmund* brought out of *Germany* the bloud of *Hales*, ſuppoſed and ſaid to be part of that which Chriſt

Chriſt ſhed upon his Croſs. In this place with great confluence and devotions of Pilgrimage it was ſought and worſhiped, till time proved it a meer counterfeit, when the glorious light of the Goſpel revealed to eye-ſight ſuch groſs Idolatries, and the skirts of Superſtition were turned up, to the ſhew of her own ſhame.

(12) Dukes and Earles that have born the title of *Gloceſter*, the firſt of every *Family* are by their Armes and Names expreſſed, ever fatal to their Dukes, though the greateſt in bloud and birth. The firſt was *Thomas Woodſtock*, ſon to King *Edward* the third, who in *Calis* was ſmothered in a Feather-bed to death. The ſecond was *Humfrey* brother to King *Henry* the fift, by the fraudulent practiſe of the malignant Cardinal and Queen, made away at S. *Edmundsbury*. And the laſt was *Richard* brother to King *Edward* the fourth, who by the juſt hand of God was cut off in battle by King *Henry* the ſeventh.

(13) This Shires diviſion is principally into four parts, ſubdivided into thirty Hundreds, and them again into two hundred and eight Pariſh-Churches.


Hereford
SHIRE
Bucknell
Burrinton
Orleton
Bratoubrya
Lyngam
Wigmore
Presbayne
Litton
Discoyde
Kingham
Eye
Pembridg
Lemster
Nashe
Kyneton
weston
Webley
Glastre
Michaelchurch
Sarneffeld
Kinersley
Brilley
Norton
Winforton
Yasor
Cannonpeo
Burfeld
Wynsley
Hope
Willinton
Arestand
Warton
Stoke
Kimbalton
Laystas
Midleton
Hereford
Burford
Overhanle
Rochefort
Shelley welshe
Clyston
Whitborne
Wulfer law
Hadfeld
Bramyeard
Brodden ham
Stokelacy
Rosemaund
Preston
Engleton
Stretton
Ayl ton
Dorining ton
Wol hope
Famu hope
Howcaple
Kemp ley
Sue Kley
Cowley
Eastbache
Bosbury
Calwall
Lidbury
Marde in
Bransborugh
Dimmok
Newent
Aston
Rosse
Penyeard
Wal ford
Hentland
Langarran
Huntish am
Monmouth
Skenfrith east
Langua
Cumy oye
The Fothok
Llantony
Clod ok
Bacton
Arcop
Llanyhangkeskle
Laveno chap
Monnynto
Turnaston
Hay
Clyford cast
Bredwer
Arn
Blakemer
Preston
Kin ston
Wormsbridge
Eaton
Calow
Deuchur che
Dewchur che mag
Arcop
Cabul regis
Radnor
Occidens
Vigorniæ
Pars
Oriens
Pars
Glocestriae
Brecnok
Scala Miliarium
5
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24

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HEREFORD-SHIRE, (formerly accounted within the limits of *Wales*) lyeth circulated upon the North with *Worceſter* and *Shrop-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt with *Malvern Hills* is parted from *Gloceſter-ſhire*; upon the South is kept in with *Monmouth-ſhire*; and upon the Weſt in part with the *Hatterall Hills* is divided from *Brecknock*; and the reſt confined with *Radnor-ſhire*

(3) This Counties climate is moſt healthful and temperate, and Soyl ſo fertile for Corn and Cattle, that no place in *England* yeeldeth more or better conditioned: ſweet Rivers running as veines in the body, do make the Corn-bearing grounds in ſome of her parts rightly to be termed the *Golden Vale*: and for Waters, Wool, and Wheat, doth contend with *Nilus*, *Colchos*, and *Egypt*; ſuch are *Lemſter*, *Archenfield*, the banks of *Wye*, *Luge*, and *Frome*.

(3) The ancient people known to the *Romans*, (whoſe power they well felt before they could ſubdue them) were the *Silures*, placed by *Ptolomy* in this Tract, and branched further into *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan-ſhires*, at this day by us called *South-wales*, and by the *Welſh Debeubarth*. Their Original, as *Tacitus* conjectureth by their ſite, coloured countenances, and curled hair, was out of *Spain*, and both as he and *Pliny* deſcribes them, were fierce, valiant, and impatient of ſervitude, which well they ſhewed under *Caratacus* their Captain, and nine years ſcourge to the *Roman* aſſaulters, for whoſe only conqueſt (and that made by treachery) the Victor in *Rome* triumphed with more than a uſual Aſpect, and with ſo equal an hand bare the Scoale of Reſiſtance, that their own Writers evermore term it a dangerous War. For the Legion of *Marius Valens* they

they put to flight, and that with ſuch havock of the Aſſociates, that *Aſterius* the Lieutenant of *Britain* for very grief gave up the ghoſt: and *Veranius* under *Nero* aſſaulted them in vain. But when *Veſpaſian* was *Emperour*, and expert Souldiers imployed in every Province *Julius Frontinus* ſubdued theſe *Silures* unto the *Romans*, where continually ſome of their Legions afterward kept, till all was abandoned in *Valentinians* time.

(4) The *Saxons* then made themſelves Lords of this Land, and this Province a part of their *Mercians* Kingdome; yea, and *Sutton* the Court of great *Offa* their King.

(5) But *Hereford* after, raiſed of the ruines of the old *Ariconium* (now *Kenchester*, ſhaken in pieces by a violent Earth-quake) grew to great fame, through a conceived ſanctity by the burial of *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſlain at *Sutton* by *Offa*, at what time he came thither to have eſpouſed his Daughter; whoſe grave was firſt made at *Marden*, but afterwards canonized and removed to this City, when in honour of him was built the Cathedral Church by *Milfrid*, a petty King of that County, which *Gruffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Algar* an *Engliſh-man*, rebelling againſt King *Edward Confeſſor*, conſumed with fire; but by Biſhop *Remelin* was reſtored as now it is, at what time the Town was walled, and is ſo remaining in good repair, having ſix gates for entrance, and fifteen Watch-Towers for defence, extending in compaſs to fifteen hundred paces: and whence the *North Pole* is obſerved to be raiſed 52. degrees, 27. minutes in Latitude, and is ſet from the firſt point of the Weſt in Longitude, 17. degrees and 30. minutes; being yearly governed by a Major, choſen out of one and thirty Citizens, which are commonly called the Election, and he ever after is known for an Alderman, and clothed in Scarlet, whereof four of the eldeſt are Juſtices of Peace, graced with a Sword-bearer, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and four Sergeants with Mace.

The greateſt glory that this City received, was in King *Athelſtans* dayes; where (as *Malme bury* doth report) he cauſed the Lords of *Wales* by way of Tribute, to pay yearly (beſides Hawkes and Hounds)

Hounds) twenty pound of Gold, and three hundred pound of Silver by weight; but how that was performed and continued I find not.

(6) Things of rare note in this Shire are said to be, *Bone-well*, a Spring not far from *Richards Caſtle*, wherein are continually found little Fiſhes bones, but not a fin ſeen; and being wholly cleanſed thereof, will notwithſtanding have again the like, whether naturally produced, or in veines thither brought, no man knoweth.

(7) But more admirable was the work of the Omnipotent, even in our own remembrances, and year of Chriſt Jeſus 1571. when the *Marcley hill* in the Eaſt of this Shire, rouzed it ſelf out of a dead ſleep, with a roaring noiſe removed from the place where it ſtood, and for three days together travelled from her firſt ſite, to the great amazement and fear of the beholders. It began to journey upon the ſeventh day of *February*, being *Sunday*, at ſix of the Clock at night, and by ſeven in the next morning had gone fortie paces, carrying with it Sheep in their coats, hedge-rowes, and trees; whereof ſome were overturned, and ſome that ſtood upon the plain, are firmly growing upon the hill; thoſe that were Eaſt, were turned Weſt; and thoſe in the Weſt were ſet in the Eaſt: in which remove it overthrew *Kennaſton-Chappel*, and turned two high-wayes near an hundred yards from their uſual paths formerly trod. The ground thus travelling, was about twenty ſix Acres, which opening it ſelf with Rocks and all, bare the earth before it for four hundred yards ſpace without any ſtay, leaving that which was Paſturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage overſpread with Paſturage. Laſtly, overwhelming her lower parts, mounted to an hill of twelve fadomes high, and there reſted her ſelf after three dayes travel, remaining his mark, that ſo laid hand upon this Rock, whoſe power hath poyſed the Hills in his Ballance.

(8) Religious Houſes built by the devotions of Princes, and ſtored with *Votaries* and revenues for life, were in this Shire no leſs than fourteen, moſt ſweetly ſeated in the places as followeth: at both

both the *Hereford*s, *Barron*, *Ewayot*, *Clifford*, *Monemue*, *Acornbury*, *Lemster*, *Linbroke*, *Peterchurch*, *Kilpeck*, *Dore*, and *Wiggermore*: and ſuſpected of hypocriſie, were called in queſtion by King *Henry* the Eight, and ſo ſtrictly purſued, that ſome faults were apparent, whereby they were laid open to the general Deluge of the Time, whoſe ſtreams bare down the walls of all thoſe Foundations, carrying away the Shrines of the dead, and defacing the Libraries of their ancient Records.

(9) This County before the Conqueſt being accounted in *Wales*, was then ſtrengthened with Forts againſt the *Engliſh*: and being once made a Province to *England*, was fortified with Caſtles againſt the *Welſh*, wherein we find no leſs than twenty eight, though many of them now are ruinated to nothing. Such were *Alban*, at both the *Ewyats*, *Godridg*, *Groſmond*, *Herdly*, *Hereford*, *Old Caſtle*, *Doiſton*, *Brampton*, *Bredwarden*, *Saint Birvels*, *Ledbury*, *Lenals*, *Snowdel*, *Harlewon*, *Huntington*, *Wilton*, *Wigmore*, *Richards*, *Monemue*, *Corſt*, *Kilbeck*, *Clifford*, *Skenſfred*, *Witeney*, *Radenter*, and *Kenevenlen*; and is traded with eight Marken-Towns, being divided into eleven Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred ſeventy and ſix Pariſh-Churches, containing in compaſs an hundred and two miles.

Worcestershir
Staffordiæ Pars
Septentrio
Sheldon
Helmedon
Solihull
WARW. PARS
Sturton cast
Stunbridge
Kinuer
Ouerley
Kederminster
Bromegroue
Witho chap
Bentley
Bayton
Knyghton
Lyndridge
Stokton
Holt cast
Orleton
Kyre
Hereford gue
Nether sapye
Whitborn
Martley
Hallow
Stanford
Lulsey
Actonbechin
Bushfrome
Eastbache
Worcester
Droitwiche
Aulcester
Sawford
Loxley
Goldecote
Eatenton
Doffinton
Pebworth
Treddenton
Shipton
Tidmunton
Willersey
Wormington
Norton
Hampton
Pippleton
Harmington
Ronselene
Graeston
Clayncke
Crow
Hill erome
Long don
Fortherington
Staunton
Paunsley
Meridies
Lydburie
Bransbury
Tewresburye
Aulston
Ashton underhill
Upton
Cowlei
Cleuelode
Pershore
Pewick
Bordington
Hallow
Sethones
Hill
Occidens
HERE FOR DIÆ PARS
OXON. PARS
Scala Miliarium
5
10
23
25

WORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXV.

WORCESTER-SHIRE, is a County both rich and populous, and lyeth circulated upon the *North* with *Stafford-shire*; upon the *East* with *Warwick* and *Oxford-shires*, upon the *South* with *Glocester-Shire*; and the *West* by *Malverne Hills* is parted from *Hereford-shire*: the rest lyeth confronted upon, and in part divided from *Shrop-shire* by the River *Dowles*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, but not of equal proportion; for from North to South are thirty two miles, from South to North-West twenty two, and from thence to her North-East point are twenty eight: the whole in circumference is one hundred and twenty miles.

(3) The Aire of this Shire is of a favourable temperature, that gives an appetite for labour, diet, and rest: The Soyle is fertile, and to me seemed inferiour to none other in this Land: for besides the abundance of Corn in every place spread, the Woods and Pasturage in her Hills and Plaines, sweet Rivers that water the Vallies below, the Cattle that cover the tops of higher ground; the Fields, Hedge-rowes, and High-wayes are beset with fruitful Pear-trees that yield great pleasure to sight, and commodious use: for with their juyce they make a bastard kind of Wine, called *Perry*, which is both pleasant and good in taste. Many *Salt Springs* also this County affordeth: yea, and more than are commonly in use: such with the *Germans*, our ancient Predecessors, were esteemed most sacred and holy; so that (as *Tacitus* writeth) to such they wontedly resorted to supplicate their *Gods* with their devout prayers, as to places neerest the Heavens, and therefore the sooner to be heard. And *Poets* in their feignings will have the *Nymphs* residence in shady green groves, and banks of sweet

ſweet Springs: if ſo, then (as *Helicon*) this County affords both: ſuch are the Forreſts of *Wire* and *Feckenham*, the great Woods of *Norton*, and moſt fair Chaſe of *Malverne*. And for waters, to witneſs what I ſay, is the *Severne* that cuts this Shire in the midſt, *Teme*, *Salwarp*, and *Avon*, all of them making fruitful their paſſage, and ſtored with Fiſh of moſt delicious taſte.

(4) The ancient people, poſſeſſors of this Shire, were the CORNAVII, inhabitants of *Cheſſeſhire*, *Shrop-ſhire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwick-ſhires*, ſubdued by the *Romans* in *Claudius Cæſars* time, and after their departure, made a portion of the *Mercian-Saxons* Kingdom, and in *Beda's* time were called the *Wicii*, whereof it may be this Shire had the name: unleſs you will have it from the *Salt-Pits*, which in old *Engliſh* are named *Witches*; or from the famous Forreſt of *Wyre*. Howſoever, true it is that the County doth hold the name from her chief City *Worceſter*.

(5) Which is moſt pleaſantly ſeated, paſſing well frequented, and very richly inhabited. This was the *Branonium*, mentioned by *Antonine* and *Ptolomy*, called by the *Britaines*, *Caer-Wrangon*; by *Ninius*, *Caer-Guorcon*; and by the *Latines*, *Vigornia*. This City is ſeated upon the Eaſt bank of *Severne*, and from the ſame is walled in triangle-wiſe about, extending in circuit one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty paces: thorow which ſeven Gates enter, with five other Watch-Towers for defence. It is thought the *Romans* built this to reſtrain the *Britains* that held all beyond *Severne*. This City by *Hardy Canute* in the year of Chriſt 1041. was ſorely endangered, and ſet on fire, and the Citizens ſlain almoſt every one, for that they had killed his Collector of the *Daniſh Tribute*: yet it was preſently repaired and peopled, *with many Burgeſſes, and for fifteen Hides diſcharged it ſelf to the Conquerour*; as in his *Doomeſdayes* is to be ſeen. But in the year 1113. a ſudden fire happened, no man knew how, which burnt the Caſtle and Cathedral Church. Likewiſe in the civil broyles of King *Stephen* is was twice lighted into a flame, and the latter laid it hopeleſſe of recovery. Notwithſtanding from thoſe dead Aſhes a new *Phenix* aroſe, and her building raiſed in a more

ſtately

ſtately proportion, eſpecially the Cathedral dedicated to S. *Mary*, firſt laid by Biſhop *Sexwolfe*, in *Anno* 680. ſince when it hath been augmented almoſt to the River: In the midſt of whoſe Quire, from his many turmoiles, reſteth the body of King *John* (the great withſtander of the *Popes* proceedings) under a monument of white Marble, in Princely Veſtures, with his portraiture thereon according to life. And in the South-ſide of the ſame Quire lyeth entombed Prince *Arthur* the eldeſt Son to King *Henry* the ſeventh; his Monument is all black Jett, without remembrance of him by Picture.

This City is governed by two Bailiffes, two Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, and two Conſtables, yearly elected out of twenty four Burgeſſes clothed in Scarlet, aſſiſted with forty eight other *Citizens*, whom they call their *Common Councellors*, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and five Sergeants with Mace their Attendants. Whoſe Geographical Poſition is diſtant in Longitude from the Weſt Meridian 18. degrees, 10. ſcruples, having the North-Pole elevated in Latitude 52. degrees, and 32. ſcruples.

(6) Places of further note for memorable antiquity, is *Upton*, of great account in the *Roman* time, where ſome of their Legions kept, as witneſs their Moneys, there often found; the admirable Ditch upon *Malverne hills*, drawn by *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, to divide his Lands from the Church of *Worceſter*: the *Saxons* our *Auguſtines Oke*, where he the *Engliſh* Apoſtle met with the *Britiſh* Biſhops for the uniforme celebration of *Eaſter*, from whence both parts departed with diſcontented minds, after many hot words and thwarting diſputes.

(7) Neither is it without admiration to me, that many places of this Shire lye far within the Precincts of other Provinces, as *Aulſton*, *Waſhbornes*, *Cutteſden*, *Paxford*, *Hanging-Eaſton*, *Northwicke*, *Bleckley*, *Eurlode* in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, and *Goldcote*, *Alcermerſton*, *Newbold*, *Steddenton*, *Armiſcote*, *Blackwell*, *Darlings-cote*, *Shipton*, *Tydminton*, *Olbarrow* in *Warwick-ſhire*, *Dudley* in *Staffordſhire*, and

Rock-

Rochford in *Hereford-ſhire*, whither I muſt refer the Reader to find out theſe and the like in theſe Weſtern Tracts.

(8) Religious places erected in this Shire, and devoted unto God by devout perſons, were *Bredon*, *Brodlege*, *Eveſholme*, *Alneceſter*, *Cochel*, *Fladbury*, *Malverin*, *Perſhore*, *Stodlege*, *Weſtwoods*, and *Worceſter*, plenteouſly provided for, and further ſecured by many priviledges, both which they abuſed, as were the Inditements of all ſuch in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight, at whoſe Bar (himſelf being *Judge*) they were found guilty, and received ſentence of their ends and deſtruction.

(9) Caſtles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in ſtrength, were *Hartlebury*, *Holt*, *Handley*, *Norton*, *Elmeley*, and *Worceſter*, beſides his Majeſties Mannour of *Tichnel*.

(10) This Shires diviſion is into ſeven Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Towns, and one hundred fifty two Pariſh Churches.

WARWICKE SHIRE
PARTE OF WORCES: TER SHIRE
PARTE OF GLOVCESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTH HAMPTON SHIRE
Auon flu
Swift flu
Auon flu
Tamworth
Newton
Sutton
Maney
Witton
Bermucham
Sheldon
Alchurch
Ipsley
Henley in Arden
Aulcester
Wixford
Bidford
Ratcliff Culey
Atherston
Hinckley
Shilton
Willey
Lutterworth
Newton
Clifton
Dunchurch
Willoughby
Ladbrooke
Wormleighton
Mollinton
Eucsholme
Tidmuston
The foure Shire Stones
Banbury
Warwick
Stratford upon auon
Southam
Rugby
Binbrook
Newbold
Coventry
Kenelworth
Knoll
Bals Hall
Preston bagot
Stoulley
Lillington
Cobbington
Offchurch
Marton
Vpton
Combrook
Kyneton
Hawford
Whatcate
Shipston
Barrington
Northend
Hatton
Hatton
Hatton

WARWICK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WARWICK-SHIRE, (so called from her Shire-Town) is bounded upon the *North* with the County of *Stafford*; upon the *East*, with *Watling street way* is parted from *Leicester-shire*, and the rest bordered upon by *Northampton-shire*: the *South* part is butted by *Oxford* and *Glocester-shires*; and all her *West* with the County of *Worcester*.

(2) The Forme thereof is not much unlike to a *Scallop-shell*, growing from her Western head, and spreading her body wider, with many indents. The length thereof from *Newton* in the North, to *Long Compton* in the South, are miles thirty and three: and the broadest part of this Shire is from *Hewellgrange* in the West, unto *Hill-morton* in the East, distant asunder twenty five miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred thirty and five miles.

(3) This Shire is seated near unto the heart of all *England*, and therefore participates with her in the best both for aire and soyl, wanting nothing for profit or pleasure for man. The *South* part from *Avon* (that runneth thorow the midst of this County) is called the *Feldon*, as more champion and tractable to be stirred for Corn, which yearly yieldeth such plentiful harvest, that the husbandman smileth in beholding his paines, and the meadowing pastures with their green mantles so imbroydred with flowers, that from *Edg-hill* we may behold another *Eden*, as *Lot* did the *Plain* of *Jordan*, before that *Sodome* fell. The *Woodland* lyeth upon the *North* of *Avon*, so called in regard of the plenty of *Woods*; which now are much thinner by the making of *Iron*, and the soyl more churlish to yield to the *Plough*.

(4) The

(4) The ancient people that poſſeſſed this *Province*, are by *Ptolomies* deſcription called the *Cornavii*, wherein after were ſeated the *Mercian Saxons*, a part of whoſe Kingdome it was, and greatly ſought after by the *Weſt Saxons*, whoſe King *Cuthred*, about the year of Chriſt Jeſus 749. in Battel ſlew *Ethelbald* at *Seckington* neer unto *Tamworth*. And not far from thence, King *Edward* the 4. as unfortunately fought againſt that ſtout make-King *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*: near unto which, upon *Blacklow hill*, *Pierce Gaveſton* (that proud and new-raiſed Earl of *Cornwall*) was beheaded by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*: aſſiſted with the Earle of *Lancaſter* and *Hereford*. And ſurely, by the teſtimony of *John Roſſe*, and others, this County hath been better repleniſhed with people; who maketh complaint of whole Town-ſhips depopulation altogether laid waſte by a puiſſant Army of feeding ſheep.

(5) Notwithſtanding, many fair Towns hath, and ſome of them matchable to the moſt of *England*. The chief thereof is *Coventree*, a City both ſtately for building, and walled for defence: whoſe Citizens having highly offended their Lord *Leofrike*, had their priviledges infringed, and themſelves oppreſſed with many heavy *Tributes*; whoſe wife Lady *Godiva* pitying their eſtates, unceſſantly ſued for their peace, and that with ſuch importunacy, as hardly could be ſaid whether was greater, his hatred, or her love: at laſt overcome with her continual interceſſions, he granted her ſuit upon an uncivil, (and as he thought) an unacceptable condition, which was, that ſhe ſhould ride naked thorow the face of the City, and that openly at high noon day. This notwithſtanding ſhe thankfully accepted, and performed the act accordingly enjoyned: for this Lady *Godiva* ſtripping her ſelf of all rich attire, let looſe the treſſes of her fair haire, which on every ſide ſo covered her nakedneſs, that no part of her body was uncivil to ſight; whereby ſhe redeemed the former freedomes, and remiſſion of ſuch heavy *Tributes*. Whoſe memory I wiſh may remaine honourable in that *City* for ever, and her pity followed by ſuch poſſeſſing *Ladies*.

This

This City had grant to chooſe their yearly *Magiſtrates*, a *Maior* and two *Bayliffs*, and to build about and embattle a wall, by King *Edward* the 3. whom *Henry* the 6. corporated a *County* of it ſelf, and changed the names oft heir *Bailiffs* into *Sheriffs*: and the walls then were built as they now ſtand; thorow which open 13. *gates* for entrance, beſides 18. other *Towers* thereon for defence. At *Goſſord-gate* in the *Eaſt* hangeth the *ſhield-bone* of a *wild Boare*, far bigger than the greateſt *Oxe-bone*: with whoſe ſnout the great Pit called *Swanſwell* was turned up, and was ſlain by the famous *Guy*, if we will believe report.

(6) Next unto this City, in account and commerce, is *Warwick*, upon the *North-weſt bank* of *Avon*, built by *Gurgunſtus*, the ſon of *Beline*, as *John Roſſe*, *Monk* of the place, ſaith 375. years before the birth of Chriſt: by *Ninus* called *Caer-Guarvic* and *Caer-Leon*; and by learned *Cambden* judged to be PRÆSIDIUM, the *Roman Gariſons Town*. The ſituation of this place is moſt pleaſant, upon a hill riſing from the *River*, over which is a ſtrong and fair *Stone-bridge*, and her ſharp ſtream upon the Town-ſide checked with a moſt ſumptuous and ſtately *Caſtle*, the decayes whereof with great coſt and curious buildings, the right worthy *Knight* Sir *Foulke Grevil* (in whoſe perſon ſhineth all true vertue and high Nobility) hath repaired: whoſe merits to me-ward I do acknowledge, in ſetting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manual trade, and giving it full liberty thus to expreſs the inclination of my mind, himſelf being the *Procurer* of my preſent eſtate.

It ſeemeth this Town hath been walled about as appeareth by the *Trench* in ſome places ſeen, and two very fair *Gates*, whoſe paſſages are hewed out of the *Rock*, as all other into the Town are: over whom two beautiful *Chappels* are built; that towards the *Eaſt* called *S. Peters*, and that on the *Southweſt*, S. *James*.

Two fair Churches are therein ſeated, called S. *Maries* and S. *Nicholas*: but theſe in, and about the

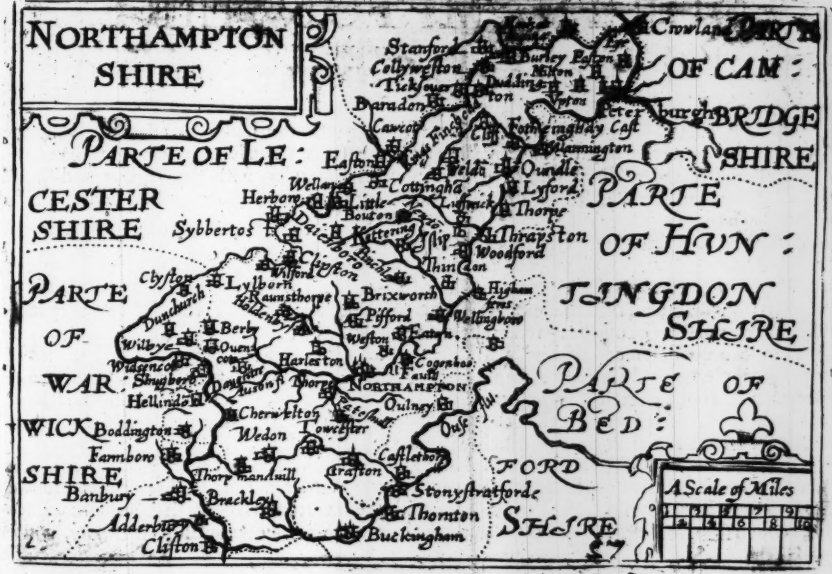
the Town ſuppreſſed, *S. Lawrence*, *S Michaels*, *John Baptiſt*, and *John of Jeruſalem*, beſide the *Nunnery* in the North of the Town; whoſe *North Pole* is elevated in Latitude 52. degrees, 45. minutes, and is ſeated from the firſt point in the Weſt of Longitude, 18. degrees, and 45. minutes, being yearly governed by a *Bailiffe*, twelve *Brethren*, twenty four *Burgeſſes* for *Common Counſell*, a *Recorder*, a *Town-Clerk*, and one *Sergeant* their *Attendant*.

(7) Places of moſt memorable note obſerved in this *Shire*, are *Shugbury*, where the precious ſtone *Aſtroites* is found: *Off-Church*, which was the *Palace* of great *Offa* the *Mercian*, and the burial-place of S. *Fremund* his ſon: *Cheſterton*, where the famous *Foſſe-way* is ſeen. At *Leamington*, ſo far from the *Sea*, a *Spring* of *Salt-water* boyleth up: and at *Newenham Regis* moſt ſoveraign water againſt the *Stone*, *Green wounds*, *Vlcers*, and *Impoſthumes*, and drunk with *Salt* looſeth, but with *Sugar* bindeth the body; and turneth wood into ſtone, as my ſelf ſaw by many ſticks that therein were ſalne, ſome part of them *Aſh*, and ſome part of them *Stone*: and *Guy Cliffe*, where the famous Earl *Guy*, after many painful exploits atchieved, retired, and unknown, led an *Hermits* life, and was laſtly there buried.

(8) The chieſeſt Commodities in this *Countie* growing, are *Corn*, whereof the *Red Horſe Vale* yieldeth moſt abundantly; *Wools* in great plenty; *Woods* and *Iron*, though the producer of the one, will be the deſtruction of the other. Such honourable Families as have been dignified with the *Earldome* of this *Shire-Towns* name ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*, in the great *Map* it ſelf are inſerted, and by their ſeveral names expreſſed.

This County is ſtrengthened with eight ſtrong *Caſtles*, traded with fifteen *Market-Towns*, inriched with many fair buildings, and by the devotion of many *Nobles*, had many foundations of religious *Monaſteries* therein laid. The chieſeſt were at *Steneley*, *Warwick*, *Thelleſord*, *Roxhall*, *Balſhall*, *Killingworth*,

worth, *Coventree*, *Combe*, *Nun-eaton*, *Aſhley*, *Atherſton*, and *Polleſworth*: all which came to their period in the reign of King *Henry* the eight, when their rich Revenues were alienated to his uſe, and thoſe ſtately buildings either over-turned, or beſtowed upon his Courtiers: but yet to Gods glory, and his divine ſervice, one hundred fifty eight Pariſh-Churches therein remain, diſperſedly ſeated in the nine Hundreds of this Shires Diviſion.


NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF LE: CESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF WAR: WICK SHIRE
PARTE OF HUN: TINGDON SHIRE
PARTE OF BED: FORD SHIRE
PARTE OF CAM: BRIDGE SHIRE
Stanford
Collyweston
Ticksover
Baradon
Cawcot
Easton
Wellaw
Herboro
Little
Bouton
Sybbertos
Daiesboro
Kettering
Islip
Thrapston
Woodford
Thinden
Clyston
Lylborn
Wilford
Raunsthorpe
Holdenbys
Brixworth
Pifford
Wellingboro
Dunchurch
Berby
Wilbye
Ouen
Weston
Eaton
Cogenhoe
Harleston
Fauls
Widgenco
Shugboro
Hellindo
Thorpe
NORTHAMPTON
Oulney
Cherwelton
Pateshull
Boddington
Wedon
Towcester
Farnboro
Thorpmandvill
Crafton
Castlethorp
Banbury
Brackley
Stonystratforde
Thornton
Adderbury
Buckingham
Cliston
Crowland
Burley
Easton
Milton
Dudding
Ypton
Peterburgh
Fotheinghay Cast
Wlannington
Ouse
Ouse
Lyford
Thorpe
Lufwick
Weldo
Cottingha
Quindle
A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, ſituated near unto the middeſt of *England*, lyeth ſeparated upon the North from *Lincoln-ſhire* by the River *Welland*; from *Huntington-ſhire* on the Eaſt is parted by the water *Nene*: her South is bounded with *Buckingham* and *Oxford-ſhires*, and the Weſt from *Warwick* with *Watling-ſtreet-way*, *Avon*, and *Weland*, is divided from *Leiceſter-ſhire*.

(2) The Forme of this County is large and narrow, broadeſt in the South-weſt; and thence ſhooting ſtill leſſer like unto a Horn, nor not much unlike to the Form of *Cornwal*: and from the entrance of *Cherwel* into this Shire, unto the fall of *Welland* and *Nene* near unto *Crowland*, are by meaſure forty ſix miles; and the broadeſt part is from *Ouſe* unto *Avon*, which is not fully twenty miles: the whole in circumference one hundred and nineteen miles.

(3) The aire is good, temperate, and healthful: the ſoyl is champion, rich, and fruitful, and ſo plenteouſly peopled, that from ſome Aſcents, thirty Pariſh-Churches, and many more Wind-mills at one view may be ſeen: notwithſtanding the ſimple and gentle ſheep, of all creatures the moſt harmleſs, are now become ſo ravenous, that they begin to devoure men, waſte fields, and depopulate houſes, if not whole Town-ſhips, as one merrily hath written.

(4) The ancient people known to the *Romans*, and recorded by *Ptolomy*, were the *Coritany*, who poſſeſſed this County, and were branched further thorow *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, and *Darby-ſhires*: theſe joyning with the *Icenians*, with them were fettered with the chains of ſubjection, when for *Claudius*, *Publius Oſtorius Scapula* entred his Lieutenantſhip in *Britain*, and in battle

battle ſubdued all betwixt the Rivers *Nene* and *Sabrina*. But when the *Romans* were content to let go that which ſo long was deſired, and had coſt ſo much in the getting, the *Saxons*, a moſt warlike Nation, put into theſe parts, and made it a portion of their *Mercian Kingdom*: but their government alſo grown out of date, the *Normans* ſeated themſelves in theſe fair poſſeſſions, the branches of whoſe Stems are ſpread abroad in theſe parts, moſt fruitful and fair.

(5) Commodities ariſing in this Shire, are chiefly gotten by tillage and plough, whereby Corn ſo plentifully aboundeth, that in no other County is found more, or ſo much: the paſtures and woods are filled with Cattle, and every where ſheep loaden with their fleeces of wool

(6) The chief Town in this ſhire is *Northampton*, whereof the County taketh name, which for circuit, beauty, and building, may be ranked with the moſt of the Cities of our Land. It is ſeated at the meeting and confluence of two Rivers, the greater whereof beareth to name *Nen*. This Town hath been built all of ſtone, as by many foundations remaining to this day is ſeen, and is walled about both ſtrong and high, excepting the Weſt, which is defended by a River parted into many ſtreams. In the depredations of the *Danes*, *Sweyn* their King ſet this Town on fire, and afterwards it was ſorely aſſaulted by the diſobedient *Barons* of King *John*, who named themſelves, *The Army of God*: But the loyalty of this Town ſtood nothing ſo ſure unto King *Henry* his ſon, whence the *Barons* with diſplayed Banners founded the Battle againſt their Soveraign. And yet after this a woful Field of *Englands* civil diviſion was fought, whence *Richard Nevil*, the ſtout Earl of *Warwick*, led away priſoner that unfortunate man King *Henry* the ſixth. Upon the Weſt part of this Town ſtandeth a large Caſtle, mounted upon an hill, whoſe aged countenance well ſheweth the beauty that ſhe had born, and whoſe gaping chinks do daily threaten the downfall of her walls. To this upon the South the Town wall adjoyneth, and in a-round circuit meeteth the River in the North, extending in compaſs two thouſand one hundred and twenty paces: whoſe

ſite

ſite ſo pleaſed the Students of *Cambridge*, that thither they removed themſelves upon the Kings Warrant, in mind to have made it an Univerſity: from whence the North-Pole is elevated 52. degrees 36. ſcruples for Latitude, and in Longitude is removed from the Weſt 19. degrees, and 40. ſcruples; being yearly governed by a Major, two Bailiffes, twelve Magiſtrates, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, a Common Counſel of fortie eight Burgeſſes, with five Serjeants to execute buſineſs.

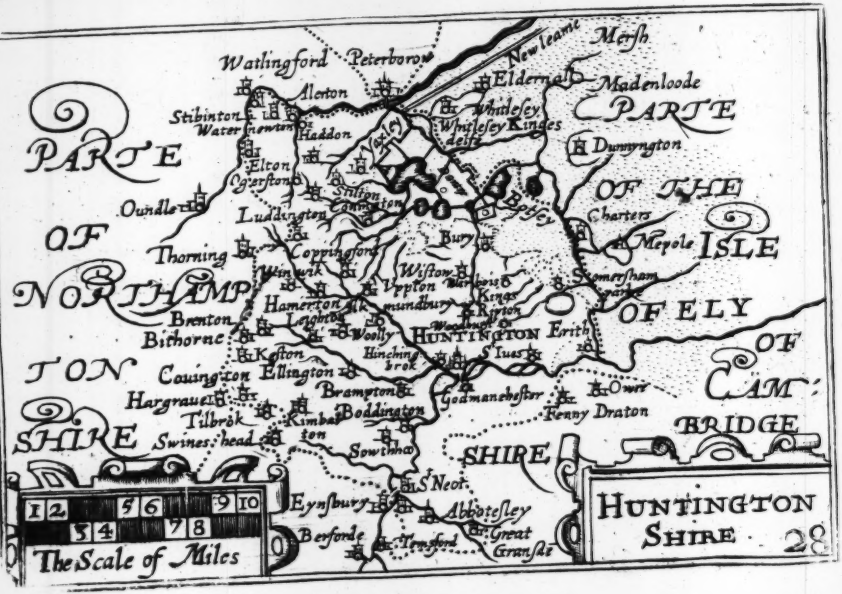
(7) But the devotions of the *Saxon-Kings* made *Peterborow* more famous, formerly called *Medeſwell*, where *Wolphere* King of *Mercia* began a moſt ſtately Monaſtery to the honour of *S. Peter*, for ſatisfaction of the bloud of his two ſons, whom he had murdered in caſe of Chriſtianity; but himſelf being for the like made away by his Mother, his brother *Penda* continued the work, with the aſſiſtance of his brother *Ethelred*, and two ſiſters, *Kineburga* and *Kineſwith*. This among the *Daniſh Deſolations* was caſt down, yet was it again reſtored to greater beauty by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with the help of King *Edgar*, and of *Adulph* his Chancellour, who upon prick of conſcience, that in bed with his wife had over-laid and ſmothered an Infant their only ſon, laid all his wealth upon the re-edifying of the place, and then became *Abbot* thereof himſelf. The Cathedral is moſt beautiful and magnifical, where, in the Quire lie interred two unfortunate Queens: on the North ſide *Katharine Dowager* of *Spain*, the repudiate wife of King *Henry* the eight, under an Hearſe covered with black Saye, having a white Groſſe in the midſt: and on the South-ſide, *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, whoſe Hearſe is ſpread over with black Velvet. The Cloyſter is large, and in the Glaſſe windows very curiouſly portrayed the Hiſtory of *Wolphere* the Founder, whoſe Royal Seat was at *Wedon* in the ſtreet, converted into a Monaſtery by S. *Werburgh* his holy daughter, and had been the *Roman* Station, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Bannavenna*. So likewiſe *Norman-cheſter* was the ancient City *Durobrivæ*, where their Souldiers kept, as by the moneys there daily found is moſt apparent.

(8) The

(8) Houſes of Religion devoted to Gods Service by the pious intents of their well meaning Founders, were at *Peterborow*, *Peakirk*, *Pipewell*, *Higham*, *Davintree*, *Sulby*, *Sauſecombe*, *Setwardeſleg*, *Gare*, *S. Dewy*, *S. Michel*, *Luffeild*, *Catesby*, *Bruch*, *Barkley*, *Einſhead*, *Fotheringhay*, *Weden*, and *Withrop*, beſides them in *Northampton*, all which felt the ſtorms of their own deſtruction, that raged againſt them in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eight, who diſperſed their Revenues to his own Coffers and Courtiers, and pulled the ſtones aſunder of their ſeeming ever ſure Foundations; and in the time of young *Edward*, his ſon, whoſe mind was free from wronging the dead, the Tombes of his own Predeceſſours were not ſpared, whenas *Edward* ſlain at *Agincourt*, and *Richard* at *Wakefield*, both of them Dukes of *Yorke*, were after death aſſaulted with the weapons of deſtruction, that caſt down their moſt fair Monuments in the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay Caſtle*.

(9) Eight Princely Families have enjoyed the Title of the Earldom of *Northampton*, whereof the laſt, *Henry Howard*, late Lord *Privy Seale*, a moſt honourable Patron to all learned proceedings (that I may acknowledge my dutiful and humble Service) hath moſt honourably aſſiſted and ſet forward theſe my endeavours.

(10) This Shires diviſion, for ſervice to the Crown, and imployment of buſineſſes, is into twenty Hundreds, hath been ſtrengthened with ten Caſtles, and is ſtill traded with ten Market-Towns, and God honoured in three hundred twenty ſix Pariſh-Churches.


PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
PARTE OF THE ISLE OF ELY OF CAMBRIDGE
HUNTINGTON SHIRE
Watlingford
Peterborow
Alerton
Stibinton
Water newton
Haddon
Elton
Ogerston
Stilton
Connington
Oundle
Luddington
Thorning
Coppingford
Winwik
Hamerton
Brenton
Bithorne
Leighton
Woolly
Keston
Couington
Ellington
Hargrave
Tilbrok
Kimbaston
Swineshead
Brampton
Boddington
Sowthhoo
Eynsbury
Berforde
Temsford
Abbotesley
Great Gransdē
Newleame
Mersh
Eldernall
Madenloode
Whitlesey
Whitlesey delfe
Kinges
Dunnyngton
Boisey
Charters
Mepole
Bury
Wistow
Vppton
Kings
Kirton
Woodbury
HUNTINGTON
Erith
S Ives
Hinchingbrok
Godmanchester
Owre
Fenny Draton
S Neot
The Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
28

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE, (part of the *Iceni* under the *Romane* Monarch of *Mercia* in the *Saxon* Heptarchy) is severed with *Nene*; the North bounder from *Northampton-shire*, to which it in part adjoyneth West; from *Bedford* and *Cambridge*, by mearing Towns on the South; and from *Ely*, by a fence of water East, the w[illegible]s of Nature, *Benwick* Stream, or of Art, *Canutus Delph*: severed when *Alfred*, or before him, *Offa* shared the open circuit of their Empery into Principalities: that by residence of subordinate rule, Peace at home might be maintained; Forreign offence (by apt assembly of the Inhabitants) resisted; Tax and Revenue of the Crown laid more evently, and easily levyed; Justice at mens doores with less charge and journey administred: all causes *Civill* having a right and speedy dispatch, in the County or Earles monethly Court, as *Criminal* in his Lieutenant the Sheriffs Turne, twice a year. In form of a Lozeng this shire lyeth of posture temperate, and is 52. degrees, 4. scruples removed from the Æquator: the Hilly Soyl to the Plough-man grateful: the Vale, contiguous to the Fens, best for Pasture, in which to no part of *England* it giveth place: Woods are not much wanted, the Rivers serving Coal, as the Moores Turffe, for Fuell.

(2) This Content was (as the whole Continent) Forest, unt[illegible] *Canutus* gave this Law of grace, *Ut quisque tam in agris, quam in silvis excitet agitetq; feras.* Long were the hands of Kings to pull (of old) the Subjects right into Regal pleasure, when perambulation and Proclamation only might make any mans land Forrest. It is in the first *Williams* time a Phrase in Record, not rare, *Silva hujus Manerii* FORIS EST *missa in Silvam Regis*, from which word of power, *Forrest* may seem not unaptly,

aptly to be derived. *Cum videbat Henricus primus tres Biſſas*, fitting his Forreſt of *Lyfield*, he cauſed *Huſculphus* his Ranger to keep them for his Game, as the Record doth teſtifie. Thus did the ſecond of his name, and the firſt *Richard*, in many parts: well therefore may the Exchequer Book call the Forreſt Juſtice for Vert and Veniſon, not *Juſtum abſolutè*, but *Juſtum ſecundum Legem Foreſtæ*. That *Foreſta* is defined, *Tuta ferarum ſtatio*, may ſeem to confine the Forreſters Office onely to his Games care, which of ancient was as well over Minerall and Maritimall revenue. The Office of *Baldwine* the great Forreſter of *Flanders*, *Non agrum tantum ſpectabat, ſed & Mariu cuſtodiam*, ſaith *Tullius*, out of the old Charters of the *French* Kings. And ſee how juſt this ſquares to our Legal practiſe, for of *Aſſarts*, *Purpreſtures*, *Emprovement*, *Greenhugh*, *Herbage*, *Paunage*, *Fowles*, *Mills*, *Honey*, *Mines*, *Quarries*, and *Wreacks* at Sea, did the Itineral Juſtice of the Forreſt here enquire. His Subjects of this Shire, *Henry* the 2. from ſervitude of his beaſts, (whoſe Grand-father *proferu homines incarceravit, exhæreditavit, mutilavit, trucidavit*) did pretend by Charter to enfranchiſe, except *Wabridge*, *Saple*, *Herthy*, His own Demaines. But ſuch was the ſucceſs by encroachments, under his two ſucceeding Sons, that it drew on the oppreſſed people to importune anew the Soveraignes redreſs, which was by the great Charter of the third *Henry* fruitleſly effected. His ſon in the ſeventh of his Reign, by a perambulation, reſuming back the fruit of his Fathers goodneſs, and ſo retaining, untill in his twenty ninth year by Petition, and purchaſe of his people (for they gave him a full fifteen) he confirmed the former Charter, and by Jury, View, and Perambulation, ſetled that Boundary of Forreſt, which contented the people, became the ſquare of univerſal Juſtice in this Kind, and left in this Shire no more than the three former (his own grounds) Forreſt.

(3) This Shire hath four *Centuriatæ* or *Hundreds*, and had of old time five; theſe ſo called, *Quia prima inſtitutione ex Hidarum aliquot centeriis compoſitæ*. Theſe are ſubdivided into 79. Pariſhes, whereof five beſides the Shire-Town have Markets. Theſe Pariſhes are meaſured by Hides, and Carucks,

Carucks, or Plough-lands, more or leſs, is either richneſs of Soile, or ſtrength of the Lord ſtrengthned or extended their limits, the Maſs in whole containing of the firſt ſort, 818. and of the other, 1136. Theſe hides the ancient and general meaſure of land (except in *Kent*) where the account was by *Solms*; or *Lincolne ſhire*, *Vbi non ſunt Hidæ, ſed pro Hidis ſunt Caruceatæ*) were eſteemed one hundred Acres, *Non Normanico ſed Anglico numero, una hida pro ſexies viginti Acris, duo pro duodecies viginti*, as in the Book of *Doomeſday*, *Caruca* the Teame land (not *Carucata*, for they be different) was in quantity of Acres, proportioned to the quantity of Soile, but uſually in this Shire reputed 60. The *Virgata*, or Yard-land, was a more or leſs part of the *Hide*, as the Acres in number varied, which I find in this County from 18. to 42. but for the moſt part 30. which was the half Plough-land. And the *Bovata* or *Oxgang* (preſumed in Law for Land in *Granary*) was ſuited in number of Acres to that Yard-land, of which it was a Moity. Thus (except in the Fens, laid out *per Leucas & quarentenas*, miles and furlongs) ſtands all meaſurement of Land in this Shire, which containeth in Knights Fees, 53. one half, 2. fifts, and a twentieth part. And in full eſtimation of rent and worth, roſe in the time of the Conquerour, to 912. l. 4. s. and nõw payeth in *Fifteen* to the King, 871. l. 9. s. 7. d. ob. and in tenth from the Clergy, 142. l. 6. s. 9.

(4) This County in diviſion of Titles, and adminiſtration of Juſtice, *did at the firſt, as the Germans our Anceſtors, Jura per Pagos & vicos reddere; Every Townſhip by their Friburgs*, or *Tenmental*, as Triers, *and the Baron, Thain, or Head Lord there*, or the *Decanus* (a good Freeholder) his Deputy, as Judge, determining all Civil cauſes, a repreſentation of this remaineth ſtill in our Court-Leet. Above this, and held twelves times a year, was our Hundred or Wapentake. *Quæ ſuper decem Decanos & centem Friburgos judicabat.* Here the Judges were the Aldermen, and Barons or Freeholders of that Hundred; *Aegelwinus Aldermannus tenuit placitum cum toto Hundredo*, ſaith the Book of *Ely*. This Court had Cognoſcence of Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, as Temporal, therefore the Judge or Al-

derman ought to be ſuch as *Dei leges & hominum jura ſtudebat promovere*: thus it went although the Conquerour commanded, *Ne aliquis de legibus Epiſcopalibus amplius in Hundredo placita teneret.* The next and higheſt in this Shire, was *Generale placitum Comitatus* (the County or Sheriffs Count) to which were proper *Placita Civilia ubi Curia Dominorum probantur deſeciſſe. Et ſi placitum exurgat inter Vaſores duorum Dominorum tractetur in Comitatu.* The Judge was the Earl or Sheriffe. The Tryers *Barones Comitatus* (Freeholders) *Qui liberas in eo terras habent*, not Civil onely, but Probats of Wills, Queſtions of Tithes, *Et debita vera Chriſtianitatis Jura*, were heard, and firſt heard in this Court. Therefore *Epiſcopus, Presbyter Eccleſiæ, & Quatuor de melioribus villæ*, were adjuncts to the Sheriffe, *Qui dei leges & ſeculi negotia juſta conſideratione definirent.* The Lay part of this liveth in a ſort in the County, and Sheriffe Turn; the Spiritual, about the reign of King *Stephen*, by Soveraign connivence, ſuffered for the moſt into the quarterly Synode of the Clergy, from whence in imitation of the *Hundred Court*, part was remitted to the *Rural Deaneries*, of which this Shire had four: And theſe again have been ſince ſwallowed up by a more frequent and ſuperiour juriſdiction, as ſome of our civil Courts have been. There being now left in uſe for the moſt in this Shire for Cauſes Criminal, *View of Frankpleg*, by grant or preſcription, *A Seſſion of the Peace* quarterly, and two *Goal deliveries* by the Soveraignes Commiſſion: and for *Civil Cauſes, Courts of Minnours*, or of the *County monethly*, and *twice by the Judges of Aſſiſe yearly.*

The Office of Execution and cuſtody of this County is the *Sheralfey*, of old inheritable, untill *Euſta. hius*, who by force and favour of the Conquerour diſſeiſed *Aluric* and his heires, forfeited it to the Crown; but ſince it hath paſſed by annual election, and hath united to it the County of *Cambridge.*

(5) Having thus far ſpoken of the Shire in general, next in obſervation falleth the *Shire-Town Huntingdon*, Hundun, or the *Hunters Downe*, North, ſeated upon a riſing banke, over the

rich

rich meadowing river *Ouſe*, interpreted by ſome Authors, the *Dorion of Hunters*, to which their now common Seale (a Hunter) ſeemeth to allude. Great and populous was this in the fore-going age, the following having here buried of fifteen all but three, beſides the Mother-Church S. *Maries*, in their own graves. At the reign of the Conquerour, it was ranged into four Ferlings or Wardes, and in them 256 *Burgenſes* or Houſholds: It anſwered at all aſſeſsments for 50. *Hides*, the fourth part of *Hurſtingſton* Hundred, in which it ſtandeth. The annual rent was then 30. l. of which, as of three Minters there kept, the King had two parts, the Earl the third; the power of *Coynage* then and before, not being ſo privately in the King, but Borowes, Biſhops, and Earles enjoyed it; on the one ſide ſtamping the face and ſtile of their ſoveraign, in acknowledgement of ſubordinacy in that part of abſolute power, and on the reverſe their own name, to warrant their integrity in that infinite truſt.

(6) The Caſtle ſuppoſed by ſome the work of the elder *Edward*, but ſeemingly by the Book of *Domeſday*, to be built by the Conquerour, is now known but by the ruines: It was the ſeat of *Wotheof* the great *Saxon* Earle, as of his ſucceeding heirs, until to end the queſtion of right between *Sentlice* and the *King* of *Scots*, *Henry* the ſecond laid it as you ſee; yet doth it remain the head of that honour, on which in other Shires many Knights Fees, and ſixteen in this, attended. Here *David* Earl of this and *Arguiſe*, Father of *Iſabel de Brus*, founded the Hoſpital of S. *John Baptiſt*: And *Lovetote* here upon the Fee of *Euſtace* the Vicount, built to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin, the Priory of Black Cannons; valued at the Suppreſſion 232. l. 7 s. ob. Here at the North end was a houſe of Fryers, and without the Town at *Hinchingbrook*, a Cloiſter of Nuns, valued at 191. 9 s. 2 d. founded by the firſt *William*, in place of S. *Pandonia* at *Elteſly* (by him ſuppreſſed) where near the end of the laſt *Henry*, the Family of the *Cromwells* began their Seat. To this Shire-Town, and benefit of the neighbour Countries, this River was Navigable, until the power of *Grey*, a minion of the

time, ſtopt that paſſage, and with it all redreſs either by Law or Parliament. By Charter of King *John* this Town hath a peculiar Coroner, profit by Toll and Cuſtome, Recorder, Town Clerks, and two Bayliffs (elected annually for government) as at Parliament two Burgeſſes, for advice and aſſent: and is the Lord of it ſelf in Fee-farme.

(7) The reſt of the Hundred (wherein this Shire-Town lieth) is the Eaſt part of the County, and of *Hurſt* a Pariſh in the center of it, named HURSTINGSTON, it was the Fee-farme of *Ramſey Abbey*, which on a point of Fertile Land thruſt out into the Fens, is therein ſituate, founded in the year 969. to God, our Lady, and S. *Benedict*, by Earle *Aylwin* of the Royal bloud, repleniſhed with Monkes from *Weſtbury*, by *Oſwald* of *Yorke*, and dedicated by *Dunſtan* of *Canterbury*, Archbiſhops. By Abbot *Reginald* 1114. this Church was re-edified, by *Magnavill* Earle of *Eſſex*, not long after ſpoiled, and by *Henry* the third, firſt of all the *Norman* Princes, viſited; when waſted with the *Sicilian* wars, *Regalis manſæ Hoſpitalitas ita abbreviata fuit, ut cum Abbatibus, Clericis & viris alias humilibus, Hoſpitia quæſivit & prandia.* This Monaſtery (the ſhrine of two martyred Kings, *Ethelbright* and *Ethelred*, and of Saint *Ive* the *Perſian* Biſhop) by humble piety at firſt, and pious charity, aſcended ſuch a pitch of worldly fortune, that it transformed their Founder (religious poverty) into their ruine, the attribute of *Ramſey the rich*; for having made themſelves Lords of 387. Hides of Land (whereof 200. in this ſhire, ſo much as at an eaſie and under rent, was at the Suppreſſion valued at 1583. l. 15. s. 2. d. q. but by account of this time annually amounts to 7000 l.) they then began to affect popular command, and firſt incloſing that large circuit of Land and Water, for in it lyeth the Mile ſquare *Meere* of *Ramſey* as a peculiar Seigniory to them, called the *Baleuc* or *Bundy*, bounded as the Shire, from *Ely*, and from *Norman-Croſſe* with the Hundred *Meere*, by Soveraigne Grant they enjoyed regal liberty. And then aſpiring a ſtep further, to place in Parliament, made *Broughton* the head of their Barony, annexing to it in this Shire four Knights Fees. Thus in

great

great glory it ſtood above 400. years, until *Henry* the Eight (amongſt many other once bright Lamps of Learning and Religion in this State, though then obſcured with thoſe blemiſhes to wealth and eaſe concomitant) diſſolved the Houſe, although *John Warboys* then Abbot, and his 60. black Monkes there maintained, were of the firſt that under their hands and conventual Seal proteſted, *Quod Romanus Pontifex non habet majorem aliquam Juriſdictionem collatam ſibi à Deo in Regno Angliæ quam quivis alius externus Epiſcopus.* A Cell to this rich Monaſtery was S. *Ives* Priory, built in that pleas of *Slepho* Earle *Adelmus*, in in the reign of the laſt *Edmund*, where the incorrupted body of S. *Ive* there once an Hermit, in a Vision revealed, was by *Ednothus* taken up in his Robes Epiſcopal, and dedicated in the preſence of *Siward* Earle of this County, and that Lady of renowned piety *Ethelfleda*, to the ſacred memory of this Perſian Biſhop. Not far from this is *Somerſham*, the gift of the Saxon Earle *Brithnothus* to the Church of *Ely*, before his own fatal expedition againſt the *Danes*: It is the head of thoſe five Towns, of which the Soke is compoſed, and was an houſe to the See of *Ely*, well beautified by *John Stanley* their Biſhop; but now by exchange is annexed to the Crown. As there, ſo all the reſt of this Hundred was the Churches land, except *Rippon Regis* ancient Demaine. To which *Saple* (reſerved Forreſt) adjoyned, and the greater *Stivecley*, given by the laſt *David* Earle of *Huntingdon*, in Fee to his three Servants, *Sentlire*, *Lakerville*, and *Camoys*.

(8) NORMANS CROS the next Hundred, taketh name of a Croſs above *Stilton*, the place where in former ages this Diviſion muſtered their people, whence Wapentake is derived: it had it in two Religious houſes, the eldeſt in the confines of *Newton* and *Cheſterton*, neer the River of *Avon*, now *Nene* founded (by the firſt Abbeſſe *Keneburga*, the Daughter of *Penda*, and Wife of *Elfred*, King of *Northumberland*) Weſt ſide a Trench, where *Ermin-ſtreet-way* croſſed over the River by a Stone bridge, whoſe ruines are now drowned, whence the *Roman* Town there ſeated on both ſides took the name *Durobrivæ*, as *Trajectus Fluminis*. But this Nunnery as raiſed, was alſo ruined by

by the *Danes* before the Conqueſt. The other a Monaſtery of *Ciſtercian* black Monks, erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*, by the ſecond *Simon* Earl of *Huntington*, at *Soltry Judeth*, the Land of a Lady of that name, wife of Earl *Waltheof*, daughter of *Lambert* Earl of *Leins*, Neece to the Conquerour by his ſiſter, (her Mother) and Grand-mother to this Founder *Malcolme*, and *William*, Kings of *Scots*, Earles of *Huntington*, and Heirs of this Lady, ſtrengthened by ſeveral Charters this pious work. Many chief of that Line, as the laſt Earl *David*, brother to King *William*, as *Iſabel*, the wife of *Robert de Brus* his Daughters Heir; and moſt of the ſecond branch, her Progeny making here their Burials. This houſe now level with the ground, maintained beſides the Abbot, ſix Monkes, and 22. Hindes, and was at the Suppreſſion valued at 199.l.11.s.8.d. The Founders and Patrons of this Monaſtery were the Lords of the next place *Connington*, firſt the ſeat of *Turkillus* Earle of the *Eaſt Angles*, that invited *Swayne* from *Denmarke* to invade this Land; and who firſt ſquared out the unbounded mariſhes of this part, to the bordering Towns; his rule of proportion allowing to every pariſh *tantum de Mariſco, quantum de ſicca terra* in breadth, in which none, *ſine licentia Domini* might *vel fodere, vel falcare*, but leaving moſt to inter-common by *vicinage*. This *Dane* exiled (when the reſt of his Countrymen were by *Edward Confeſſor*) his land here was given to Earl *Waltheof*, by whoſe eldeſt heir *Matilda* married to *David* King of *Scots*, it went along in that Male Line, untill by death iſſuleſs of *John* Earle of *Cheſter* and *Huntington*, it fell in partage, to his ſiſter *Iſabel de Brus*, one of his Heirs, from whoſe ſecond Son *Bernard*, the Family of *Cotton* by Lineal ſucceſſion holdeth this Land, whereto *Glatton* the adjoyning Pariſh is now by bounty of a ſecond branch annexed. It was in this Shire the head of the honour of *Bolleine*, on which *Connington*, *Walimsford*, *Sibſon*, *Stilington*, and *Veſeyes* Mannor in *Cheſterton* attended: part of it is the freſh Sea *Wittlemeere*, four mile in breadth; over which when *Emma*, and her Children, the iſſue of *Canutus*, ſayled with ſome peril, her Husband in prevention of the like, from *Botſey* in a ſtraight courſe to the oppoſite firme land,

land, lined with his Attendant Swords that paſſage, which ſince hath borne the name of *Swords Delph*, *Kings* or *Canutus dyke*. This Seignory was granted by the Conquerour to *Euſtace* Earle of *Bollein*, Brother to *Lambert* Earle of *Leins*, and Father to *Godfrey* King of *Jeruſalem*; reverting it was given to *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, who granted out of it the two Meeres, *Ubbe Meere* and *Brich Meere*, in Fee-Farme to the Church of *Ramſey*. Then after ſundry changes it came to *John* of *Gaunt*, in exchange of the Earldome of *Richmond*, and ſo by deſcent fell again into the Crown. *Waſhingley*, (not far off) from the ancient Lord of that name, by *Drwe* and *Otter*, came to the *Princes* that now poſſeſſeth it. In *Cheſterton* from *Wadſheaſe* by *Dennyes* there came to the *Sevils* (an ancient name in this Shire) a Mannor deſcended. The reſt from *Ægidius de Merk* (who gave there much to *Royſton* Priory) paſſed by *Amundevil* to *Glouceſter*, and ſo to *Veſcey* by exchange. In *Elton*, the houſe rich in a beauteous Chappel, from *Denham* to *Sapcotes*, and *Saultre Beaumes*, from that ſirname (near the time of the Conqueſt) by *Louth* to *Cornwallis* deſcended; as *Bottle-bridge* by *Gimels*, *Drayton*, *Lovet*, unto *Sherley* the now Lord.

(9) LETTUNESTAN HUNDRED hath that name from *Leighton*, a Town in the middeſt of it, given by Earle *Waltheof* to the Church of *Lincolne*, which after ſhared it into two Prebendaries. One, the Parſonage impropriate, which ſtill remaineth: the other (the Lordſhips) was reſumed by *Henry* the eight, and now by the Heir of *Darcy* matched to the Lord *Clifton*, is become the ſeat of the Barony. This Hundred had in it no houſe of Religion, but *Stonley*, a Priory of ſeven black Channons of the order of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by the *Bigrames*, and at the Suppreſſion valued at 62. l. 12. s. 3. d. ob. It ſtood within the reach of the great Mannor *Kimbolton* (once an Hundred) which was the land of Earle *Harold* the Uſurper: after by grant it came with the Chaſe of *Swineſheved* to *Fitz-Peter*, from whom by *Magnavil* to *Bohun* (who in time of the tumultuous Barons built there a Forcelet) and ſo to *Stafford*, by whoſe attainture forfeited, it was given by

Henry

Henry the eight to the Family of *Wingfield* that now poſſeſſeth it. At *Bugden* the See of *Lincolne* hath a ſeat, and was Lord of *Spaldwick*, and the *Soke* (given in compenſation from the Church of *Ely*, when rent from them, it was by the firſt *Henry* made a Biſhoprick) until of late that Church gave up their intereſt in *Spaldwick* to the Crown *Brampton* was given by King *John* at *Mirabel*, to Earle *David*, and by *Ada* his youngeſt Daughter fell to *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, and now is reverted to the King. To the ſame Earle *David* by gift of the former King came *Alcumesbury*, and by the bounty of *John Scot* his ſon to *Segrave*, and ſo the Lord *Barkeley* the late poſſeſſor. To *Serlo de Quincy* Earle of *Wincheſter*, was *Keſton* by *Henry* the ſecond given, by whoſe Heir general *Ferrars*, it came to the late Earl of *Eſſex*, and by exchange to the Crown.

(10) TOULESLAND HUNDRED, taketh name likewiſe of a Town therein ſituate in the out Angle of this, to the memory of S. *Neotus* a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, but the ſuppoſed ſon to *Ethelwolfe* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* (whoſe body from *Neoſtock* in *Cornwall* was transferred to *Arnalphesbury*, then of *Arnulphus* a holy man, now *Enesbury* named) Earl *Alrick* and *Ethelfleda* turned the Palace of Earl *Elfred* into a *Monaſtery* of black *Monks*, which was razed by the *Danes*; but out of the aſhes of this, *Roiſia* (wife to *Richard* the ſon of Earl *Gilbert*) to God, our Lady *de Becco*, and S. *Neot* (as a Cell to the Abbey of *Becco* in *Normandy*) erected up of black *Monks* in the year 1113. the late Priory of S. *Nedes*, ſuppreſſed by *Henry* the eight, and valued at 256. l. 15. d. q At *Southo* (the Land of *Euſtachius* the Sheriffe) *Lovetote* made the ſeat of that Seigniory: on which in this Shire 13 Knights Fees and a half depended: But from hisline by gift of *Verdon* and *Veſcy* drowned were theſe in the honour of *Glouceſter*. Near to this at *Cretingsbury* dwelt Sir *Adam de Cretings*, famous in *Edward* the thirds wars of *France*, whoſe Heire General *Wauton* doth now poſſeſs it. *Staunton* given by the firſt *William* to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, after the death iſſueleſs of *De Rupes*, eſcheated to the King, who gave it to *Joan* his ſiſter Queen of *Scots*. She on

the

the Abbey of *Tarent* beſtowed part, the reſt reverting being given to *Segrave*, deſcended to the Barons of *Berkly*, *Godmancheſter*, or *Gormancheſter* (ſo named of that *Dane* to whom *Ælfred* at his converſion granted ſome regiment in theſe parts) was the old Land of the Crown, now the Inhabitants in Fee-farme, by grant of King *John*, *pro Sexies viginti libris pondere & numero*. It is flat ſeated by as fruitful and flowry Meadows as any this Kingdome yeeldeth, and is the moſt ſpacious of any one Pariſh in fertile tillage, oft having waited on their Soveraign Lords with nineſcore Ploughes in a rural pompe: Some from the name *Guniceſter*, (which this often beareth in record) ſuppoſe it the City where *Machutus* placed his Biſhops Chaire. But for certain it was that Romane Town *Duroſipont*, of the Bridges named, ſo many hundred years (untill the light of our *Britains* Story overſhone it) forgotten. Thus as this City, ſo the old Families have been here with time outworne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whoſe ſirnames before the reign of the laſt *Henry* were in this Shire of any eminency. But,

Non indignemur mortalia Nomina ſolvi,
Cernimus exemplis Oppida poſſe mori.

Let's not repine that Men and Names do die,
Since ſtone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lie.

This Deſcription I received from a right worthy and learned Friend.

RVTLANDE SHIRE
PARTE OF LINCOLNE SHIRE
PARTE OF LECESTER SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
Edmundthorp
Market Ouerton
Clipsham
Barrow
Greetham
Stretton
Hardwick
Ezenden
Ryall
Belmisthorpe
Rollors stone
Cotsmore
Ansthorp
Thalthorp
Burley
Whitwel
Epingham
Cold ouerton
Knaston
OVKHAM
Braun: Edgton
Normanton
Newstle
STANFORD
Burghley
Edyweston
Fregthorp
Geeston
Kelthorpe
Withcock
The Kings lodge
Manton
Coleweston
Laund
Ridlington
Preston
Pilton
Didington
Lamley lodge
Aiston
Glaston
Beconshill
Moorecot
Tixouer
Ashegate
Belton
Byrook
Barough don
Waggerley
Redgate
Seyton
Stokerston
Bradgatt
Stoke
Sneuton
Caldecot
The Scale of Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6

RUTLAND-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RUTLAND-SHIRE, the leaſt of any County in this Realm, is circulated upon the North with *Lincoln ſhire*; upon the Eaſt and South by the River *Weland* is parted from *Northampton-ſhire*; and the Weſt is altogether held in with *Leiceſter-ſhire*.

(2) The Form thereof is round, and no larger in compaſs than a light horſe-man can eaſily ride about in a day: upon which occaſion ſome will have the Shire named of one *Rut*, that ſo rode. But others from the Redneſs of the Soyl, will have it called *Rutland*; and ſo the old *Engliſh-Saxons* called it, for that *Roet* and *Rut* is in their Tongue *Red* with us, and may very well give the name of this Province, ſeeing the earth doth ſtain the wool of her ſheep into a reddiſh colour. Neither is it ſtrange, that the ſtain of the Soil gives names unto places, and that very many: for have we not in *Cheſſe-ſhire* the *Red Rock*, in *Lancaſhire* the *Red Banke*, and in *Wales Rutland Caſtle*. To ſpeak nothing of that famous *Red Sea*, which ſhooteth into the Land betwixt *Egypt* and *Arabia*, which gave back her waters for the *Iſraelites* to paſs on foot: all of them named from the colour of the Soile.

(3) The longeſt part of this Shire is from *Caldecot* in the South upon the River *Ey*, unto *Thiſſleton* a ſmall Village ſeated in the North, not fully twelve miles: and from *Timwell* Eaſt-ward, to *Wiſſenden* in the Weſt, her broadeſt extent is hardly nine: the whole circumference about forty miles.

(4) The Aire is good both for health and delight, ſubject to neither extremity of heat nor cold, nor is greatly troubled with foggy miſts.

The

The Soile is rich, and for Corn and tillage gives place unto none. Woods there are plenty, and many of them imparked, Hills feeding heards of Neat, and flocks of sheep; Vallies besprinkled with many sweet Springs; Grain in abundance, and Pastures not wanting: in a word, all things ministred to the content of life, with a liberal heart and open hand. Only this is objected, that the Circuit is not great.

(5) The draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my duty and his right, I received at the hands of the right Honourable *John* Lord *Harrington*, *Baron* of *Exton*, done by himself in his younger years.

Near unto his house *Burley*, standeth *Okam* a fair Market Town, which Lordship the said *Baron* enjoyeth, with a Royalty somewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the Precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it at a price with mony. In witness whereof, there are many Horse-shooes nailed upon the Shire-Hall door, some of large size and ancient fashion, others new, and of our present Nobility; whose names are thereupon stamped as followeth.

Henry Hastings.
Roger Rutland.
Edward L. Russel, Earl of Bedford.
Ralph L. Euwer of Parram.
Henry L. Bertley.
Henry L. Mordant.
William L. Compton.

Edward

Edward L. Dudley.
Henry L. Winſor.
George, Earl of Cumberland.
Philip, Earl of Montgomery.
L. Willoughbly.
P. L. Wharton.
The Lord Shandois.

Beſides many others without Names.

That ſuch homage was his due, the ſaid Lord himſelf told me; and at that inſtant a ſuit depended in Law againſt the *Earl of Lincoln*, who refuſed to forfeit the penalty, or to pay his fine.

(6) Her ancient Inhabitant known to the *Romans*, mentioned in *Ptolomy*, were the *Coritani*, and by him branched thorow *Leiceſter*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Darby-ſhire*, and this; who with the *Icenians* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius* under the yoke of *Claudius* the *Roman Emperour*: and at their departure, by conqueſt of the *Saxons* made it a Province unto their *Mercian Kingdome*, whoſe fortunes likewiſe coming to a full period, the *Normans* annexed it under their Crown.

(7) This County King *Edward Confeſſor* bequeathed by his Teſtament unto Queen *Eadgith* his wife, and after her deceaſe unto his Monaſtery at *Weſtminſter*, which *William* the *Conquerour* cancelled and made void, beſtowing the Lands upon others, the Tithes and the Church unto thoſe Monkes.

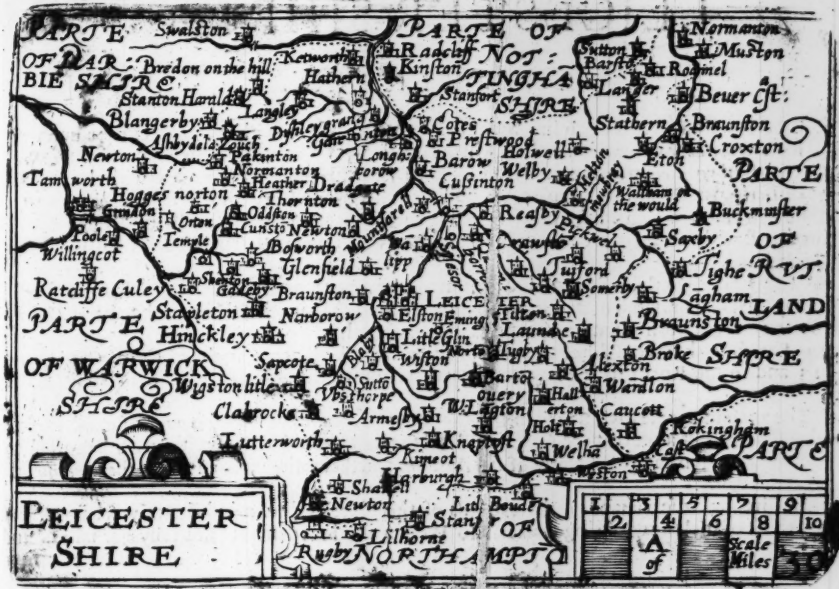
That the *Ferrars* here firſt ſeated, beſides the credit of Writers, the Horſe-ſhoe, whoſe badge then it was, doth witneſs; where in the Caſtle, and now the Shire-Hall, right over the ſeat of the Judge,

Judge, a Horſe-ſhooe of Iron curiouſly wrought, containing five foot and a half in length, and the breadth thereto proportionably is fixed. The Caſtle hath been ſtrong, but now is decayed, the Church fair, and the Town ſpacious; whoſe degree of Longitude is 19. 46. ſcruples, and the North-poles elevation in Latitude 53. degrees and 7. minutes.

(8) Let it not ſeem offenſive, that I (to fill up this little Shire) have inſerted the ſeat of a Town not ſited in this County: for beſides the conveniency of place, the circuit and beauty, but eſpecially it being for a time an Univerſity, did move much; yea, and the firſt in this Iſland, if *John Hardings* Author faile him not, that will have *Bladud* to bring from *Athens* certain *Philoſophers*, whom here he ſeated, and made publick profeſſion of the Liberal Sciences, where (as he ſaith) a great number of Scholars ſtudied the Arts, and ſo continued an Univerſity unto the coming of *Auguſtine*, at which time the Biſhop of *Rome* interdicted it, for certain Hereſies ſprung up among the *Britaines* and *Saxons*. But moſt true it is, that the Reign of King *Edward* the third, upon debate falling betwixt the Southern and Northern Students at *Oxford*, many School-men withdrew themſelves hither, and a while profeſſed, and named a College, according to one in *Oxford*, *Brazen-noſe*, which retaineth that name unto this day. This was ſo great a skar unto the other, that when they were recalled by Proclamation to *Oxford*, it was provided by Oath, that *no Student in Oxford ſhould publickly profeſs or read in the Arts at Stanford, to the prejudice of Oxford.*

(9) As this Shire is the leaſt in circuit, ſo is it with the feweſt Market Towns repleniſhed, having onely two. And from Societies that feed upon the labours of others, was this Land the freeſt: for beſides *Riſhal*, where *Tibba* the *Falconers* Goddeſs was worſhipped for a Saint, when Superſtition had well neer put Gods true honour out of place, I find very few; neither with more Caſtles ſtrengthened than that at *Okam*, whoſe ruines ſhew that a Caſtle hath been there.

Divided it is into five Hundreds, and therein are planted forty eight Pariſh-Churches.


PARTE OF PARBIE SHIRE
PARTE OF NOTTINGHAM SHIRE
PARTE OF RUTLAND SHIRE
PARTE OF WARWICK SHIRE
PARTE OF NORTHAMPTON
LEICESTER SHIRE
Swalston
Bredon on the hill
Ketworth
Hathern
Radcliff
Kinston
Stanfort
Sutton
Barsto
Normanton
Muston
Roomel
Langer
Beuer Cst:
Stanton Harald
Langley
Blangerby
Ashbydela Zouch
Dishley grange
Gaintons
Cotes
Prestwood
Stathern
Braunston
Croxton
Newton
Pakinton
Normanton
Longborow
Barow
Holwell
Welby
Eton
Tamworth
Heather
Dradgate
Cussinton
Hogges norton
Thornton
Grindon
Orton
Oddston
Cunsto
Newton
Reasby
Pickwell
Waltham on the would
Buckminster
Poole
Temple
Bosworth
Mountsorell
Walipp
Crawston
Saxby
Willingcot
Glenfield
Tuiford
Somerby
Tighe
Ratcliffe Culey
Shenton
Gadeby
Braunston
LEICESTER
Elston
Emingt
Tilton
Lagham
Stapleton
Narborow
Little Glin
Launde
Braunston
Hinckley
Wiston
Norton
Tugby
Broke
Sapcote
Alexton
Wigston litle
Sutto
Barto
ouery
Wardlon
Vbsthorpe
W. Lagton
Hallerton
Caucott
Clabrocke
Armesby
Holt
Rokingham
Lutterworth
Knaptost
Kimcot
Welha
Cast
Harburgh
Weston
Shawell
Newton
Lith Boude
Stanfor
Lilhorne
Rugby
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A of
Scale Miles

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXX.

LEICESTER-SHIRE, lying bordered upon the North with *Nottingham-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt, with *Lincoln* and *Rutland*; upon the South with *Northampton-ſhire*; and upon the Weſt with *Watling-ſtreet-way*, is parted from *Warwick-ſhire*; the reſt being bounded with the confines of *Darby*, is a Country Champion, abounding in Corn, but ſpary of woods, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt parts, which are ſupplyed with Pit-coales plenteouſly gotten in the North of this Province, and with abundance of Cattle bred in the hills beyond the River *Wreak*, which is nothing ſo well inhabited as the reſt.

(2) The Aire is gentle, milde, and temperate, and giveth appetite both to labour and reſt: wholeſome it is, and draweth mans life to a long age, and that much without ſickneſs; at *Carleton* onely ſome defect of pronunciation appeareth in their ſpeech.

(3) The ſoile thus conſiſting, the commodities are raiſed accordingly of Corn, Cattle, and Coales; and in the Rocks near *Bever* are ſometimes found the *Aſtroites*, the Star-like precious Stone.

(4) The ancient people that inhabited this County, were the *Coritani*, who were ſpread further into other Shires, but after that the *Romans* had left the Land to it ſelf, this with many more fell to be under the poſſeſſion and government of the *Mercians*, and their Kings, from whom the *Engliſh* enjoyed it at this day.

(5) In Circular-wiſe (almoſt) the compaſs of this Shire is drawn indifferently ſpacious, but not very thick of Incloſures, being from Eaſt to Weſt in the broadeſt part not fully 30. miles, and

from

from North to South but 24. the whole circumference about 196. miles; whose principal City is set, as the Center, almost in the midst; from whom the Pole is elevated 53. degrees, and 4. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude, 19. degrees, 22. minutes.

(6) From this Town the Shire hath the name, though the name of her self is diversly written, as *Legeceſtria*, *Legara*, *Legeo-ceſter*: by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lerion*; by *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* (if we do not mistake him) *Wirall*; and now lastly, *Leiceſter*: ancient enough if King *Leir* was her builder, eight hundred forty and four years before the birth of our Saviour, wherein he placed a Flamine to serve in the Temple of *Janus*, by himself there erected, and where he was buried, if *Jeffery ap Arthur* say true: but now certain it is, that *Ethelred* the *Mercian* Monarch made it an Episcopal See, in the year of Christ Jesus, 680. wherein *Seaxwulfh* of his election became the first Bishop; which shortly after was thence translated, and therewith the beauty of the Town began to decay; upon whose desolations that erectifying Lady *Edelfled* cast her eyes of compassion, and both re-edified the buildings, and compassed it about with a strong wall, where, in short time the Cities trade so increased, that *Matthew Paris* in his lesser Story reporteth as followeth; *Lege-ceſter* (saith he) *a right wealthy City, and notably defended; and had the ſame all a ſure foundation, were inferiour to no City whatſoever.* But this pride of prosperity long lasted not under the *Normans*, for it was sore oppressed with a world of calamities, when *Robert Boſſu* the Crouch-back Earl of that Province, rebelled against his Soveraign Lord King *Henry* the second: wherof hear the same Author *Paris* speak: *Through the obſtinate ſtubbornneſs of Earle Robert* (saith he) *the noble City* Leicester *was beſieged and thrown down by King* Henry, *and the wall that ſeemed indiſſoluble, was utterly raced even to the ground.* The pieces of these Fragments so fallen down remained in his dayes like to hard Rocks, through the strength of the Morter cementing whole lumps together: and at the Kings command the City was set on fire and burnt, the Castle raced, and a heavy imposition laid upon the Citizens, who with

great ſums of money bought their own baniſhments: but were ſo uſed in their departure, that for extream fear many of them took Sanctuary, both at S. *Edmunds* and S. *Albanes*. In repentance of theſe miſchiefes, the Author thereof, Earl *Robert*, built the Monaſtery of S. *Mary de Prato*, wherein himſelf became a Canon Regular, and for fifteen years continuance in ſad laments ſerved God in continual prayers. With the like devotion, *Henry* the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter* built an Hoſpital for an hundred and ten poor people, with a Collegiate Church, a Dean, twelve Canons Prebendaries, as many Vicars, ſufficiently provided for with Revenues; wherein himſelf lyeth buried: and it was the greateſt ornament of that City, until the hand of King *Henry* the eighth lay over-heavy upon all the like foundations, and laid their aſpired tops at his own feet.

The fortunes of another *Crouch back* (King *Richard* the Uſurper) who no leſs remarkable in this City than the former *Robert* was, both of them in like degree of diſhonourable courſe of *life*, though of different *iſſue* at their deaths, the one dying penitent and of devout eſteem; the other leaving the ſtench of Tyranny to all following ages: who from this City ſetting forth in one day with great pompe, and in Battle aray, to keep the Crown ſure upon his own Helmet, in a ſore fought field, yeelded both it and his life, unto the head and hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conqueror: and the next day was brought back, like a Hog, naked and torn, and with contempt, without tears obſcurely buried in the *Gray Friers* of this City; whoſe ſuppreſſion hath ſuppreſſed the plot place of his grave, and only the ſtone-cheſt wherein he was laid (a drinking trough now for horſes in a common Inne) retaineth the memory of that great Monarchs funeral: and ſo did a ſtone in the Church and Chappel of S. *Maries*, incloſe the corps of the proud and pontifical Cardinal *Wolſey*, who had prepared for himſelf, as was ſaid, a far more richer *Monument*.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance in this ſhire were theſe: In the Weſt, where a high Croſs was erected, in former times ſtood the faire City *Cleyceſter*, the *Romans* BENONNE, where

where their Legions lay, and where their two principal wayes crossed each other, as the Inhabitants report: *Loughborow* in the North verge, was (as *Marianus* affirmeth) taken from the *Britains* by *Cuthwolfe* their King, about the year of Christ 572.

At *Redmore*, near *Bosworth*, Westward in this County, the Kingdome of *England* lay in hazard of one Battle, when King *Richards* Field was fought, where the Land at once was freed from a Tyrent and a wicked Usurper. Neither may we passe *Lutterworth*, as the least in account, where the famous *John Wickliff*, *Englands* Morning-star, dispersed the clouds of all Papisticall darkness, by preaching the Gospel in that his charge; and fruite of his pen, so piercing in power, that the man of Sin ever since hath been better known to the world.

(8) Religious houses by Princes erected, and by them devoted to God and his service, the chiefest in this Shire were at *Leicester*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Derby-Bellers*, and at *Burton* a Spittle for *Lazers*, a disease then newly approached in this Land, for the erection whereof a common contribution was gathered thorow the Realme: the Patients in this place were not so much deformed in skin, as the other were in the defects for the soul; whose hearts being turned up to the sight of the world, their shames were discovered, and those houses dissolved, that had long maintained such idolatrous sins.

(9) This Shires division is into six Hundreds, and in them are seated twelve Market-Towns for commerce, and containeth in her circuit two hundred Parish Churches.

PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
LINCOLNE SHIRE.
The Sprune head
THE GERMANE
SEA
PARTE OF NOR FOLCKE
The Washe
Haulton
Habrough
Barton
Blacktost
Ouse flu
Brodholme
Branton
Stokerith
Littlburgh
Lanha
Clifton
Thong Caster
Claxbye
Walesby
Kirton in Lyndsey
Stoherith
Newfeld
Grimsby
East Saltfleetby
Mabblethorpe
Trusthorp
Alforde
Mumby Chap.
Stegnes
Dalbye
Spilsby
Friskney
Freston
Tattershall
Boston
Armetn
Kirkby
Walcot
Brothertoft
Holbeck
Bassingth
Pinchbek
Coulstonworth
Holywell
Borne
Beuer Castle
Staynbye
Crowland
Walpole
Walton
Wisbish
Crowkey
Quaplod
Spalding
Holland
Clowthouse
Beleyston
Ouse
Lincolne
The Scale of Miles

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THe County of *Lincolne*, by the *Normans* called *Nicolſhire*, is confined on the North with *Humber*, on the Eaſt with the *German Ocean*, upon the South, is parted from *Cambridge* and *Northampton ſhire* by the River *Nyne*, and on the Weſt from *Nottingham* and *Yorke-ſhires* by *Dun* and *Trent*.

(2) The length of this Province extendeth from *Barton* unto *Humber* in the North, unto *Stanford* upon the River *Nyne* in the South, are miles by our *Engliſh* meaſure fifty five, & the breadth thereof from *Newton* in the Weſt, ſtretcheth unto *Winthorp* upon her Eaſt Sea containeth thirty five. The whole in circumference about one hundred and eighty miles.

(3) The Aire upon the Eaſt and South part is both thick and foggy, by reaſon of the Fens and unſolute grounds, but therewithal very moderate and pleaſing. Her graduation being removed from the Æquator to the degree of 53. and the windes that are ſent of her ſtill working Seas to diſperſe thoſe vapours from all power of hurt.

(4) The Form of this County doth ſomewhat reſemble the body of a Lute, whoſe Eaſt coaſte lye bow-like into the *German Ocean*, all along peſtered with inlets of ſalt waters and ſands, which are neither firm nor ſafe for travellers, as thoſe in the South proved unto King *John*, who marching North-ward from *Northfolke*, againſt his diſloyal Barons, upon thoſe waſhes loſt all his furniture and carriage by the ſudden return of the Sea, and ſoftneſs of the ſands.

(5) Her Soile upon the Weſt and North is abundantly fertile, pleaſant, and rich, ſtored with paſturage, arable and meadowing grounds; the Eaſt and South Fenny and brackiſh, and for Corn barren,

barren; but for fowl and fish exceeding any other in the Realm; wherein, at some times and seasons of the year, hath been taken in nets, in *August*, at one draught, above three thousand Mallards, and other Foules of the like kind.

(6) The Shires commodities consist chiefly in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowle, Flax and Alablaster; as also in a Plaister much esteemed of by the *Romans* for their works of Imagery; and whereof *Pliny* in his *Natural History* maketh mention. And the *Astroites*, a precious stone, Star-like, pointed with five beams or rays, anciently esteemed for their vertue in victories, upon the South-west of this County neer *Bever* are found: not far thence in our Fathers memory, at *Harlaxton* was ploughed up a brazen vessel, wherein was inclosed a golden Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Katherine* of *Spain*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eighth.

(7) This Shire triumpheth in the birth of *Beauclerk*, King *Henry* the first, whom *Selby* brought forth, and of King *Henry* the fourth, at *Bullingbrooke* born; but may as justly lament for the death of King *John*, herein poisoned by *Simon* a Monke of *Swynstead Abbey*; and of Queen *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the first, the mirrour of wedlock, and love to the Commons, who at *Hardby*, near *Bullingbrooke*, his birth-place, ended her life.

(8) Trade and commerce for provision of life is vented thorow thirty one Market-Towns in this Shire, whereof *Lincolne* the Counties Namer is chief, by *Ptolomy* and *Antonine* called *Lindum*, by *Beda Linde-collina*, and by the *Normans*, *Nichol*. Very ancient it is, and hath been more Magnifical, as by her many overturned ruines doth appear, and far more populous, as by *Doomesdayes* Book is seen, where it is recorded that this City contained a thousand and seven Mansions, and nine hundred Burgesses with twelve Lage-men, having Sac and Soc. And in the *Normans* time, saith *Malmesbury*, it was one of the best Cities of *England*, being a place for traffick of Merchandize

dize for all commerce by Land or Sea. Herein King *Edward* the third ordained his Staple for the *Mart* of Wools, Leather, and Lead; and no leſs than fifty Pariſh Churches did beautifie the ſame: but now containeth onely fifteen, beſides the Cathedral. Some ruines yet remain both of *Frieries* and *Nunneries*, who lie buried in their own aſhes, and the City conquered, not by war, but by time and very age: and yet hath ſhe not eſcaped the calamity of ſword, as in the time of the *Saxons*, whence *Arthur* enforced their Hoſt: the like alſo did *Edmund* to the deſtroying *Danes*; and by the *Normanes* it ſuffered ſome dammage, where King *Stephen* was vanquiſhed and taken priſoner; and again, by the third *Henry*, that aſſaulted and won it from his rebellious *Barons*. By fire likewiſe it was ſore defaced, wherein not onely the buildings were conſumed, but withal many men and women in the violence thereof periſhed: as alſo by an Earth quake her foundation was much weakened and ſhaken, wherein the faire Cathedral Church, dedicated to the Virgin of Virgins, was rent in pieces. The government of this City is committed yearly to a *Mayor*, two Sheriffes, twelve Aldermen in Scarlet, a Sword, a Hat of Eſtate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and four Serjeants with *Maces*: whoſe ſituation on a ſteep hill ſtandeth for Longitude in the degree 20. 10. ſcruples, the Pole elevated for Latitude from the degree 53. and 50 ſcruples.

(9) Much hath been the devotion of Princes in building of religious houſes in this County, as at *Crowland*, *Lincolne*, *Markeby*, *Leyborne*, *Grenefeld*, *Alvingham*, *Newmerſby*, *Grymmyſby*, *Newſted*, *Elſham*, *Stansfeld*, *Syxhill*, *Torkeſey*, *Bryggerd*, *Thornehelme*, *Nuncotten*, *Foſſe*, *Hevingh*, *Axholme Iſle*, *Goykewell*, S. *Michaels* near *Stamford*, *Swyneſhed*, *Spalding*, *Kirkeſted*, *&c.*

(10) Commotions in this ſhire were raiſed the eight and twentieth of King *Henry* the Eight, where twenty thouſand making inſurrection, violently ſware certain Lords and Gentlemen to their Articles. But no ſooner they heard of the Kings power coming, but they diſperſed themſelves,

ſelves, and ſued for pardon. And again in the third year of King *Edward* the Sixt, in caſe of Incloſures, *Lincolne* roſe in ſeditious manner, as did they of *Cornwall*, *Devonſhire*, *York-ſhire*, and *Norfolke*: but after ſome ſlaughters of their chiefeſt men, were reduced to former obedience.

The Shires diviſion is into three principal parts, viz. *Lindſey*, *Keſteven*, and *Holland*; *Lindſey* is ſubdivided into ſeventeen Hundreds, *Keſteven* into eleven, and *Holland* into three, containing in all thirty one, wherein are ſituated thirty Market-Towns, and ſix hundred thirty Pariſh Churches.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE
1 3 5
2 4 6
The Scale of Miles
PARTE OF YORKE SHIRE
PARTE OF DARBY SHIRE
PARTE OF LINCOLNE SHIRE
Tickhill
Stokwith
Morton
Gainesburg
Turbeck
Letwell
Carltone
Worksop
Elsley
Rampton
Kettlethorpe
Newton
Holbeck
Normanton
Woodhouse
Mansfield
Plesley
Mansfield house
Teuersall
Bisthorpe
Markham
Gutō
Carlton
Crumwell
Lāgsforth
Beckingham
Mansfield
Newstead
Selston
Wansley
Codnor Castle
Morton
Sibthorp
Gunthorp
Nottingham
Bingham
Wilsford
Bradmer
Langer
Clauston
Netherbroughton
Norman ton
Stanford
Hathern
Trent
32

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE (from *Nottingham* her chiefeſt Town hath the Name, and that, ſomewhat ſoftned from the *Saxons* Snoddenzaham, for the many Dens or Caves wrought in her Rocks and under ground) lyeth bordered upon the North and North-weſt with *York-ſhire*; upon the Eaſt a good diſtance by *Trent* is parted from, and with *Lincolne-ſhire* altogether confined: South with *Leiceſter-ſhire*; and the Weſt by the River *Erwaſh* is ſeparated from *Darby-ſhire*.

(2) For Forme long and Oval-wiſe, doubling in length twice her breadth, whoſe extreames are thus extended and diſtance obſerved: From *Feningley* North of *Steanford* in the South, are thirty eight *Engliſh* miles; Weſt part from *Teverſal* to *Beſthorp* in the Eaſt, are little more than nineteen; whoſe circumference draweth much upon one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is good, wholeſome and delectable: the Soyl is rich, ſandy and clayie, as by the names of that Counties diviſions may appear: and ſurely for Corn and Graſs ſo fruitful, that it ſecondeth any other in the Realme: and for Water, Woods, and Canell Coales abundantly ſtored.

(4) Therein groweth a Stone ſofter then *Alabaſter*, but being burnt maketh a plaiſter harder than that of *Paris*; wherewith they floor their upper roomes; for betwixt the Joyſts they lay onely long Bulruſhes, and thereon ſpread this Plaiſter, which being throughly dry becomes moſt ſolid and hard, ſo that it ſeemeth rather to be firm ſtone than mortar, and is trod upon without all danger.

In

In the West near *Worksop* groweth plenty of *Liquorice*, very delicious and good

(5) More South in this Shire, at *Stoke*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the seventh, a great battel was fought by *John De-la-Poole* Earl of *Lincolne*, which *Richard* the Usurper had declared his heir apparent; but *Richard* losing his life, and *De-la-Poole* his hopes, in seeking here to set up a *Lambert*, fell down himself: and at *Newarke*, after many troubles, King *John* got his peace with the end of his life.

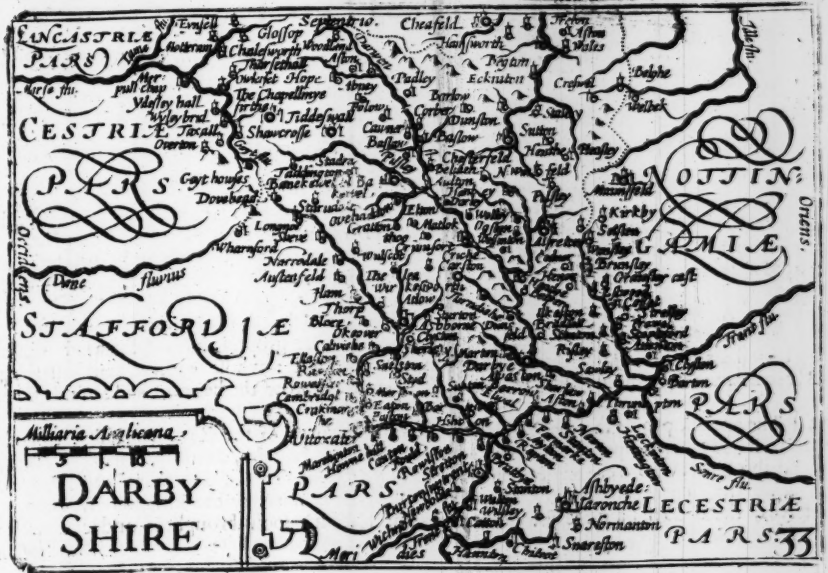
(6) Trade and commerce for the Counties provision is frequented in eight Market Towns in this Shire, whereof *Nottingham* is both the greatest and best, a Town seated most pleasant and delicate upon a high hill, for building stately, a number of fair streets, surpassing and surmounting many other Cities, and for a spacious and most fair Market place, doth compare with the best. Many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks, in this Town are seen; and those under the Castle of an especial note, one for the story of *Christs* Passion engraven in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *David* the second King of *Scots*, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein Lord *Mortimer* was supprized in the non-age of King *Edward* the Third, ever since bearing the name of *Mortimers Hole*; these have their staires and several roomes made artificially even out of the Rocks: as also in that hill are dwelling houses, with winding staires, windowes, chimneys, and roome above roome, wrought all out of the solid rock. The Castle is strong, and was kept by the *Danes* against *Burthred*, *Ethelred*, and *Elfred* the *Mercian*, and *West-Saxon* Kings, who together laid their siege against it: and for the further strength of the Town, King *Edward* sirnamed the Elder, walled it about, whereof some part as yet remaines, from the Castle to the West-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceived to the North: where in the midst of the way ranging with this banke, stands a Gate of Stone, and the same Tract passing along the North part may well be perceived

perceived; the reſt to the River and thence to the Caſtle are built upon, and thereby buried from ſight: whoſe circuit, as I took it, extendeth two thouſand one hundred twenty paces.

(7) In the wars betwixt *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs, by *Robert* Earle of *Gloceſter* theſe Walls were caſt down, when alſo the Town itſelf ſuffered the calamity of fire: but recovered to her former eſtate, hath ſince increaſed in beauty and wealth, and at this day is governed by a Mayor and ſix Aldermen, clad in Scarlet, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlaines, a Town-Clerk, and ſix Sergeants with Maces, their attenders; whoſe poſition hath the Pole elevated fifty three degrees, 25. minutes in Latitude, and hath the Meridian nine degrees and 25. minutes. This Town hath been honoured by theſe Princes Titles, and theſe Princes dignified with the Earldome of *Nottingham*, whoſe ſeveral Armes and Names are in the great Map expreſſed.

Religious houſes that have been erected and now ſuppreſſed in the compaſs of this County, chiefly were *Newſted*, *Lenton*, *Shelford*, *Southwell*, *Thurgarton*, *Blith*, *Welbeck*, and *Radford*; in *Nottingham* the *White* and *Gray Friers*, beſides a little Chappel dedicated to S. *John*. All which ſhew the devotions of thoſe former times; which their remembrance may move, if not condemn us, that have more knowledge, but far leſs piety.

The Shires diviſion is principally into two: which the Inhabitants term the *S*and and the Clay; but for Taxe to the Crown, or ſervice for *S*tate, is parted into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are ſeated 168. Pariſh Churches.


LANCASTRIÆ PARS
CESTRIÆ PARS
STAFFORDIÆ
NOTTINGAMIÆ
LECESTRIÆ PARS
Septentrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies
Milliaria Anglicana
5 1 10
DARBY SHIRE
33

DARBY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DARBY-SHIRE lieth inclosed upon her North parts with *York-shire*; upon the East with *Nottingham shire*; upon the South of *Leicester-shire*; and upon the West is parted with the Rivers *Dove* and *Goyt* from *Stafford* and *Chesse-shires*.

(2) It is in Forme somewhat triangle, though not of any equal distance, growing from her narrow South-point still wider, and in the North is at the broadest: For from *Stretton* near the head of *Mese*, to *New-chappel* seated near the head of *Derwent*, the two extreames from North to South are thirty eight miles: but from the *Shire Oakes* unto the meeting of *Mersey* and *Goyt*, the broadest part of all this shire is not full twenty nine; the whole in circumference extendeth to an hundred and thirty miles.

(3) The Aire is good and very healthful; the soile is rich, especially in her South and East parts; but in the North end West is hilly, with a black and mossie ground, both of them fast handed, to the Ploughers paines, though very liberal in her other gifts: whose natures thus dissenting, the River *Derwent* doth divide asunder, that taketh course thorow the heart of midst of this County.

(4) The ancient people that possessed these parts in the times of the *Romane* assaults, were the *Coritani*, whom *Ptolomy* disperseth thorow *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, and this Shire, who were all of them subdued by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, Lieutenant in this Province for *Claudius* the Emperour. But *Romes* Empire falling in *Britaine*, by the intestine Wars among themselves, the *Saxons* (a more savage and fearful Nation) soon brought it under their subjection

jection, and made this a Province unto their *Mercians* Kingdome, whom the *West-Saxons* first wan and again lost to the *Normans*.

(5) It is stored with many commodities, and them of much worth; for besides Woods and Cattle, Sheep and Corn, every where over-spreading the face of this County, the *Mill-stone*, *Crystal* and *Alablaster*, the Mines of *Pit-coal*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, are of great price: whereof the last is mentioned in *Pliny*, who writeth, that *in Britaine, in the very crust of the Ground, without any deep digging, is gotten so great store of Lead, and there is a Law expresly made of purpose, forbidding men to make more than to a certain stint.* Whose stores are plenteously gotten in those Mountaines, and melted into *Sowes*, to no small profit of the Countrey. There is found also in certain veynes of the earth *Stibium*, which the *Apothecaries* call *Antimonium*, and the *Alchymists* hold in great esteem.

(6) Places of commerce, or memorable note, the first is *Darby*, the *Shire-Town*, called by the *Danes Deorahy*, seated upon the West bank of *Derwent*, where also a small Brooke rising Westward, runneth thorow the Town under nine Bridges before it meets with her far greater River *Derwent*, which presently it doth, after she hath passed *Tenant Bridge* in the South East of the Town. But a Bridge of more beauty built all of *Free-stone*, is passed over *Derwent* in the North East of the Town, whereon standeth a fair stone Chappel, both of them bearing the names of *S. Maries*: five other Churches are in this Town, the chiefe whereof is called *Alhallowes*, whose steeple or Bell-Tower being both beautiful and high, was built onely at the charges of young men and maids, as is witnessed by the inscription cut in the same upon every square of the Steeple. Among the miserable desolations of the *Danes*, this Town bare a part, but by Lady *Ethelfleda* was again repaired, and is at this day incorporated with the yearly government of two *Bailiffes*, elect out of twenty four brethren, besides as many *Burgesses* of Common Councel, a *Recorder*, *Town Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Maces*; whose Graduation is observed from the *Equator* to be 53. degrees, 25. scruples, and from the first point in the West, 19. degrees, 2. scruples.

(7) Little

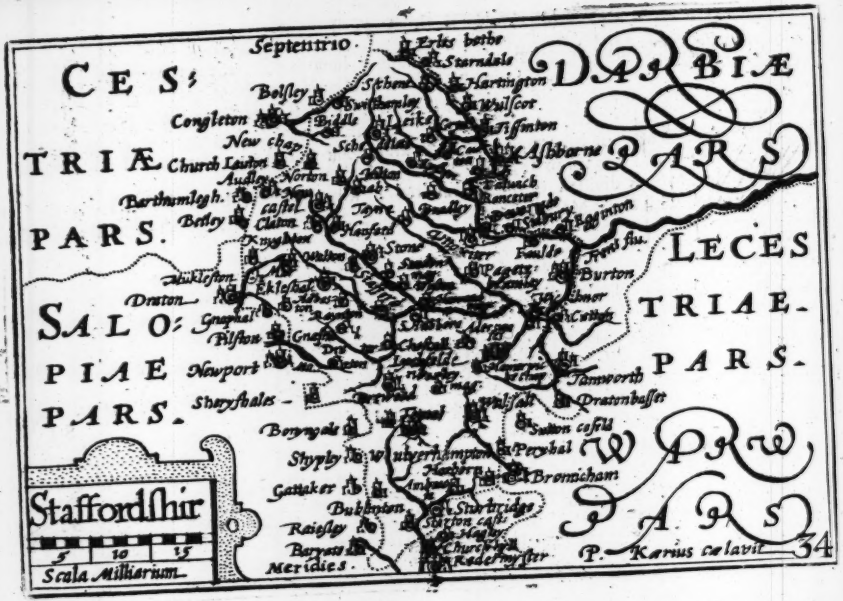
(7) *Little-Chester* (by the *Romish Money* there daily found) seemeth to have been ancient, and that a *Colony* of the *Romane* Souldiers there lay. Yet of far greater Fame was *Repandunum*, now *Repton*, where *Ethelbald* the ninth King of the *Mercians*, and fifteenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*, slain at *Seggeswald* by the treason of his Subjects, was interred: and whence *Burthred*, the last King of that people, was expulsed with his Queen *Ethelswith*, by the rage of the *Danes*, after twenty two years reign. But with a more pleasing eye we may behold *Melborne*, the memorial of *Englishmens* great valour, where in that Castle was kept prisoner *John* Duke of *Burbon*, taken captive in the battle of *Agincourt*, and therein detained the space of nineteen years.

(8) Things of stranger note are the hot Water-springs bursting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rock within the compass of eight yards, nine Springs arise, eight of them warme, but the ninth very cold. These run from under a fair square building of Free-stone, and about threescore paces off, receive another hot Spring from a Well, inclosed with four flat stones, called Saint *Annes*; near unto which, another very cold Spring bubled up. The report goeth among the bydwellers, that great cures by these waters have been done: but daily experience sheweth, that they are good for the stomack and sinews, and very pleasant to bathe the body in. Not far thence is *Elden-hole*, whereof strange things have been told, and this is confidently affirmed, the waters that trickle from the top of that Cave (which indeed is very spacious, but of low and narrow entrance) do congeal into stone, and hang as isickles in the roof Some of them were shewed at my being there, which like unto such as the Frost congealeth, were hollow within, and grew Taper-wise towards their points, very white, and somewhat Chrystal-like. And seven miles thence upon a mounted hill, standeth a Castle, under which there is a hole or Cave in the ground of a marvellous capacity, which is commonly called *The Devils Arse in the Peake*, whereof *Gervase* of *Tilbury* hath told many pretty tales, and others do make it one of the wonders of our Land.

(9) As

(9) As in other Counties devotions of the Religious have been made apparent in the erection of places for Gods peculiar Service; so in this have been founded eight of that nature, which were *Dale*, *Derelege*, *Darby*, *Repton*, *Bechif*, *Graicsley*, *Faverwell*, and *Pollewerke*: whose peace and plenty stood secure from all danger, till the blustering windes arising in the Reign of King *Henry* the eight, blew off the pinacles of their beauteous buildings, and shook asunder the revenues of those Foundations which never are like again to be said.

(10) This Shire is divided into six Hundreds, wherein have been seated seven Castles, and is still traded with eight Market-Towns, and replenished with one Hundred and six Parish-Churches.


Septentrio.
CES;
TRIÆ
PARS.
SALO:
PIÆ
PARS.
DERBIÆ
PARS
LECES
TRIÆ-
PARS-
WARW
PARS
Staffordshir
5 10 15
Scala Milliarium.
Meridies.
P. Kærius cælavit
34

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. XXXIV.

STAFFORD-SHIRE, whose situation is much about the middle of *England*, meeteth upon the North with *Chesh-shire* and *Darby*, and that in a Triangle point, where three stones are pitched for the bounds of these Shires; it is parted from *Darby shire* on the East with *Dowe* and with *Trent*; the South is confined with *Warwick* and *Worcester-shires*, and the West butteth against the Country of *Shrop-shire*.

(2) The form thereof is somewhat Lozeng-like, that is, sharp at both ends, and broadest in the midst. The length extending from North to South, is by measure forty four miles; and the breadth from East to West, twenty seven miles; the whole in Circumference one hundred and forty miles.

(3) The air is good and very healthful, though over sharp in her North and *Morelaud*, where the snow lyeth long, and the winde bloweth cold.

(4) The Soil in that part is barren of Corn, because her hills and Moors are no friends unto Tillage: the middle more level, but therewithal wooddy, as well witnesseth that great one, called the *Cank*. But the South is most plenteous in Corn and Pasturage.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, whom *Ptolomy* placeth in the Tract that containeth *Shrop-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Chesh-shire*, and this: all which were possessed by the *Mercian-Saxons*, when their *Heptarchy* flourished. And *Tameworth* in this Shire was then held their Kings Court. The *Danes* after them often assayed herein to have seated, as witnesseth *Tetrall*, then *Theotenhall*, by interpretation, *The habitation of Pagans*, imbrued with their bloud by King *Edward* the el-

der. But the Inhabitants of this Province *Beda* tearms *The midland Engliſhmen*, becauſe to his ſeeming it lay in the heart of the Land, which when the *Normans* had made Conqueſt of all, many of them ſet down their reſt here, whoſe poſterity at this day are fairly and further branched into other parts.

(6) The Commodities of this County conſiſt chiefly in Corn, Cattle, Alablaſter, Woods, and Iron, (if the one prove not the deſtruction of the other) Pit-coal, Fleſh and Fiſh, whereof the River *Tyent* is ſaid to ſwarm: and others ariſing and running thorow this Shire, do ſo batten the ground, that the Meadows, even in the midſt of Winter, grow green: ſuch are *Dowe*, *Maniſold*, *Churnot*, *Hunſye*, *Tcaden*, *Teair*, *Blith*, *Trent*, *Tyne*, and *Sowe*; whereof *Trent* is not only the principal, but in eſteem accounted the third of this Land.

(7) *Stafford* the Shire-Town, anciently *Betheney*, from *Bertelin*, a reputed holy man that therein lead an *Hermits* life, was built by King *Edward* the Elder, incorporated by King *John*, and upon the Eaſt and South parts was walled and trenched by the *Barons* of the place: the reſt from Eaſt to North was ſecured by a large Pool of water, which now is become fair Meadow-grounds. The tract and circuit of theſe walls extended to twelve hundred and forty paces, thorow which four Gates into the four winds have paſſage, the River *Sowe* running on the South and Weſt of the Town. King *Edward* the Sixt did incorporate the *Burgeſſes*, and gave them a perpetual ſucceſſion, whoſe government is under two *Bailiffs*, yearly elected out of one and twenty Aſſiſtants, called the *Common Counſel*, a *Recorder*, whereof the Dukes of *Buckingham* have born the Office, and as yet is kept a Court of Record, wherein they hold Plea without limitation of ſumme; a *Town-Clerk* alſo, (from whoſe Pen I received theſe Inſtructions) and to attend them two *Sergeants* at Mace. This Town is ſited in the degree of Latitude 53. 20. ſcruples, and of Longitude 18. and 40. ſcruples.

(8) But

(8) But *Leichfield*, more large, and of far greater fame, is much her ancient, known unto *Beda* by the name of *Licidfeld*, which *Roſſe* doth interpret to be *The field of dead bodies*, for the number of Saints under the rage of *Diocleſian* there ſlain: upon which cauſe the City beareth for her Arms an Eſchucheon of *Landskip*, with divers Martyrs in divers manner maſſacred. Here *Oſwin* King of *Northumberland* overcoming the *Pagan-Mercians*, built a Church, and made it the See of *Duma* the Biſhop: whoſe ſucceſſors grown rich, with golden reaſons ſo overcame King *Offa*, and he *Adrian* the *Pope*, that an Archiepiſcopal Pale was granted Biſhop *Hadulph*, to the great diſgrace of *Lambert* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. In this Church were interred the bodies of *Wulfhere* and *Celred*, both of them Kings of the *Mercians*. But when the minds of men were ſet altogether upon gorgeous building, this old foundation was new reared by *Roger Clinton*, Biſhop of this See, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *Saint Chad*, and the Cloſe inwalled by Biſhop *Langton*. The government of this City is by two *Bailiffs* and one *Sheriff*, yearly choſen out of twenty four *Burgeſſes*, a *Recorder*, a *Town-Clerk*, and two *Sergeants* their Attendants.

(9) Houſes of Religion erected in this Shire, were at *Leichfield*, *Stafford*, *De la Croſſe*, *Cruxden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth*, and *Wolver-hampton*. Theſe Votaries abuſing their Founders true pieties, and heaping up riches with diſdain of the Laity, laid themſelves open as marks to be ſhot at: whom the hand of the skilful ſoon hit and quite pierced, under the aim of King *Henry* the Eighth, who with ſuch Revenues in moſt places relieved the poor and the Orphans, with Schools and maintenance for the training up of youth: a work no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable uſe to the Land.

(10) With thirteen Caſtles this County hath been ſtrengthned, and in Thirteen Market-Towns her Commodities traded, being divided into five Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred and thirty Pariſh-Churches.

Shropshire
The Scale of English Miles
5 10
Petrus Kærius calavit
DENBIGH
Ruabon
Clark
Llanfawr
PARS
Oswest
Kinnerley
Shrawerdin
Montgomerye
MERYE
Bisshops castle
Sabrina fluvius
PARS.
Knighton
Richardes castle
Ludlow
Tenbury
Bewdley
Severn flu.
Worcester
STAFFOR:
Tong castl.
PARS
ORIENS
Bridgenorthe
WOR
CES:
PARS
Wellington
Newport
Burye
Wem
Whitchurche
Chester
Bridgwater
Wolverhampton
Dudley
Kidderminster
Bromsgrove
Pershore
Evesham
Tewkesbury
Malvern
Worcester
Droitwich
Stourbridge
Halesowen
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Stratford
Banbury
Oxford
Gloucester
Cirencester
Cheltenham
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Shrewsbury
Wenlock
Much Wenlock
Bridgnorth
Wolverhampton
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Nuneaton
Rugby
Daventry
Northampton
Towcester
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Thame
Henley
Reading
Abingdon
Wallingford
Newbury
Hungerford
Marlborough
Devizes
Salisbury
Andover
Basingstoke
Winchester
Romsey
Southampton
Ringwood
Christchurch
Poole
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Redruth
Camborne
St Ives
Helston
Launceston
Tavistock
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Torbay
Teignmouth
Exmouth
Sidmouth
Lyme Regis
Chard
Ilminster
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Cullompton
Honiton
Axminster
Seaton
Beer
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Topsham

SHROP-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SHROP-SHIRE, is both large in circuit, well peopled, and very fruitful for life. It lyeth circulated upon the North with the County Palatine of *Cheſter*; upon the Eaſt altogether with *Staffordſhire*; upon the South with *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Radnor ſhires*; and upon the Weſt with *Mountgomery* and *Denbigh*.

(2) The form thereof is almoſt circular or round, whoſe length from *Wooferton* below *Lodlane South*, to *Over* neer unto the River *Trent* in the North, is thirty four miles: the broadeſt part is from *Tong* in the Eaſt, to *Oſwеſtre* ſited at the head of *Morda* in the Weſt, twenty and five miles: the whole in circuit about, extending to one hundred thirty and four miles.

(3) Wholeſom is the Air, delectable and good, yielding the Spring and the Autumn, Seed-time and Harveſt, in a temperate condition, and affordeth health to the Inhabitants in all ſeaſons of the year.

(4) The ſoil is rich, and ſtandeth moſt upon a reddiſh Clay, abounding in Wheat and Barley, Pit-coals, Iron, and Woods; which two laſt continue not long in league together. It hath Rivers that make fruitful the Land, and in their waters contain great ſtore of freſh-fiſh, whereof *Severne* is the chief, and ſecond in the Realm, whoſe ſtream cutteth this County in the midſt, and with many windings ſporteth her ſelf forward, leaving both paſtures and meadows bedecked with flowers and green colours, which every where ſhe beſtoweth upon ſuch her attendants.

(5) This River was once the bounds of the *North-Britains*, and divided their poſſeſſion from the Land of the *Saxons*, until of latter times theirs began to decay, and the *Welſh* to increaſe, who

enlarged their liſts to the River *Dee*. So formerly had it ſeparated the *Ordovices* from the *Cornavii*, thoſe ancient Inhabitants mentioned by *Ptolomy*. The *Ordovices* under *Caractacus* purchaſed great honour, whileſt he a Prince of the *Silures* removed his wars thence among them, where a while he maintained the *Britains* liberty with valour and courage, in deſpight of the *Romans*. His Fort is yet witneſs of his unfortunate fight, ſeated neer *Clune Caſtle*, at the confluence of that River with *Temd*, where (in remembrance of him) the place is yet called *Caer-Caradoc*, a Fort of his won by P. *Oſtorius* Lieutenant of the *Romans*, about the year of grace 53. The *Cornavii* were ſeated upon the North of *Severne*, and branched into other Counties, of whom we have ſaid.

(6) But when the ſtrength of the *Romans* was too weak to ſupport their own Empire, and *Britaine* emptied of her Souldiers to reſiſt, the *Saxons* ſet foot in this moſt fair ſoil, and made it a part of their *Mercian* Kingdom: their line likewiſe iſſued to the laſt period, and the *Normans* beginning where theſe *Saxons* left, the *Welſhmen* took advantage of all preſent occaſions, and brake over *Severne* unto the River *Dee*; to recover which, the *Normans* firſt Kings often aſſayed, and *Henry* the ſecond with ſuch danger of life, that at the ſiege of *Bridge-North* he had been ſlain, had not Sir *Hubert Syncler* received the arrow aimed at him, in ſtepping betwixt that Shaft and his Soveraign, and therewith was ſhot thorow unto death. In the like danger ſtood *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, who in the ſtrait ſiege of *Ludlow*, begirt by King *Stephen*, had been plucked from his Saddle with an iron hook from the wall, had not *Stephen* preſently reſcued him, *Anno* 1139.

(7) This then being the *Marches* of *England* and *Wales*, was ſore afflicted by bloody broils, which cauſed many of their Towns to be ſtrongly walled, and thirty two Caſtles to be ſtrongly built: laſtly, into this County the moſt wiſe King *Henry* the ſeventh ſent his eldeſt Son Prince *Arthur*, to be reſident at *Ludlow*, where that fair Caſtle became a moſt famous Princes Court. And here King *Henry* the eight ordained the Council of the *Marches*, conſiſting of a Lord Preſi-

dent,

dent, as many Counſellours as the Prince ſhall pleaſe, a Secretary, an Attorney, a Soliciter, and four Juſtices of the Counties in *Wales*, in whoſe Court were pleaded the Cauſes depending and termly tried for the moſt part in preſence of that honourable Preſident.

(8) But the Shire-Town *Shrewsbury*, for circuit, trade, and wealth, doth far exceed this, and is inferiour to few of our Cities, her buildings fair, her ſtreets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the moſt part in the ſtaple commodities of Cloth and Freeſes; her walls ſtrong, and of a large compaſs, extending to ſeventeen hundred paces about, beſides another Bulwarke ranging from the Caſtle, down unto, and in part along the ſide of *Severne*: thorow which there are three entrances into the Town, Eaſt and Weſt over by two fair ſtone-bridges, with Towers, Gates, and Bars, and the third into the North, no leſs ſtrong than them over which is mounted a large Caſtle, whoſe gaping chinks do doubtleſs threaten her fall. This Town is governed by two Bailiffs, yearly elected out of twenty four Burgeſſes, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and Chamberlain, with three Sergeants at Mace: the Pole being raiſed hence from the degrees of Latitude 53. 16. minutes, and from Weſt in Longitude 17 degrees, 27 minutes.

(9) Yea and ancienter Cities have been ſet in this Shire: ſuch was *Roxalter*, or *Wroxeſter*, lower upon *Severne*, that had been *Uriconium*, the chiefeſt City of the *Cornavii*; *Uſoconia*, now *Okenyate*, near unto the *Wrekin*: and under *Red Caſtle* the ruines of a City, whom the Vulgar report to have been famous in *Arthurs* daies: but the pieces of Romiſh Coins in theſe three do well aſſure us that there in their Legions lodged; as many other Trenches are ſigns of war and of blood. But as ſwords have been ſtirring in moſt parts of this Province, ſo Beads have been hid for the preſervation of the whole, and places erected for the maintenance of Votaries, in whom at that time was imputed great holineſs: in *Shrewesbury* many, at *Coulmere*, *Stowe*, *Dudley*, *Bromfield*, *Wigmore*, *Hamond*.

mond, *Lyleſhill*, *Bildas*, *Biſhops caſtle*, and *Wenloke*, (where in the Reign of *Richard* the Second, was likewiſe a rich Mine of Copper.) But the ſame blaſts that blew down the buds of ſuch plants, ſcattered alſo the fruits from theſe fair trees, which never ſince bare the like, nor is likely any more to do.

That only which is rare in this Province, is a Well at *Pitchford* in a private mans yard, whereupon floteth a thick skum of liquid *Bitumen* which being clear off to day, will gather the like again on the Morrow: not much unlike to the Lake in the Land of *Jewry*.

This Shire is divided into fifteen Hundreds, wherein are ſeated fourteen Market-Towns: and hath in it one hundred and ſeventy Churches for Gods ſacred and divine Service.

The

CHESTER
Scala Miliarium
LANCAS
TRIAE
PARS.
OCEA
NUS
Darbiae
pars
Hilbre Insula
Dee fluvius
Flint
Denbigh pars.
Petrus Kærius cælavit.
STAF
FOR
DALE.
PARS
36

The County Palatine of CHESTER.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CHESSESHIRE; the County *Palatine* of *Cheſter*, is parted upon the North from *Lancaſhire* with the River *Mercey*; upon the East by *Mercey*, *Goit*, and the *Dane*, is ſeparated from *Darby* and *Stafford-ſhires*: upon the South toucheth the Counties of *Shrop ſhire* and *Flint*; and upon the Weſt with *Dee* is parted from *Denbigh-ſhire*,

(2) The forme of this County doth much reſemble the right wing of an *Eagle*, ſpreading it ſelf from *Wirall*, and as it were with her pinion, or firſt feather, toucheth *Yorke-ſhire*, betwixt which extreams, in following the windings of the Shires divider from East to Weſt, are 47 miles; and from North to South twenty-ſix miles. The whole Circumference about one hundred forty two miles,

(3) If the affection to my natural producer blind not the judgment of this my Survey, for aire and ſoyl it equals the beſt, and far exceeds her neighbours the next Counties: for although the Climate be cold, and toucheth the degree of Latitude 54. yet the warmth from the *Iriſh Seas* melteth the Snow, and diſſolveth the Ice ſooner there than in thoſe parts that are further off; and ſo wholeſome for life, that the Inhabitants generally attain to many years.

(4) The Soyl is fat, fruitful, and rich, yielding abundantly both profit and pleaſures for man. The Champion grounds make glad the hearts of their Tillers: the Meadows imbroydered with divers ſweet ſmelling flowers, and the Paſture makes the Kines Udder to ſtrout to the paile, from whom and wherein the beſt *Cheeſe* of all *Europe* is made.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, who with *Warwick ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Stafford-*

Stafford-ſhire, and *Shrop ſhire*, ſpread themſelves further into this County, as in *Ptolomy* is placed; and the *Cangi* likewiſe if they be the *Ceangi*, whoſe remembrance was found upon the ſhore of this Shire, on the ſurface of certain pieces of Lead, in this manner inſcribed: IMP. DOMIT. AUG. GER. DF. CEANG. Theſe *Cangi* were ſubdued by *P. Oſtorius Scapula*, immediately before his great victory againſt *Caractacus*, where in the mouth of *Deva* he built a *Fortreſs* at the back of the *Ordovices*, to reſtrain their power, which was great in thoſe parts, in the Reign of *Veſpaſian* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romans*, this Province became a portion of the *Saxon Mercians* Kingdom: notwithſtanding (ſaith *Ran Higden*) the City it ſelf was held by the *Britains* untill all fell into the Monarchy of *Egbert*.

Of the diſpoſitions of the ſince Inhabitants, hear *Lucan* the *Monk* (who lived preſently after the Conqueſt) ſpeak; *They are found* (ſaith he) *to differ from the reſt of the Engliſh, partly better, and partly equall. In feaſting they are friendly, at meat chearfull, in entertainment liberall, ſoon angry, and ſoon pacified, laviſh in words, impatient of ſervitude, merciful to the afflicted, compaſſionate to the poore, kind to their kindred, ſpary of labour, void of diſſimulation, not greedy in eating, and far from dangerous practiſes.*

And let me add thus much, which *Lucian* could not: namely, that this Shire hath never been ſtained with the blot of rebellion, but ever ſtood true to their King and his Crown: whoſe loyalty *Richard* the Second ſo far found and eſteemed, that he held his perſon moſt ſafe among them and by the authority of Parliament made the County to be a *Principality*, and ſtiled himſelf *Prince of Cheſter*.

King *Henry* the Third gave it to his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward*, againſt whom *Lewlin* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mighty Band, and with them did the County much harm, even unto the Cities Gates. With the like ſcare-fires it had oft times been affrighted, which they laſtly defenced with a Wall

a Wall made of the *Welſh-mens* heads, on the South ſide of *Dee* in *Hambridge*.

The Shire may well be ſaid to be a *Seed plot of Gentility*, and the producer of many moſt ancient and worthy Families: neither hath any brought more men of valour into the *Field*, than *Cheſt-ſhire* hath done, who by a general ſpeech, are to this day called, *The chief of men*: and for *Natures* endowments (beſides their nobleneſs of minds) may compare with any other Nation in the world: their limbs ſtraight and well-compoſed, their complexions fair, with a cheariull countenance; and the Women for grace, feature, and beauty, inferiour unto none.

(6) The Commodities of this Province (by the report of *Ranulphus* the Monke of *Cheſter*) are chiefly *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Fiſh*, *Fowle*, *Salt*, *Mines*, *Metals*, *Meares*, and *Rivers*, whereof the banks of *Dee* in her Weſt, and the *Vale-Royall* in her midſt, for fruitfulneſs of paſturage equals any other in the Land, either in grain or gain from the Cow.

(7) Theſe, with all other proviſion for life, are traded thorow thirteen Market-Towns in this Shire, whereof *Cheſter* is the faireſt, from whom the Shire hath the name. A City raiſed from the Fort of *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of *Britain* for *Claudius* the Emperour, whither the twentieth Legion (named *Victrix*) were ſent by *Galba* to reſtrain the *Britains*: but grown themſelves out of order, *Julius Agricola* was appointed their General by *Veſpaſian*, as appeareth by Moneys then Minted, and there found; and from them (no doubt) by the *Britains* the place was called *Caer-Legion*, by *Ptolomy*, *Deunana*; by *Antonine*, *Dena*, and now by us *Weſt Cheſter*: but *Henry Bradſhaw* will have it built before *Brute*, by the Giant *Leon Gaver*, a man beyond the Moon, and called by *Marius* the vanquiſher of the *Pictes*.

Over *Deva* or *Dee* a fair ſtone-bridge leadeth, built upon eight Arches, at either end whereof is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadrant-wiſe the Walls do incompaſs the City, high and ſtrongly built, with four fair Gates, opening into the four winds, beſides three Poſterns, and ſeven Watch-

Watch-Towers, extending in compaſs one thouſand nine hundred and forty paces.

On the South of this City is mounted a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, round in forme, and the baſe Court likewiſe incloſed with a circular wall. In the North is the Minſter, firſt built by Earl *Leofrike* to the honour of S. *Werburga* the Virgin, and after moſt ſumptuouſly repaired by *Hugh* the firſt Earl of *Cheſter* of the *Normans*, now the Cathedral of the Biſhops See. Therein lyeth interred (as report doth relate) the body of *Henry* the Fourth, Emperour of *Almane*, who leaving his Imperial Eſtate, lead laſtly therein an *Hermites* life.

This City hath formerly been ſore defaced; firſt by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, where he ſlew twelve hundred Chriſtian Monks, reſorted thither from *Bangor* to pray. Again by the *Danes* it was ſore defaced, when their deſtroying feet had trampled down the beauty of the Land. But was again rebuilt by *Edelfleada* the *Mercian Lady*, who in this County, and Forreſt of *Delamer*, built two fine Cities, nothing of them now remaining, beſides the *Chamber* in the *Forreſt*.

Cheſter in the daies of King *Edgar* was in moſt flouriſhing eſtate, wherein he had the homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his *Barge* from S. *Johns* to his Palace, himſelf holding the Helme, as their Supream.

This City was made a County incorporate of it ſelf by King *Henry* the Seventh, and is yearly governed by a *Major*, with Sword and Mace born before him in State, two *Sheriffes*, twenty foure *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, a *Town-Clerk*, and a *Sergeant of Peace*, foure *Sergeants*, and ſix *Yeomen*.

It hath been accounted the Key into *Ireland*, and great pity it is that the Port ſhould decay as it daily doth, the Sea being ſtopped to ſecure the River by a Cauſey that thwarteth *Dee* at her bridge. Within the walls of the City are eight Pariſh-Churches, St. *Johns* the greater and leſſer: in the *Suburbs* are the *White Fryers*, *Black-Fryers*, and *Nunnery* now ſuppreſſed. From which City the Pole

is

is elevated unto the degree 53.58 minutes of Latitude, and from the first point of the West in Longitude unto the 17 degree and 18. minutes.

(8) The Earldom whereof was possessed from the *Conquerour*, till it fell lastly to the *Crown*, the last of whom (though not with the least hopes) is *Prince Henry*, who to the Titles of *Prince of Wales*, and *Duke* of *Cornwall*, hath by succession and right of Inheritance, the *Earldom of Chester* annexed to his other most happy Stiles: Upon whose person I pray that the Angels of *Jacobs* God may ever attend, to his great glory, and *Great Britains* happiness.

(9) If I should urge credit unto the report of certain Trees, floating in *Bagmere* only against the deaths of the Heirs of the *Brevetons* thereby seated, and after to sink untill the next like occasion: or inforce for truth the Prophesie which *Leyland* in a Poetical fury forespake of *Breston Castle*, highly mounted upon a steep hill: I should forget my self and wonted opinion, that can hardly believe any such vain predictions, though they be told from the mouths of credit, as *Bagmere Trees* are, or learned *Leyland* for *Breston*, who thus writeth:

The day will come when it again shall mount his head aloft.
If I a Prophet may be heard from Seers that say so oft.

With eight other *Castles* this Shire hath been strengthened, which were *Ould-Castle*, *Shoclach*, *Shotwitch*, *Chester*, *Pouldford*, *Dunham*, *Frodesham*, and *Haulton*: and by the Prayers (as then was taught) of eight religious houses therin seated, preserved; which by King *Henry* the Eight were suppressed; namely, *Stanlowe*, *Ilbree*, *Maxfeld*, *Norton*, *Bunbery*, *Combermere*, *Rud-heath*, and *Vale-Royal*, besides the *White* and *Black-Friers*, and the Nunnery in *Chester*.

This Counties division is into seven Hundreds, wherein are seated thirteen Market-Towns, eighty five Parish-Churches and thirty-eight Chappels of ease.

The

Lancaster
Scala Miliar
5
10
15
Ravenglas
Eskedale
Arnesdale
Wenandermere
Kendale
EBORA
Blakhall
Seaton
Whidbeck
Grathwate
Bouthe
Mylathorp
Kirkbyhuncsdale
Millum cas
Flokesbarre
Thurland
Ingleboro hill
Carnforth
Hornby cast
Daulton
Barrehead
Tatcham chap
Walnoy Iusnla
Ramsdale
Mydleton
Lancastre
Glason
Baterbye
Gisborn
OCEANUS
Garstang
Esingtō
Colne
Rossoball
Longridge cha
Read
Holme
Bysbjan in sile
Finstleton
Plumton
Laton
Kirkham
Preston
Lancas
Rossendale
Letum
Blackborn
Walton hall
Rochedale
CENSIS PARS
Hesket
Leland
Bolton
Bury
Meules
Wiga
Blakerode
Hunton
Barton
Watley
Ormiskirk
Bootes hall
Formbye
Kilcheth
Mellen
Hughall
Crosby pa
Ashton
Meller chap
Stopford
Leverpole
Hale
Warrington
PARS DARBIÆ

LANCA-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE County Palatine of *Lancaſter* (famous for the four *Henries*, the fourth, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh, Kings of *England*, derived from *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*) is upon the South, confined and parted by the River *Merſey*, from the County Palatine of *Cheſter*; the fair County of *Darby-ſhire* bordering upon the Eaſt; the large Country of *York-ſhire*, together with *Weſtmerland* and *Cumberland*, being her kind neighbours upon the North, and the Sea called *Mare Hibernicum*, embracing her upon the Weſt.

(2) The forme thereof is long, for it is ſo incloſed between *York-ſhire* on the Eaſt ſide, and the *Iriſh Sea* on the Weſt, that where it boundeth upon *Cheſhire* on the South-ſide, it is broader, and by little and little more Northward it goeth (confining upon *Weſtmerland*) the more narrow it groweth. It containeth in length from *Brathey* Northward, to *Halwood* Southward, fifty ſeven miles; from *Denton* in the Eaſt, to *Formby* by *Altmouth* in the Weſt, thirty one; and the whole circumference in compaſs, one hundred threeſcore and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is ſubtile and piercing, not troubled with groſs vapours or ſoggy miſts, by reaſon whereof the people of that Country live long and healthfully, and are not ſubject to ſtrange and unknown diſeaſes.

(4) The Soile for the generality is not very fruitful, yet it produceth ſuch numbers of Cattel, of ſuch large proportion, and ſuch goodly heads, and horns, as the whole Kingdom of *Spain* doth ſcarce the like. It is a Country repleniſhed with all neceſſaries for the uſe of man, yielding without any great labour, the commodity of Corn, Flax, Graſs, Coals, and ſuch like. The

Sea

Sea alſo addeth her bleſſing to the Land, that the people of that Province want nothing that ſerves either for the ſuſtenance of nature, or the ſatiety of appetite. They are plentifully furniſhed with all ſorts of Fiſh, Fleſh, and Fowls. Their principal fuell is Coal and Turffe, which they have in great abundance, the Gentlemen reſerving their woods very carefully, as a beauty and principal ornament to their Mannors and Houſes. And though it be far from *London*, (the Capital City of this Kingdome) yet doth it every year furniſh her and many other parts of the Land beſides, with many thouſands of Cattel (bred in this Country) giving thereby, and other waies, a firme teſtimony to the World, of the bleſſed abundance that it hath pleaſed God to enrich this noble Dukedom withall.

(5) This Counties ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*, of whom there is more mention in the deſcription of *Yorkeſhire*, who by *Claudius* the Emperour were brought under the *Romane* ſubjection, that ſo held and made it their Seat, ſecured by their Garriſons, as hath been gathered as well by many Inſcriptions found in walls and ancient monuments fixed in ſtones, as by certain Altars erected in favour of their Emperours. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* brought it under their protection, and held it for a part of their *Northumbrian* Kingdom, till it was firſt made ſubjugate to the invaſion of the *Danes*, and then conquered by the victorious *Normans*, whoſe poſterities from thence are branched further into *England*.

(6) Places of antiquity or memorable note are theſe: the Town of *Manchester* (ſo famous, as well for the Market place, Church, and Colledge, as for the reſort unto it for clothing) was called *Mancunium* by *Antoniae* the Emperour, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Ribleceſter (which taketh the name from *Ribell*, a little River near *Clitheroe*) though it be a ſmall Town, yet by tradition hath been called the richeſt Town in Chriſtendome, and reported to have been the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, Pieces of

Coin, and other ſeveral Inſcriptions, dig'd up from time to time by the Inhabitants, may give us ſufficient perſwaſion to believe.

But the Shire-Town is *Lancaſter*, more pleaſant in ſituation, than rich of Inhabitants, built on the South of the River *Lon*, and is the ſame *Longovicum*, where (as we find in the *Notice Provinces*) a company of the *Longovicarians* under the Lieutenant General of *Britain* lay. The beauty of this Town is in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge: her ſtreets many, and ſtretched fair in length. Unto this Town King *Edward* the Third granted a Mayor and two Bailiffes, which to this day are elected out of twelve Brethren, aſſiſted by twenty-four Burgeſſes, by whom it is yearly governed, with the ſupply of two Chamberlains, a Recorder, Town Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. The elevation of whoſe Pole is in the degree of Latitude 54 and 58 ſcruples, and her Longitude removed from the Weſt point unto the degree 17. and 40 ſcruples.

(7) This Country in divers places ſuffereth the force of many flowing Tides of the Sea, by which (after a ſort) it doth violently rent aſunder one part of the Shire from the other: as in *Fourneſs*, where the Ocean being diſpleaſed that the ſhore ſhould from thence ſhoot a main way into the Weſt, hath not obſtinately ceaſed from time to time to ſlaſh and mangle it, and with his Fell irruptions and boyſterous Tides to devour it.

Another thing there is, not unworthy to be recommended to memory, that in this Shire, not far from *Fourneſs Felles*, the greateſt ſtanding water in all *England* (called *Winander Mere*) lieth, ſtretched out for the ſpace of ten miles, of wonderful depth, and all paved with ſtone in the bottom: and along the Sea-ſide in many places may be ſeen heaps of ſand, upon which the people powre water until it recover a ſaltiſh humour, which they afterwards boile with Turffs, till it become white ſalt.

(8) This Country, as it is thus on the one ſide freed by the natural reſiſtance of the Sea from the force of Invaſions, ſo is it ſtrengthned on the other by many Caſtles, and fortified places, that take away

away the opportunity of making Roads and Incursions in the Country. And as it was with the first that felt the fury of the *Saxons* cruelty, so was it the last and longest that was subdued under the *West-Saxons* Monarchy.

(9) In this Province our noble *Arthur* (who died laden with many trophies of honour) is reported by *Ninius* to have put the *Saxons* to flight in a memorable Battel near *Duglasse*, a little Brook not far from the Town of *Wiggin*. But the attemps of war, as they are several, so they are uncertain: for they made not Duke *Wade* happy in his success, but returned him an unfortunate enterpriser in the Battel which he gave to *Ardulph* King of *Northumberland*, at *Billango*, in the year 798. So were the events uncertain in the *Civil Wars* of *Yorke* and *Lancaster*: for by them was bred and brought forth that bloudy division, and fatal strife of the Noble Houses, that with variable success to both Parties (for many years together) molested the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with bloud, in such violent manner, that it exceeded the horror of those *Civil Wars* in *Rome*, that were betwixt *Marius* and *Scylla*, *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *Octavius* and *Antony*; or that of the two renowned Houses *Valoys* and *Burbon*, that a long time troubled the State of *France*: for in the division of these two Princely Families there were thirteen Fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelve Dukes, one Marquess, eighteen Earls, one Vicount, and three and twenty Barons, besides Knights and Gentlemen, lost their lives in the same. Yet at last by the happy marriage of *Henry* the Seventh, King of *England*, next heir to the House of *Lancaster*, with *Elizabeth* daughter and heir to *Edward* the Fourth, of the House of *Yorke*, the white and red Roses were conjoyned in the happy uniting of those two divided Families, from whence our thrice renowned Soveraign Lord King *James*, by fair sequence and succession, doth worthily enjoy the Diadem: by the benefit of whose happy government, this County Palatine of *Lancaster* is prosperous in her Name and Greatness.

(10) I find the remembrance of four religious houſes that have been founded within this County (and ſince ſuppreſſed) both fair for ſtructure and building, and rich for ſeat and ſituation: namely, *Burſtogh*, *Whalleia*, *Holland*, and *Penwortham*. It is divided into ſix Hundreds, beſides *Fourneſs Felles*, and *Lancaſters Liberties*, that lie in the North part. It is beautified with 15 Market-Towns, both fair for ſituation and building, and famous for the concourſe of people for buying and ſelling. It hath twenty ſix Pariſhes, beſides Chappels, (in which they duly frequent to Divine Service) and thoſe populous, as in no part of the Land more.

YORK-SHEIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AS the courſes and confluents of great Rivers, are for the moſt part freſh in memory, though their heads and fountains lie commonly unknown: ſo the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to oblivion, though perhaps their firſt originals be obſcure, by reaſon of Antiquity, and the many revolutions of times and ages. In the delineation therefore of this great Province of *York-ſhire*, I will not inſ upon the narration of matters near unto us; but ſuccinctly run over ſuch as are more remote: yet ne her ſo ſparingly, as I may ſeem to diminiſh from the dignity of ſo worthy a Country; nor ſo prod gally, as to ſpend time in the ſuperfluous praiſing of that which never any (as yet) diſpraiſed. And a though perhaps it may ſeem a labour unneceſſary, to make relation of ancient remembrances either the Name or Nature of this Nation, eſpecially looking into the difference of Time it ſelf (whi in every age bringeth forth divers effects) and the diſpoſitions of men, that for the moſt part tak eſs pleaſure in them, than in divulging the occurrents of their own times: yet I hold it not un to begin there, from whence the firſt certain direction is given to proceed; for (even of theſe ancient things) there may be good uſe made, either by imitation, or way of compariſon, as neither the re crition, nor the repetition thereof ſhall be accounted impertinent.

(2) You ſhall therefore underſtand: That the County of *York* was in the *Saxon*-tongue called *Ebona ycyne*, and now commonly *York-ſhire*, far greater and more numerous in the Circuit of her miles, than any Shire of *England*. She is much bound to the ſingular love and motherly care of Nature, in placing her under ſo temperate a clime, that in every meaſure ſhe is indifferently fruitful.

If one part of her be ſtone, and a ſandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corn fields. If you here find it naked, and deſtitute of Woods, you ſhall ſee it there ſhadowed with Forreſts full of trees, that have very thick bodies, ſending forth many fruitful and profitable branches. If one place of it be Mooriſh, miry, and unpleaſant; another makes a free tender of delight, and preſents it ſelf to the eye, full of beauty and contentive variety.

(3) The Biſhoprick of *Durham* fronts her on the North-ſide, and is ſeparated by a continued courſe of the River *Tees*. The *German Sea* lyeth ſore upon her Eaſt ſide, beating the ſhores with her boiſterous waves and billows. The Weſt part is bounded with *Lancaſhire*, and *Weſtmerland*. The South-ſide hath *Cheſhire* and *Darbyſhire* (friendly Neighbours unto her) with the which ſhe is firſt incloſed: then with *Nottingham* and with *Lincoln-ſhires*: after divided with that famous Arm of the Sea *Humber*; Into which all the Rivers that water this Country, empty themſelves, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptacle and ſtore-houſe of *Neptune*, for all the watry Penſions of this Province.

(4) This whole Shire (being of it ſelf ſo ſpacious) for the more eaſie and better ordering of her Civil Government, is divided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called, *The Weſt-Riding*, *The Eaſt-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *Weſt-Riding* is for a good ſpace compaſſed with the River *Ouſe*, with the bounds of *Lancaſhire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the Weſt and ſouth. *Eaſt-Riding* bends it ſelf to the Ocean, with the which, and with the River *Derwent* ſhe is incloſed, and looks into that part where the Sun riſing, and ſhewing forth his beams, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightneſs. *North-Riding* extends it ſelf *Northward*, hemmed in as it were with the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the River *Ouſe*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Hatchill* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are near unto ſeventy miles, the breadth from *Flambrough head* to *Horn-Caſtle* upon the

River

River *Lun*, is fourſcore miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

(5) The Soil of this County for the generality is reaſonable fertile, and yields ſufficiency of Corn and Cattle within it ſelf. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the ſtones newly hewen be very ſoft, but ſeaſoned with wind and weather of themſelves do naturally become exceeding hard and ſolid. Another, by a kind of *Limeſtone* whereof it conſiſteth, which being burnt, and conveyed into the other parts of the Country, which are hilly and ſomewhat cold, ſerve to manure and enrich their Corn fields.

(6) That the *Romans* flouriſhing in military proweſs, made their ſeveral ſtations in this Country, is made manifeſt by their Monuments, by many Inſcriptions faſtned in the walls of Churches, by many Columns engraven with *Roman* work found lying in Church-yards, by many votive Altars digg'd up that were erected (as it ſhould ſeem) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had local and peculiar Topick Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of ſome particular places of the Countrey) as alſo by a kind of Bricks which they uſed: for the *Romans* in time of peace, to avoid and withſtand idleneſs (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterpriſes) ſtill exerciſed their Legions and Cohorts in caſting of ditches, making of High-ways, building of Bridges, and making of Bricks, which having ſithence been found, and from time to time digg'd out of the ground, prove the Antiquity of the place by the *Romane* Inſcriptions upon them.

(7) No leſs argument of the piety hereof, are the many Monaſteries, Abbys and Religious Houſes that have been placed in this Country; which whileſt they retained their own ſtate and magnificence, were great ornaments unto it: but ſince their diſſolution, and that the teeth of Time (which devours all things) have eaten into them, they are become like dead carkaſſes, leaving only ſome poor ruines and remains alive, as reliques to poſterity, to ſhew of what beauty and magnitude they have been. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the

grand

grand child unto King *Edwine*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now ſo razed and laid level with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignity. Such was *Kirk-ſtall* Abbey, of no ſmall account in time paſt, founded in the year of *Chriſt* 1147. Such was the renowned Abbey called S. *Maries* in *York*, built and endowed with rich livings by *Alan* the third Earl of little *Britaine* in *America*; but ſince converted into the Princes Houſe, and is called *The Mannour*. Such was the wealthy Abbey of *Fountains*, built by *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*. Such was the famous Monaſtery founded in the Primitive Church of the *Eaſt Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Archbiſhop of *York*, and enlarged (being faln down and decayed) by *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canturbury*. Such was *Drax*, a religious houſe of *Chanons*. Such, that fair Abbey built by King *William* the Conqueror at *Selby* (where his Son *Henry* the firſt was born) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Hereſie, which oftentimes grew to a Serpentine head in *Britain*.

Theſe places for Religion erected, with many more within this Provincial Circuit, and conſecreated unto holy purpoſes, ſhew the antiquity, and how they have been ſought unto by confluences of Pilgrims in their manner of devotions: The miſts of which ſuperſtitious obſcurities, are ſince cleared by the pure light of the Goſpel revealed, and the skirts of Idolatry unfolded to her own ſhame and ignominy: And they made ſubject to the diſſolution of Times, ſerving only as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of ſucceeding Ages.

(8) Many places of this Province are famouſed as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their ſituation, as for ſome other accidental happineſs befaln unto them. *Hallifax*, famous, as well for that *Johannes de ſacro Boſco*, Author of the Sphere, was born there, and for the Law it hath againſt ſtealing, and for the greatneſs of the Pariſh, which reckoneth in it eleven Chappels, whereof two be Pariſh Chappels, and in them to the number of twelve thouſand people.

In former times it was called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this pretty ſtory is related

related of it; namely, That a Clerk (for ſo they call him) being far in love with a maid, and by no means either of long praiſes or large promiſes, able to gain like affection at her hands, when he ſaw his hopes fruſtrate, and that he was not like to have his purpoſe of her, turned his love into rage, and cut off the maids head, which being afterwards hung upon an Ewe-tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten: And afterwards (ſuch was the credulity of that time) it maintained the opinion of reverence and Religion ſtill: for the people reſorted thither on pilgrimage, and perſwaded themſelves, that the little vain that ſpread out between the Bark and Body of the Ewe-trees like fine threds, were the very hair of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Haligfax*, or *Halyfax*, that is, *Haly Hayre*.

Pomfret is famous for the Site, as being ſeated in a place ſo pleaſant, that it brings forth *Liquorice* and great plenty of *Skirtworts*, but it is infamous for the murther and bloudſhed of Princes: The Caſtle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conquerour gave this Town, after *Alrick* the *Saxon* was thruſt out of it.

(9) But I will forbear to be prolix or tedious in the particular memoration of places in a Province ſo ſpacious, and only make a compendious relation of *York*, the ſecond City of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Eburacum*; by *Ptolomy*, *Brigantium* (the chief City of the *Brigants*) by *Ninius*, *Caer Ebrauc*; by the *Britains*, *Caer Effroc*. The *Britiſh* Hiſtory reports that it took the Name of *Ebrauc* that founded it; but ſome others are of opinion, that *Eburacum* hath no other derivation than from the River *Ouſe* running thorow it: It over-maſters all the other places of this Country for fairneſs, and is a ſingular ornament and ſafeguard to all the North-parts. A pleaſant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not only ſtrengthened with fortifications, but adorned with beautiful buildings, as well private as publick. For the greater dignity thereof, it was made an Epiſcopal See by *Conſtantius*, and a Metropolitane City by a *Pall* ſent unto it from *Honorius*

Egbert

Egbert Arch-biſhop of *York*, who flouriſhed about the year ſeven hundred forty erected in it a moſt famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Caſtle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Council in the ſame, to decide and determine all the Cauſes and Controverſies of the North parts, according to equity and conſcience: which Council conſiſteth of a Lord Preſident, certain Counſellors at the Princes pleaſure, a Secretary, and other Under-Officers.

The original of this City cannot be fetcht out but from the *Romans*, ſeeing the *Britaines* before the *Romans* came, had no other Towns than Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Cæſar* and *Strabo* do teſtifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romans*, appears both by the Authority of *Ptolomy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inſcriptions that have been found there. In this City the Emperour *Severus* had his Palace, and here gave up his laſt breath; which miniſters occaſion to ſhew the ancient cuſtom of the *Romans*, in the military manner of their burials.

His body was carried forth here by the Souldiers to the funeral fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Juſts and Turnaments both of the Souldiers, and of his own ſons: His aſhes beſtowed in a little golden pot or veſſel of the Porphyrat ſtone, were carried to *Rome*, and ſhrined there in the monument of the *Antonines*. In this City (as *Spartianus* maketh mention) was the Temple of the Goddeſs *Bellona*; to which *Severus* (being come thither purpoſing to offer ſacrifice) was erroneouſly led by a ruſtical *Augur*.

Here *Fl. Valerius Conſtantius*, ſurnamed *Chorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Chriſtian piety) ended his life, and was Deified as appears by ancient Coins: and his ſon *Conſtantine* being preſent at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great eſtimation *York* was in thoſe days, when the *Romans* Emperours Court was held in it. This City flouriſhed a long time under the *Engliſh Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mighty ſtorm, thundring from out the North-Eaſt, deſtroyed it, and d ſtained it with the bloud of many

ſlaughtered

ſlaughtered perſons, and wan it from *Olbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, who were both ſlain in thir purſuit of the *Danes*: which *Alcuine* in his Epiſtle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, ſeemed to preſage before, when he ſaid; *What ſignifieth that raining down of bloud in St.* Peters *Church of* York, *even in a fair day, and deſcending in ſo violent and threatning a manner from the top of the roofe? may it not be thought that bloud is coming upon the Land from the North parts?*

Howbeit, *Athelſtane* recovered it from the *Daniſh* ſubjection, and quite overthrew the Caſtle, with the which they had fortified it; yet was it not (for all this) ſo freed from wars but that it was ſubject to the Times fatally next following. Nevertheleſs in the *Conquerours* time, when (after many wofull overthrows and troubleſome ſtorms) it had a pleaſant calme of enſuing peace, it roſe again of it ſelf, and flouriſhed afreſh, having ſtill the helping hand of Nobility and Gentry, to recover the former dignity, and bring it to the perfection it hath. The Citizens fenced it round with new Walls, and many Towers and Bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholeſome Laws for the government of the ſame: Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Mayor, who hath the aſſiſtance of twelve Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Town-Clerke, ſix Sergeants at Mace, and two Eſquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Sergeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this City, according to *Mercators* account, is 19 degrees, and 35 ſcruples: the Latitude 54 degrees and forty ſcruples.

(10) Many occurrents preſent themſelves with ſufficient matter of enlargement to this diſcourſe, yet none of more worthy conſequence than were thoſe ſeveral Battels, fought within the compaſs of this County; wherein Fortune had her pleaſure as well in the proof of her love, as in the purſuit of her tyranny; ſometime ſending the fruits of ſweet peace unto her, and otherwhiles ſuffering her to taſte the ſowreneſs of war.

At *Conisborough* (in the *Britain* tongue *Caer-Conan*) was a great battle fought by *Hengiſt*, Captain of the *Engliſh-Saxons*, after he had retired himſelf thither for his ſafety, his men being fled and ſcattered, and himſelf diſcomfited by *Aurelius Ambroſius*; yet within few days after, he brought forth his men to battel againſt the *Britains* that purſued him, where the field was bloudy both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in pieces, and he himſelf had his head chopt off, as the *Britiſh* Hiſtory ſaith; which the Chronicles of the *Engliſh Saxons* deny, reporting that he died in peace, being ſurcharged and over-worn with the troubleſom toils and travels of war.

Neer unto *Kirkſtall*, *Oſwie* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battle was joyned, the Writers call *Winwid Field*, giving it the name by the victory. And the little Region about it (in times paſt called by an old name *Elmet*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the ſon of *Ælla*, after he had expelled *Cereticus* a *Britiſh* King, in the year of Chriſt, 620.

At *Caſterford* (called by *Antonine Legiotium* and *Legetium*) the Citizens of *York* ſlew many of King *Ethelreds* Army, and had a great hand againſt him, in ſo much as he that before ſat in his throne of Majeſty, was on a ſudden daunted, and ready to offer ſubmiſſion.

But the moſt worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palm-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrel of *Lancaſter* and *York*, where *England* never ſaw more puiſſant Forces both of Gentry and Nobility: for there were in the field at one time (partakers on both ſides) to the number of one hundred thouſand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtful a great part of the day, the *Lancaſtrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned back and fled amain, and ſuch as took part with *York*, followed them ſo hotly in chaſe, and killed ſuch a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirty thouſand *Engliſhmen* were that day left dead in the field.

(11) Let us now looſe the point of this compaſs, and ſail into ſome other parts of this Province,

to

to find out matter of other memorable moment. Under *Knausbrough* there is a Well called *Dropping Well*, in which the waters ſpring not out of the veins of the earth, but diſtill and trickle down from the rocks that hang over it: It is of this vertue and efficacy, that it turns wood into ſtone: for what wood ſoever is put into it, it will be ſhortly covered over with a ſtony bark, and be turned into ſtone, as hath been often obſerved.

At *Giggleſwick* alſo about a mile from *Settle* (a Market Town) there are certain ſmall ſprings not diſtant a quaits caſt from one another: the middlemoſt of which doth at every quarter of an hour ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is higheſt, and at the ebbe falleth ſo low, that it is not an inch deep with water. Of no leſs worthineſs to be remembred is St. *Wilfrids* Needle, a place very famous in times paſt for the narrow hole in the cloſe vaulted roome under the ground, by which womens honeſties were wont to be tried, for ſuch as were chaſte paſs thorow with much facility; but as many as had plaid falſe, were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not creep thorow. *Believe if you liſt.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (even in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbeys were pulled down and ſuppreſſed) in the Sepulchre of *Conſtantius*, within a certain vault or little Chappel under the ground, wherein he was ſuppoſed to have been buried, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *Lazius* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a cuſtome to preſerve light in Sepulchres, by an artificial reſolving of gold into a liquid and fatty ſubſtance, which ſhould continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

(12) This *York-ſhire* picture I will draw to no more length, leaſt I be condemned with the *Sophiſter*, for inſiſting in the praiſe of *Hercules*, when no man oppoſed himſelf in his diſcommendation. This County of it ſelf is ſo beautiful in her own natural colours, that (without much help) ſhe preſents delightful varieties both to the ſight and other ſenſes.

THE

The Bishopprick OF DURHAM
Scala Miliar.
5
8
NORTH UMBRIÆ
PARS
Westmorlandiæ Pars
Eboracensis Pars
Newcast
Durefine
Hartlepole
Bishoppers ank lande
Darlyngton
Newlande
Shotley
Aspershcales
Hunsterwort
Withhill
Newbottel
Wawbottel
Denton
Willinton
Gesmont
Hedworthe
Whitkome
Fulwel
Overbenworth
Usworth
W Bedik
Sunderland
Riop
Lumley c
Scato
Wanderlawhil
Hanthorp
Hetton
Eden
Munkh
Windgate
Elwich
Dawton
Seton
Cassop
Harworthe
Garmansway
Butterwick
Blakeston
Billingham
Midlesburghe
Arsham
Stokton
Tornabye
Elton
Preston
Midleton ero
Yarum
Girsbye
Nysan
Elstob
Barmeton
Redworthe
Preston
Windleston
Winton c.
Mayland
Enewood
Morton
Bournemont hill
Dentow
Cockfelde
Langley
Stayndrop
Snotterto
Barnard cast
Ovinton
Rokeby
Stapleton
Manfelde
Nabye Cragg
Raare craße
The spittle on Stainmore
Arngill howse
Holwick crag
Durpit cha
Myddleton
Sterwith
Eggleton
Bollyop
Willington
Bradley hall
Cronforte
Hetton
Bearpk
Brome
Brandon
Est Brandon
Satley cha
Knichley
Compeghhell
Pedumsak
Edmondbyers
Benscldside
Lanchester
Waldridge
Fouldforthe
Ferntō hal
Owston
Tanfeld
Isceton
Stanley
Newlande
Ravensfort
Willinton
Biwil cast
Newcast
Tees fl
Wyate
Est yate
Fosterley
Were fl
S Johns Chap
Hartlepole
Eboracensis Pars
39

THE BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE *Biſhoprick of Durham*, containeth thoſe parts and Town-ſhips that lie betwixt the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and all along the *German-Seas*. It is neighboured on the North with *Northumberland*, and their Juriſdictions parted by the River *Derwent*: her Weſt is touched by *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and from *Stain-More* div ded by the River *Tees*, and by the ſame water on her South, from *York-ſhire* even unto the Sea; and the Eaſt is altogether coaſted by the *German-Seas*.

(2) The form thereof is triangle, and ſides not much differing, for from her South-Eaſt, unto the Weſt-point, are about thirty miles: from thence to her North-eaſt and *Tyne mouth*, are likewiſe as many, and her baſe along the Sea-ſhore are twenty-three miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and three miles.

(3) The air is ſharp and very piercing, and would be more, were it not that the vapours from the *German-Seas* did help much to diſſolve her ice and ſnow; and the ſtore of coals therein growing and gotten, do warm the body, and keep back the cold; which fewel beſides their own uſe, doth yield great commodities unto this Province, by trade thereof into other parts.

(4) For Soil, it conſiſteth much alike of Paſtures, arable, and barren grounds; the Eaſt is the richeſt and moſt champion, the South more mooriſh, but well inhabited; her Weſt all rocky, without either graſs or grain, notwithſtanding recompenceth her poſſeſſors with as great gain, both in rearing up Cattle, and bringing forth Coal, whereof all this County is plentifully ſtored, and groweth ſo neer to the upper face of the earth, that in the trod-ways the Cart-wheels do turn

up the ſame. Some hold their ſubſtance to be a clammy kind of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and ſo becoming concocted, is nothing elſe but *Bitumen*; for proof whereof, theſe Coals have both the like ſmell and operation of *Bitumen*: for being ſprinkled with water, they burn more vehemently, but with oyl are quite extinguiſhed and put out.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants known unto *Ptolomy*, were the *Brigantes*, of whom we have ſpoken in the General of *York ſhire*, they being ſubdued by the *Romans*; after whom the *Saxons* made it a part of their *Northumberlands Kingdom*; at firſt a Province belonging to the *Deirians*, and enjoyed by *Ella* their firſt King; afterwards invaded by the *Danes*, and laſtly poſſeſſed by the *Normans*: whoſe ſite being ſo neer unto *Scotland*, hath many times felt their fury, and hath been as a Buckler betwixt them and the *Engliſh*; for which cauſe, the Inhabitants have certain freedoms, and are not charged with ſervice as other Counties are, ſo that this with *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, are not divided into hundreds in thoſe Parliament Rolls whence I had the reſt; which want I muſt leave for others to ſupply.

(6) Over this County, the Biſhops thereof have had the Royalties of Princes; and the Inhabitants have pleaded priviledge not to paſs in ſervice of war over the River of *Tees* or *Tyne*; whoſe charge (as they have alledged) was to keep and defend the corps of S. *Cuthbert* their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themſelves, *The holy work folks*. And the repute of this *Cuthbert* and his ſuppoſed defence againſt the *Scots* was ſuch, that our *Engliſh* Kings in great devotion have gone in pilgrimage to viſit his Tomb, and have given many large poſſeſſions to his Church: ſuch were King *Egfred*, *Ælfred*, and *Guthrun* the *Dane*, *Edward* and *Athelſtan* Monarch of *England*, and zealous *Canute*, the greateſt of all, who came thither bare-footed, and at *Cuthberts* Tomb both augmented and confirmed their Liberties. This Saint then, of nothing made *Durham* become great, and *William* the *Conquerour*, of a *Biſhoprick* made it a *County Palatine*: at that time *William Corcleph*, Biſhop

Biſhop of the Dioceſs, pulled down the old Church which *Aldwin* had built, and with ſumptuous coſt laid the foundation of a new, wherein S. *Cuthberts* Shrine in the vacancy of the Biſhops, was the Keeper of the Caſtle-keys.

In the Weſt of this Church, and place called *Gallile*, the Marble Tomb of venerable *Beda* remaineth, who was born at *Jarro* in this County, and became a *Monk* at *Wiremouth*, whoſe painful induſtries and light of learning in thoſe times of darkneſs are wonderful, as the volums which he wrote do well declare. And had the idle Monks of *England* imployed their times after his example, their Founders expectations had not been fruſtrate, nor thoſe foundations ſo eaſily overturned. But the revenge of ſin ever following the actions of ſins, diſſolved firſt the largeneſs of this Counties liberties, under the raign of King *Edward* the Firſt, and ſince have ſhaken to pieces thoſe places herein erected, under the raign of King *Henry* the Eight: ſuch were *Durham*, *Sherborne*, *Stayndrop*, *Jarro*, *Wiremouth*, and *Egleton*; all which felt the reward of their idleneſs, and wrath of him that is jealous of his own honour.

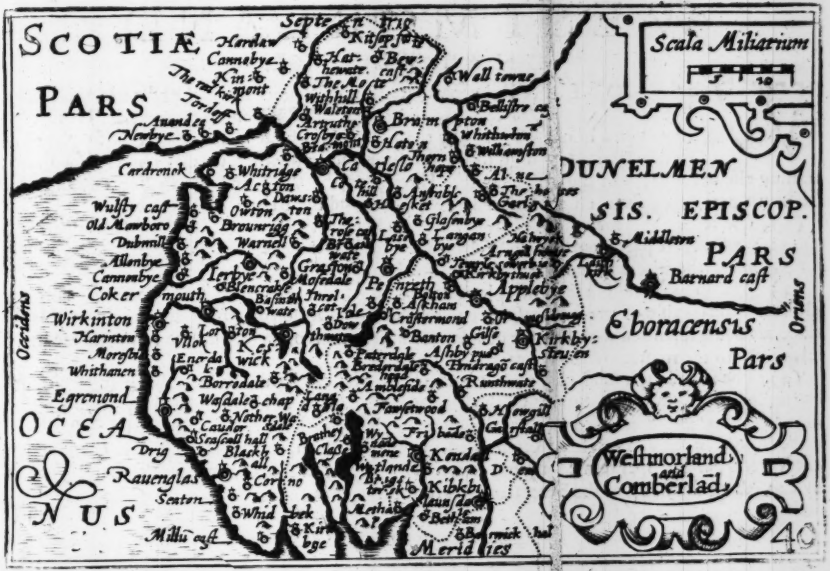
(7) Things of rare note obſerved in this Shire, are three pits of a wonderful depth commonly called the *Hell-Kettles*, which are adjoyning neer unto *Darlington*, whoſe waters are ſomewhat warm. Theſe are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the year of Grace 1179 whereof the *Chronicle of Tin-mouth* maketh mention, whoſe record is this: *On Chriſtmaſs-day, at* Oxenhall *in the Territory of* Darlington, *within the Biſhoprick of* Durham, *the ground heaved up aloft, like unto an high Tower, and ſo continued all that day, as it were unmoveable, until the evening; and then fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, that it made all the neighbour dwellers ſore afraid: and the earth ſwallowed it up, and made in the ſame place a deep pit, which is there to be ſeen for a teſtimony unto this day.*

(8) Of no leſs admiration are certain ſtones lying within the River *Were*, at *Butterbee* neer *Durham*; from whoſe ſides at the Ebbe and low water in the Summer, iſſueth a certain ſalt reddiſh

water, which with the Sun waxeth white, and growing into a thick ſubſtance, becometh a neceſſary ſalt to the uſe of the by-dwellers.

(9) And places of elder times had in account by the *Romans*, were *Benovium*, now *Binchester*, and *Condercum*, *Chester in the ſtreet*, where their monies have been digged up, and at *Condercum* ſo much, that *Egelrik* Biſhop of *Durham* was therewith made exceeding rich.

This County hath been ſtrengthned with ſeven ſtrong Caſtles, is yet traded with ſix Market-Towns, and Gods divine honour in one hundred and eighteen Pariſh-Churches celebrated.


SCOTIÆ
PARS
Scala Miliarium
DUNELMEN
SIS. EPISCOP.
PARS
Eboracensis
Pars
Westmorland
and
Comberland
OCEA
NUS
Occidens
Oriens
Septentrio
Hardaw
Cannobye
Kinmont
Tordoff
Auandea
Newbye
Cardronok
Whitridge
Acton
Dawston
Wulsty cast
Old Mawboro
Brounrigg
Dubmill
Warnell
Allenbye
Cannonbye
Coker mouth
Wirkinton
Harinton
Morefbie
Whithanen
Egremond
Drig
Rauenglas
Seaton
Millu cast
Kitsop fort
Hathewate
Bewcast
The Moste
Withhill
Waltown
Artruthe
Crosbye
Bramton
Hatton
Thornhope
Wall towne
Bellistro cast
Whithuton
Williamston
Alne
Cathesle
Austrobs
Hesket
Glasmbye
Langan bye
Lasebye
Grasstone
Mosedale
Penrith
Bolton
Askham
Crostermond
Banton
Gilse
Kirkbystewen
Pendragō cast
Runthwate
Applebye
Lorton
Vlok
Kes wick
Borrodale
Wasdale chap
Caudor
Seascall hall
Blackhall
Corno
Whid bek
Kirkbye
Brathey Clase
Wyndemere
Fribade
Kendall
Kibkbi
Launs dale
Bethsam
Barwick hal
Meridies
Middleton
Barnard cast
Lanthkirk
Arnaghfuse
Kirkbythuse
Hawgill
Garstall
Dow
Ambleside
Fawsetwood
Wyndemere
Wyndlande
Brigstock
Metha
Lanthwate
Ashby pud
Pateridale
Brederdale
Lorton
Vlok
Enerdale
Wasdale
Nether Wasdale
Brathey
Clase
Kirkbye
Meridies
40

WESTMORLAND.

CHAPTER XL.

WESTMORLAND, by ſome late Latine Writers is called *Weſtmaria*, and *Weſtmorlandia*, by ſome later *Weſtmoria*, and in our Engliſh Tongue *Weſtmorland* It came to be thus named in our language by the ſituation, which in every part is ſo plentifully full of Moors and high hills, reaching one to another, that *Weſtmorland* (with us) is nothing elſe but a Weſtern mooriſh Country. Having on the Weſt and North ſide *Cumberland*, on the South part *Lanca-ſhire*, on the Eaſt-ſide *York-ſhire*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Burton* in her South, to *Kirkland* in her North part is 30. miles: the broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from the River *Eden* to *Dunbal raiſe-ſtones*, containing 24. miles, the whole circumference about 112. miles.

(3) The form thereof is ſomewhat long and narrow: the Air ſharp and piercing, purging it ſelf from the trouble of groſs foggy miſts and vapours, by reaſon of which the people of this Province are not acquainted with ſtrange diſeaſes or imperfections of body, but live long, and are healthful, attain to the number of many years.

(4) The ſoil for the moſt part of it is but barren, and can hardly be brought to any fruitfulneſs, by the induſtry and painful labour of the husbandman, being ſo full of infertile places, which the Northern *Engliſhmen* call Moors; yet the more Southerly part is not reported to be ſo ſterile, but more fruitful in the vallies, though contained in a narrow room, between the River *Loue*, and *Winander mear*, and it is all termed by one name. The Barony of *Kendale* or *Candale*, that is, the dale by *Can*, taking the name of the River *Can*, that runs through it.

(5) The

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this County were the *Brigantes*, mentioned in the ſoveral Counties of *York*, *Lancaſter*, and *Cumberland*,

(6) It is not commended either for plenty of Corn or Cattel, being neither ſtored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor paſturage to breed up the other: the principal profit that the people of this Province raiſe unto themſelves, is by cloathing.

(7) The chiefeſt place of which is *Kandale* or *Kendale*, called alſo *Kirkeby Kendale*, ſtanding on the banke of the River *Can*. This Town is of great trade and reſort, and for the diligent and induſtrious practiſe of making cloth ſo excels the reſt, that in regard thereof it carrieth a ſuper-eminent name above them, and hath great vent and traffique for her woollen cloaths through all the parts of *England*. It challengeth not much glory for Antiquity; only that it accounteth a great credit, that it hath dignified three Earls with the title thereof, as *John* Duke of *Bedford*, whom *Henry* the Fifth (being his brother) advanced to that honour, *John* Duke of *Sommerſet*, and *John de Foix*, whom King *Henry* the Sixth preferred to that dignity for his honourable and truſty ſervices done in the *French* Wars. It is a place of very civil and orderly government, the which is managed by an *Alderman*, choſen every year out of his twelve Brethren, who are all diſtinguiſhed and notified from the reſt by the wearing of purple garments The Alderman and his Senior Brother are alwaies Juſtices of Peace and Quorum. There are in it a Town Clerk, a Recorder, two Sergeants at Mace, and two Chamberlains. By Mathematical obſervation the ſite of this Town is in the degree of Longitude 17. 30 ſcruples from the firſt Weſt point, and the Pole elevated in Latitude to the degree 55. and 15 minutes.

(8) Places of memorable note for Antiquity are *Verteræ*, mentioned by *Antonine* the Emperour; and *Aballaba*, which we contractly call *Apelby*. In the one, the Northern *Engliſh* conſpired againſt *William* the *Conquerour* in the beginning of the *Norman* Government. In the other, the

Aurelian Maures kept a ſtation in the time of the *Romans*, and their high ſtreet is yet apparently to be ſeen by the ridges thereof, which lead by *Apelby* to a place called *Brovonacum*, mentioned in the Book of Provincial notices, The antique pieces of *Roman* Coin otherwhiles digged up hereabouts, and ſome Inſcriptions not long ſince found, ſhew of what continuance they have been: although Time, which devoureth all things, hath ſo fed upon their carkaſſes many ages together, as it hath almoſt conſumed both houſes and Inhabitants. for *Apelby* now is bare both of people and building; and were it not for the antiquity that makes it the more eſtimable, in whoſe Caſtle the Aſſiſes are commonly kept, it would be little better in account than a Village. *Verterae* is long ſince decayed, and the name of it changed into *Burgh*: for it is commonly named *Burgh* under *Stanemore*. In which, it is ſaid, a *Roman* Captain made his abode with a band of *Directores*, in the declining age of the *Roman* Empire. Theſe two places *William* of *Newborough* calleth Princely Holds, and writeth, that *William* King of *Scots* a little before he himſelf was taken priſoner at *Alnewicke*, ſurprized them on a ſudden, but King *John* recovered them after, and liberally beſtowed them upon *Robert Vipont*, for his many worthy ſervices.

(9) There is mention made but of one religious Houſe that hath been in all this Country, and that was a little Monaſtery ſeated near unto the River *Loder*, built by *Thomas* the ſon of *Goſpatricke*, the ſon of *Orms*: where there is a fountain or ſpring that ebbs and flows many times a day, and it is thought that ſome notable Act of Atchievement hath been performed there, for that there be huge ſtones in form of Pyramides, ſome nine foot high, and fourteen foot thick, ranged for a mile in length directly in a row, and equally diſtant, which might ſeem to have been there purpoſely pitched in memory thereof: but what that Act was it is not now known, but quite worn out of remembrance by times injury.

(10) Other matters worthy obſervation are only theſe: That at *Amboglana*, now called *Am-*

ble-

ble-side, near the upper corner of *Winander Mear*, there appears at this day the ruines of an ancient City, which by the *British-Bricks*, by *Roman-Money* oftentimes found there, by *High-way* paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have been a work of the *Romans*: The fortress thereof so long fenced with a ditch and rampire, that it took up in length one hundred thirty two Ells, and in breadth eight. There are also near *Kendale* in the River *Can*, two *Catadupæ* or *Waterfals*, where the waters descend with such a forcible downfall, that it compels a mighty noise to be heard, which the neighbour Inhabitants make such use of, as they stand them in as good stead as Progn stications: for when that which standeth North from them soundeth more clear, and with a louder ecco in their ears, they certainly look for fair weather to follow: But when that on the South doth the like, they expect foggy mists and showres of rain.

(11) This Province is traded with four Market-Towns, fortified with the strength of seven Castles, and hath 26 Parishes in it for the celebration of Divine Service.

NOR-

CUMBERLAND.

CHAPTER. XLI.

CUMBERLAND, the furtheſt North-weſt Province in this Realm of *England*, confronteth upon the South of *Scotland*, and is divided from that Kingdom partly by the River *Kirſop*, then croſſing *Eske*, by a tract thorow *Solome-Moſs*, untill it come to the *Solwaye Frith*, by *Ptolomy* called the *Ituae Baye*. The North-weſt part is neighboured by *Northumberland*, more East-ward with *Weſtmorland*, the South with *Lancaſhire*, and the Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh Seas*.

(2) The form whereof is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the South, which part is altogether peſtred with copped hills, and therefore hath the name of *Cop-land*. The middle is more level, and better inhabited, yielding ſufficient for the ſuſtenance of man: but the North is wild and ſolitary, combred with hills, as *Copland* is.

(3) The aire is piercing, and of a ſharp temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that thoſe high hills break off the Northern ſtorms, and cold falling ſnows.

(4) Notwithſtanding, rich is this Province, and with great varieties thereof is replenished: the hills, though rough, yet ſmile upon their beholders, ſpread with ſheep and Cattel, the vallies ſtored with graſs and corn ſufficient: the Sea affordeth great ſtore of fiſh, the Land over-ſpread with variety of fowles, and the Rivers feed a kind of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearle, where in the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lie gaping and ſucking in dew, the Country people gather, and ſell to the *Lapidaries*, to their own little, and the buyers great gain. But the *Mines Royal* of *Copper*, whereof this Country yieldeth much, is for uſe the richeſt of all: the place is at *Keſwick* and *Newland*, where like-

likewiſe the *Black Lead* is gotten, whoſe plenty maketh it of no great eſteem; otherwiſe a commodity that could hardly be miſſed.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants known to the *Romans*, were the *Brigantes*, whom *Ptolomy* diſperſeth into *Weſtmorland*, *Richmond*, *Durham*, *York-ſhire*, and *Lanca ſhire*. But when the *Saxons* had overborn the *Britaines*, and forced them out of the beſt, to ſeek their reſting among the vaſt Mountains, theſe by them were entred into, where they held play with thoſe enemies, maugre their force, and from them, as *Marianus* doth witneſs, the Land was called *Cumber*, of thoſe *Kumbri* the *Britaines*. But when the State of the *Saxons* was ſore ſhaken by the *Danes*, this *Cumberland* was accounted a Kingdom of it ſelf; for ſo the Flower-gatherer of *Weſtminſter* recordeth: King *Edmund* (ſaith he) *with the help of* Leoline *Prince of* South-Wales *waſted all* Cumberland, *and having put out the eyes of the two ſons of* Dunmail *King of that Province, granted that Kingdom unto* Maleolm *King of Scots*, whereof their eldeſt ſons became Prefects. This Province, King *Stephen*, to purchaſe favour with the *Scots*, what time he ſtood in moſt need of aid, confirmed by gift under their Crown; which *Henry* the Second notwithſtanding made claim unto and got, as *Nubrigenſis* writeth, and laid it again in the Marches of *England*: ſince when, many bickerings betwixt theſe Nations herein have hapned, but none ſo bitter againſt the *Scottiſh* ſide, as was that at *Salome Moſs*, where their Nobility diſdaining their General *Oliver Sinclere*, gave over the Battel, and yielded themſelves to the *Engliſh*: which diſhonour pierced ſo deeply into the heart of King *James* the fifth, that for grief thereof he ſhortly after died.

(6) Many memorable Antiquities remain and have been found in this County: for it being the Confines of the *Romans Poſſeſſions*, was continally ſecured by their *Garriſons*, where remains at this day part of that admirable wall built by *Severus*: alſo another Fortification from *Werkinton* to *Elus Mouth*, upon the Sea-ſhore toward *Ireland*, by *Stillico* raiſed, when under *Theodoſius* he ſuppreſ-

ſed

ſed the rage of the *Picts* and *Iriſh*, and freed the Seas of the *Saxons Pirates*. Upon *Hard-knot* hill, *Moresby*, *Old Carleil*, *Pap-caſtle* along the Wall, and in many other places, their ruines remain, with altars, and Inſcriptions of their Captains and Colonies, whereof many have been found, and more as yet lie hid.

(7) The chiefeſt City in this Shire is *Carlile*, pleaſantly ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Eden*, *Petterell*, and *Caud*, by the *Romans* called *Luguvallum*; by *Beda*, *Luell*; by *Ptolomy*, *Leucopibia*; by *Ninius*, *Caer-Lualid*; and by us *Carlile*. This City flouriſhing under the *Romans*, at their departure, by the furious outrages of the *Scots* and *Picts* was dejected, yet in the daies of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, was walled about: but again defaced by the over-running *Danes*, lay buried in her own aſhes the ſpace of two hundred years: upon whoſe ruines at length *Rufus* ſet his compaſſionate eye, and built there the Caſtle, planting a Colony of *Flemings* to ſecure the Coaſts from the *Scots*, but upon better adviſement removed them into *Wales*. After him, *Henry* his brother and ſucceſſor ordained this City for an Epiſcopal See; whoſe ſite is placed in the degree of Longitude from the firſt Weſt part 17. and 2 ſcruples, and the Pole thence elevated from the degree of Latitude 55 and 56 ſcruples.

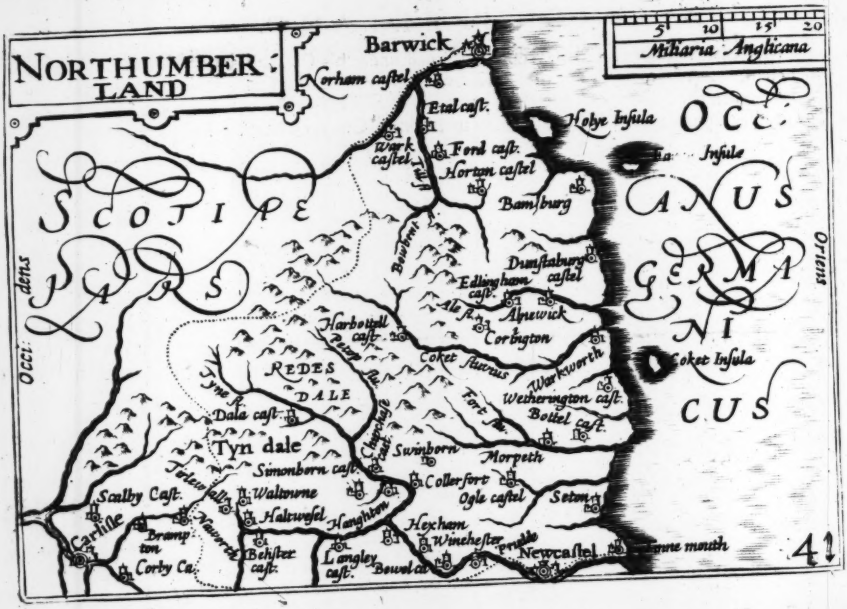
(8) Weſt from hence, at *Burgh* upon the ſand, was the fatal end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the firſt, who there leaving his wars unfiniſhed againſt *Scotland*, left his troubles, and ſoon miſſed life, to his untimely and ſoon lamented death.

(9) And at *Salkelds* upon the River *Eden*, a Monument of ſeventy ſeven ſtones, each of them ten foot high above ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteen, as a Trophy of Victory was erected. Theſe are by the By-dwellers called *Long Meg and her Daughters*.

(10) This Country, as it ſtood in the fronts of aſſaults, ſo was it ſtrengthned with twenty-five Caſtles, and preſerved with the prayers (as then was thought) of the *Votaries* in the houſes erected at *Carlile*, *Lencroft*, *Wetherall*, *Holme*, *Daker*, and Saint *Bees*. Theſe with others were diſſolved by

King

King *Henry* the Eighr, and their revenues shadowed under his Crown: but the Province being freed from charge of Subsidie, is not therefore divided into Hundreds in the Parliament Roles, whence we have taken the divisions of the rest: only this is observed, that therein are seated nine Market-Towns, fifty eight Parish-Churches, besides many other Chappels of ease.


NORTHUMBER LAND
Miliaria Anglicana
5 10 15 20
Barwick
Norham castel
Etal cast.
Holye Insula
Ford cast.
Horton castel
Bamburg
Dunstaburg castel
Edlingham cast.
Alnewick
Corbington
Harbottell cast.
Coket Insula
Warkworth
Wetherington cast.
Bottel cast.
Coket stuvius
Fort stu.
Redes dale
Tyne fl.
Dala cast.
Tyn dale
Simonborn cast.
Swinborn
Morpeth
Collerfort
Ogle castel
Seton
Waltowne
Haltwesel
Hexham
Winchester
Newcastel
Langley cast.
Behster cast.
Scalby Cast.
Carlisle
Brampton
Corby Ca.
Naworth
Occidens
Oriens
Scotiae Pars
Oceanus Germanicus
Bowbent
Ale fl.
Tyne fl.
Chapchase cast.
Tirlewall
Hanghton
Bowel ca.
Prudde
Tinne mouth
41

NORTHUMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE County of *Northumberland*, hath on the South the Bishoprick of *Durham*, being shut in with the River *Derwent*, and with *Tyne*; the North is confined upon *Scotland*, the West upon part of *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*; the East-side lyeth altogether upon the Sea, called *Mare Germanicum*.

(2) The form thereof is Triangle, and differs not much in the sidings; for from her South East unto the South West point are near unto 40 miles; from thence to her North-point are sixty miles, and her base along the Sea-shore 45 miles: The whole in circumference is about one hundred forty five miles.

(3) The Air must needs be subtile and piercing, for that the Northernly parts are most exposed to extremity of weathers, as great winds, hard frosts, and long lying of snows, &c. Yet would it be far more sharper than it is, were not the *German Seas* a ready means to further the dissolution of her Ice and Snow, and the plenty of Coals there gotten, a great help to comfort the body with warmth, and defend the bitter coldness.

(4) The Soil cannot be rich, having neither fertility of ground for Corn or Cattel, the most part of it being rough, and in every place hard to be manured, save only towards the Sea and the River *Tyne*, where, by the great diligence and industrious pains of good husbandry, that part is become very fruitful.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, mentioned by *Ptolomy*, were called OTTALINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI, which by an easie alteration (as M. *Cambden* saith, if it had

had been called OTTATINI, ſignifying, about the River *Tyne*, or on the further ſide of *Tyne*, (for ſo this people were planted) there would have been much conſonance both with the name of the Inhabitants, and the Poſition and Site of the Province.

(6) The chiefeſt commodity that enricheth this County, are thoſe Stones *Linthancrates*, which we call Sea-coals, whereof there is ſuch plenty and abundance digged up, as they do not only return a great gain to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others.

(7) No place of this Province vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-coals into other regions, as *Newcaſtle* doth, being the very eye of all the Towns in this County: for it doth not only miniſter relief (by ſuch proviſion) to all other parts of *England*, but doth alſo furniſh the wants of forrain Countries with her plenty. By means of this and the intercourſe of traffique which it hath, the place is grown exceeding rich and populous. Before the *Conqueſt* it was called *Monk-cheſter*: having been (as it ſeemed) in the poſſeſſion of *Monks*: and *Cheſter* being added, which ſignifies a bulwark or place of defence, ſhews that in ancient time it had been a place of Fortification.

(8) After the *Conqueſt* it got the name of *Newcaſtle*, by the new Caſtle which *Robert* the Son of *William* the *Conquerour* built there, out of the ground. What it was called in old time is not known, yet ſome are of opinion, that it may be thought to have been *Gatroſentum*, for that *Gateſhead*, the ſuburbe (as it were) of the ſame, expreſſeth in the own proper ſignification that *Britiſh* name, *Gatroſeatum*. It now moſt ennobled both by the Haven (which *Tyne* maketh) of that notable depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them againſt ſtorms and tempeſts. As alſo by many favours and honours wherewith it hath been dignified by Princes: for *Richard* the ſecond granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Mayor, and *Henry* the ſixt made it a County conſiſting of a Corporation within it ſelf. It is adorned with four Churches, and fortified with ſtrong walls that have eight gates. It is diſtant from the firſt Weſt line 21 degrees and 30 minutes,

and

and from the Equinoctial line towards the North-Pole thirty foure degrees and fifty-seven minutes.

(9) The utmost Town in *England*, and the strongest Hold in all *Britaine*, is *Barwick*. From whence it had the name is not certainly made known. Some fetch it from *Berengarius*, a Duke (never read of:) Howsoever, this is better to be said than trusted: and whencesoever it hath the name, it is seated between two mighty Kingdoms, shooting far into the Sea, with the which and the River *Tweed*, it is almost encompassed: and whensoever any discord fell between the two Nations, this place was the first thing they took care of. It hath endured the brunts of divers inroads and incursions, and been oftentimes possessed and repossessed of the *Scots* and *English*: But since it was reduced under the command of *Edward* the Fourth, our Kings have from time to time so strengthned it with new Works and Fortifications, as they cut off all hopes of winning it. The Governour of this Town is also Warden of the East Marches against *Scotland*. The Longitude of it according to Mathematical observation, is 21 degrees and 43 minutes: the Latitude 55 degrees and 48 minutes.

(10) The Inhabitants of this Country are a warlike people, and excellent horsemen, and are made fierce and hard by the several encounters of the *Scots*, and not much unlike them in neither, betwixt whom in this County, many Battels have been fought, and the successes oftentimes waved through very doubtfully, the victory sometimes falling to the *Scots*, sometimes to the *English*. At *Otterburne* was one, in which three or four times it stood doubtfully indifferent, till in the end the *Scots* got the upperhand of the *English*: Howbeit, their glory was not made so illustrious by this Conqueſt, but that it was as much darkned by the foile they received at *Anwicke*, where *William* King of *Scots* was taken and presented prisoner to *Henry* the second. As also by that Battel at *Brumridge*, where King *Athelstan* fought a pitcht field against *Aulafe* the *Dane*, *Constantine* King of *Scots*,

and *Augenius* King of *Cumberland*, and that with ſuch fortunate ſucceſs, as it hath left matter ſufficient to fill the pens of Hiſtorians. *Flodden* field alſo, memorable in the death of *James* the fourth, King of *Scots*, who was there ſlain, and his Army overthrown in a ſharp fight, as he diſplayed his Banner (in great hope) againſt *England*, when King *Henry* the eight lay at the ſiege of *Turnay* in *France*.

(11) Other Battels in this County have been, as that at *Hexam* (called by *Beda*, *Hanguſtald*) wherein *John Nevil*, *Marqueſs Montacute*, encountred the Leaders of the *Lancaſtrian* faction with much courage, and with greater ſucceſs, put them to flight, for which he was made Earl of *Northumberland* by *Edward* the fourth. As alſo that of *Dilſton*, (by *Beda* called *Devilſhurne*) where *Oſwald* having the faith of Chriſt for his defence and armour, ſlew *Cedwall* the *Britaine* in a ſet battel, himſelf ſtraightwaies becoming a profeſſed Chriſtian, and cauſing his people to be inſtructed in Chriſtian Religion.

(12) Many memorable antiquities are found in this Country along the Wall, and in other places: As pieces of Coin, Inſcriptions, broken and unperfect Altars, &c. the ruines of the Wall yet to be ſeen: but none that deſerves more to be remembred than *Wall Town* (by *Beda* called *Ad Murum*) for that *Segebert* King of the *Eaſt-Saxons* was in it baptized in the Chriſtian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*: and *Halyſton*, where the ſaid *Paulinus* is ſaid to have baptized many thouſands into the faith of Chriſt, in the Primitive Church of the *Engliſh* Nation.

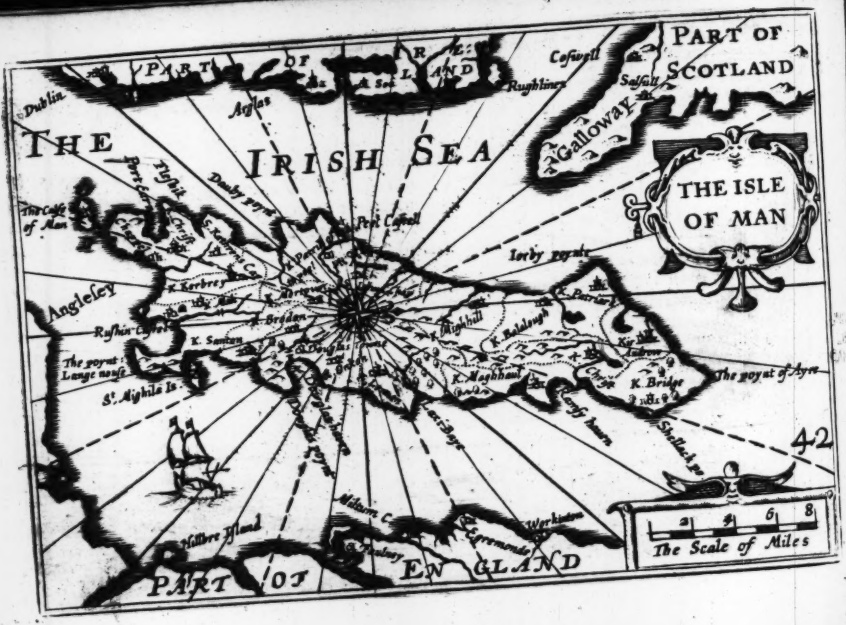
(13) *Buſy-gap* is a place infamous for robbing and thieving, and is therefore rather remembred as a cautiatory note for ſuch as have cauſe to travel that way, than for any proper matter of worth it hath, that merits place with other parts of this Province.

Other matters of obſervation are only theſe, that North *Tyne* (running thorow the *Wall*) waters two Dales, which breed notable light horſe men, and both of them have their hills (hard by)

ſo

ſo boggy, and ſtanding with water on the top, that no horſemen are able to ride through them, and yet (which is wonderful) there be many great heaps of ſtones (called *Laws*) which the neighbouring people are verily perſwaded were caſt up and laid together in old time, in remembrance of ſome that were ſlain there. There is alſo a martial kind of men which lie out, up and down in little Cottages (called by them *Sheals* and *Shealings*) from *April* to *Auguſt*, in ſcattering faſhion, ſummering (as they term it) their Cattel, and theſe are ſuch a ſort of people as were the ancient *Nomades*. The laſt, not leaſt, matter of note is this, that the Inhabitants of *Morpeth* ſet their own Town on fire in the year of Chriſt 1215. in the ſpight they bare to King *John*, for that he and his *Rutars* over-ran theſe Countries.

This County hath five Market-Towns in it for her trade of buying and ſelling, 26 Caſtles for her ſtrength and fortification, and 460 Pariſh-Churches for Divine Service.


PART OF SCOTLAND
THE ISLE OF MAN
THE IRISH SEA
PART OF IRELAND
PART OF ENGLAND
Dublin
Arglas
Rughlines
Cosswell
Salsull
Galloway
Angleſey
Peel Caſtell
Iorby poynt
K. Kerbrey
K. Santan
K. Bridge
K. Maghhaul
K. Bolalough
K. Patrick
The poynt of Ayre
The poynt Lange nouſe
St. Mighils Is.
Hillbre Island
Milton C.
Egremonde
Werkinton
Shellach po
The Scale of Miles
2 4 6 8
42

MAN ISLAND.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE *Isle of Man* is termed by *Ptolomy*, *Moneda*; by *Pliny*, *Menabia*; by *Orosius*, *Monavia*: by *Beda*, *Menavia secunda*, and by *Gildas*; *Eubonia*, and *Menaw*. The *Britains* name it *Menow*; the Inhabitants *Maninge*; and we *Englishmen*, *The Isle of Man*. It boundeth Northward upon *Scotland*, Southward upon the Isle of *Angleſey*, Eaſtward upon part of *Lancaſhire*, and Weſt-ward upon the Coaſt of *Ireland*

(2) The form is long and narrow, for from *Cranſton* to the *Mull-hills*, where it is longeſt, it only ſtretcheth it ſelf to twenty nine miles; but from the wideſt part, which is from *Peele-Caſtle* to *Douglas poin*, are ſcarce nine; the whole compaſs about, is fourſcore and two miles.

(3) The aire is cold and ſharpe, being bordering upon the *Septentrional* parts, and for her ſhelter having but a wall of water. They have few woods, only they light ſometimes upon ſubterranean trees buried under the ground, by digging up the earth for a clammy kind of Turffe, which they uſe for fuell.

(4) The ſoil is reaſonable fruitful both for Cattel, Fiſh, and Corn; yet it rather commendeth the pains of the people than the godneſs of the ground; for by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants it yieldeth ſufficiently of every thing for it ſelf, and ſendeth good ſtore into other Countries. It hath fields (by good manuring) plenteous of Barley and Wheat, but eſpecially of Oats; and from hence it comes that the people eat moſt of all Oaten-bread. It bears abundance of Hemp and Flax, and is full of mighty flocks of ſheep and other Cattel: yet are they ſmaller in body than we have in *England*, and are much like to the Cattel in *Ireland* that are neighbouring upon it.

(5) This commodity makes this Iſland more happy than we are here: for the people are there free from unneceſſary commencements of Suits, from long and dilatory Pleas, and from frivolous ſeeing of Lawyers. No Judge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Inſtruments, or making of Proceſſes. All Controverſies are there determined by certain Judges, without writings or other charges, and them they call *Deemſters*, and chuſe forth among themſelves. If any complaint be made to the Magiſtrate for wrong, either done or ſuffered, he preſently taketh up a ſtone, and fixeth his mark upon it, and ſo delivereth it unto the party plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both calls his adverſary to appearance, and to produce his witneſſes. If the caſe fall out to be more litigious, and of greater conſequence than can eaſily be ended, it is then referred to twelve men, whom they terme, *The Keyes of the Iſland*. Another happineſs enricheth this Iſland, namely, the ſecurity and government thereof, as being defended from neighbour enemies by Souldiers that are preſt and ready; for on the South ſide of the Iſle ſtands *Balla-Curi* (the Biſhops chief place of reſidence) and the *Pyle*, and a *Block houſe* ſtanding in a little Iſland, where there is a continual Garriſon of Souldiers. And it is ſo well managed for matter of rule and civill diſcipline, that every man there poſſeſſeth his own in peace and ſafety. No man lives in dread or danger of loſing what he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing or thieving, or licentious living.

(6) The Inhabitants of this Iſland are for the moſt part religious, and loving to their Paſtors, to whom they do much reverence and reſpect, frequenting daily to Divine Service, without diviſion in the Church, or innovation in the Commonwealth. The wealthier ſort, and ſuch as hold the faireſt poſſeſſions, do imitate the people of *Lanca-ſhire*, both in their honeſt carriage and good houſe-keeping. Howbeit, the common ſort of people both in their language and manners, come nigheſt unto the *Iriſh*, although they ſomewhat reliſh and ſavour of the qualities of the *Norwegians*.

(7) Things

(7) Things not worthy to be buried in the grave of oblivion are, that this Iſland in the midſt therof riſeth up with hills, ſtanding very thick; amongſt which the higheſt is called *Sceafull*, from whence upon a clear and fair day, a man may eaſily ſee three Kingdoms at once; that is *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. This Iſle prohibits the cuſtomary manner of begging from door to door, deteſting the diſorders, as well Civil as Eccleſiaſtical of Neighbour Nations. And the laſt, not leaſt, that deſerves to be committed to memory, is, that the women of this Country, whereſoever they go out of their doors, gird themſelves about with the winding ſheet that they purpoſe to be buried in, to ſhew themſelves mindful of their mortality: and ſuch of them as are at any time condemned to die, are ſowed within a ſack, and flung from a rock into the Sea.

(8) The whole Iſle is divided into two parts, South and North, whereof the one reſembleth the *Scottiſh* in ſpeech, the other the *Iriſh*. It is defended by two Caſtles, and hath ſeventeen Pariſhes, five Market-Towns, and many Villages.

A Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

CHAPTER XLIV.

IT is here very pertinent to the purpose, to insert a small History of this Island, that the atchievements heretofore had, may not be utterly buried, although they are waxen very old, and almost torn from remembrance by the teeth of Time. It is confessed by all, that the Britains *held this Island, as they did all* Britaine. *But when the Nations from the North overflowed these South parts, like violent tempests, it became subject to the* Scots. *Afterwards, the* Norwegians *who did most hurt from the Northern Sea by their manifold robberies, made this Island and the* Hebrides *to be their haunt, and erected Lords and petty Kings in the same, as is expressed in this Chronicle, written (as is reported) by the Monks of the Abbey of* Russin.

A Chronicle of the Kings of MAN.

ANno Dom. 1065. *Edward*, of blessed memory, King of *England*, departed this life, and *Harald* the Son of *Godwyn* succeeded him in the Kingdom: against whom *Harold Harfager* (King of *Norway*) came into the field, and fought a Battel at *Stainford-bridge*: but the *English* obtaining the victory put them all to flight. Out of which chase *Godred*, surnamed *Crovan*, the son of *Harald the black of Iseland*, came unto *Godred* the son of *Syrric*, who raigned then in *Man*, and honourably received him.

(2) The same year *William* the *Bastard* conquered *England*, and *Godred* the son of *Syrric* died, his son *Fingal* succeeding him.

(3) An

(3) An. 1066. *Godred Crovan* assembled a great Fleet, and came to *Man*, and fought with the people of the Land, but received the worst, and was overcome.

The second time renewing his Forces and his Fleet, he sailed into *Man*, and joyned Battle with the *Manksmen*, but was vanquished as before, and driven out of the field. Howbeit, what he could not at first bring to pass with power in those two several onsets, he afterward effected by policy. For the third time gathering a great multitude together, he arrived by night in the haven called *Ramsey*, and hid three hundred men in a Wood, which stood upon the hanging hollow brow of an hill called *Sceafull*. The Sun being risen, the *Manksmen* put their people in order of Battle, and with a violent charge encountred with *Godred*. The fight was hot for a time, and stood in a doubtful suspence till those three hundred men starting out of the Ambush behind their backs, began to foil the *Manksmen*, put them to the worst, and forced them to flie. Who seeing themselves thus discomfited, and finding no place of refuge left them to escape, with pitiful lamentation submitted themselves unto *Godred*, and besought him not to put to the sword such poor remainder of them as was left alive. *Godred* having compassion on their calamities, (for he had been nursed for a time and brought up among them) sounded a retreat, and prohibited his Host any longer pursuit. He being thus possessed of the *Isle of Man*, died in the Island that is called *Isle*, when he had raigned sixteen years. He left behind him three sons, *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olave*.

(4) *Lagman* the eldest, taking upon him the Kingdom, raigned seven years. His brother *Harald* rebelled against him a great while, but at length was taken prisoner by *Lagman*, who caused his members of generation to be cut off, and his eyes to be put out of his head: which cruelty this *Lagman* afterwards repenting, gave over the Kingdom of his own accord, and wearing the badge of the Lords Cross, took a journey to *Jerusalem*, in which he died.

(5) An. 1075. All the Lords and Nobles of the Islands hearing of the death of *Lagman*, dispatched Embassa-

Ambaſſadors to *Murecard O-brien*, King of *Ireland*, and requeſted that he would ſend ſome worthy and induſtrious man of the Bloud Royal to be their King, till *Olave* the ſon of *Godred* came to full age. The King yielding to their requeſt, ſent one *Dopnald* the ſon of *Tade*, and charged him to govern the Kingdom (which by right belonged to another) with lenity and gentleneſs. But after he was come to the Crown, forgetting, or not weighing the charge that his Lord and Maſter had given him, ſwayed his place with great tyranny, committing many outrages and cruelties, and ſo reigned three years: till all the Princes of the Iſlands agreeing together, roſe up againſt him, and made him flie into *Ireland*.

(6) An. Dom. 1111. *Olave* the ſon of *Godred Crovan* aforeſaid, began his raign, and raigned forty years a peaceable Prince. He took to wife *Affrica*, the daughter of *Fergus* of *Gal way*, of whom he begat *Godred*. By his Concubines he had *Raignald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, beſides many daughters, whereof one was married to *Summerled*, Prince of *Herergaidel*, who cauſed the ruine of the Kings of the Iſlands. On her he begat four ſons, *Dulgal*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olave*.

(7) An. Dom. 1144. *Godred* the ſon of *Olave*, was created King of *Man*, and raigned thirty years. In the third year of his raign the people of *Dublin* ſent for him, and made him their King. Which *Murecard* King of *Ireland* maligning, raiſed war, and ſent *Oſibeley* his half brother by the mothers ſide with 3000. men at Armes to *Dublin*, who by *Godred* and the *Dublinians* was ſlain, and the reſt all put to flight. Theſe atchievements made, *Godred* returned to *Man*, and began to uſe tyranny, turning the Noblemen out of their inheritances. Whereupon one called *Thorfin* (*Otters* ſon) being mightier than the reſt, came to *Summerled*, and made *Dulgal* (*Summerleds* ſon) King of the Iſlands: whereof *Godred* having intelligence, prepared a Navy of 80. Ships to meet *Summerled*. And in the year 1156. there was a Battle fought at Sea on Twelfth day at night, and many ſlain on both ſides. But the next day they grew to a pacification, and divided the Kingdom of

of the Iſlands among themſelves. This was the cauſe of the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Iſles.

(8) An. 1158. *Summerled* came to *Man*, with a fleet of fifty three ſail, put *Godred* to flight, and waſted the Iſland. *Godred* upon this croſſed over to *Norway* for aid againſt *Summerled*. But *Summerled* in the mean time arriving at *Rhinfrin*, and having gathered together a fleet of 160. ſhips, covering to ſubdue all *Scotland*, by the juſt judgement of God, was vanquiſhed by a few, and both himſelf and his ſon ſlain, with an infinite number of people.

(9) The fourth day after, *Raignald* began to raign, but *Godred* coming upon him out of *Norway* with a great multitude of Armed men, took his brother *Raignald*, and bereft him both of his eyes and genital members. On the fourth Ides of *November*, An. Dom. 1187. *Godred* King of the Iſlands died, and his body was tranſlated to the *Iſle of Ely*. He left behind him three ſons, *Raignald*, *Olave*, and *Ivar*. He ordained in his life time that *Olave* ſhould ſucceed him, becauſe he only was born legitimate. But the people of *Man* ſeeing him to be ſcarce ten years old, ſent for *Raignald*, and made him their King. This cauſed great diviſion, and many turbulent attempts between the two Brethren for the ſpace of thirty eight years; which had no end, till at a place called *Tinguallа* there was a battle ſtruck between them, wherein *Olave* had the victory, and *Raignald* was ſlain. The Monkes of *Ruſſin* tranſlated his body unto the Abbey of S. *Mary de Fournes*, and there interred it in a place which himſelf had choſen for that purpoſe.

(10) An. 1230. *Olave* and *Godred Don* (who was *Raignalds* ſon) with the *Norwegians* came to *Man*, and divided the Kingdom among themſelves. *Olave* held *Man*, and *Godred* being gone unto the Iſlands, was ſlain in the Iſl: *Lodhus*. So *Olave* obtained the Kingdom of the Iſles. He died the twelfth Calends of *June*, Anno 1237. in Saint *Patricks* Iſland, and was buried in the Abbey of *Ruſſin*.

(11) *Har-*

(11) *Harold* his ſon ſucceeded him, being fourteen years of age, and raigned 12. years. In the year 1239. he went unto the King of *Norway*, who after two years confirmed unto him, his heirs and ſucceſſours, under his Seal, all the Iſlands which his predeceſſours had poſſeſſed.

(12) An. 1242. *Harold* returned out of *Norway*, and being by the Inhabitants honourably received, had peace with the Kings of *England* and of *Scotland*. The ſame year he was ſent for by the King of *Norway*, and married his daughter. In the year 1249. as he returned homeward with his wife, he was drowned in a tempeſt neer unto the coaſts of *Radland*.

(13) An. Dom. 1249. *Raignald* the ſon of *Olave*, and brother to *Harold*, began his raign and on the thirtieth day thereof was ſlain by one *Yvar* a Knight, in a meadow neer unto the holy *Trinity Church*, and lieth buried in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſſin*.

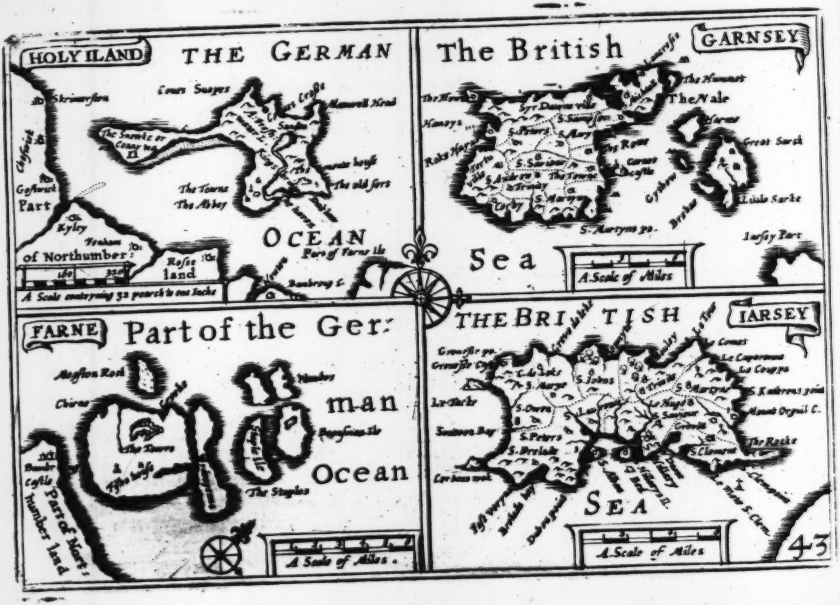
(14) In the year 1252. *Magnus* the ſon of *Olave*, came to *Man*, and was made King. The next year following he went to the King of *Norway*, and ſtayed there a year.

(15) In the year 1265. *Magnus* (*Olaves* ſon) King of *Man*, and of the Iſlands, departed this life, at the Caſtle of *Ruſſin*, and was buried in the Church of S. *Mary* of *Ruſſin*.

(16) In the year 1266. the Kingdom of the Iſlands was tranſlated, by reaſon of *Alexander* King of *Scots*, who had gotten into his hands the Weſtern Iſlands, and brought the *Iſle of Man* under his dominion, as one of that number.

(17) An. 1340. *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury* wreſted it from the *Scottiſh* by ſtrong hand and force of Arms: and in the year 1393. (as *Thomas Walſingham* ſaith) he ſold *Man* and the Crown thereof unto *William Scroope* for a great ſumme of money. But he being beheaded for high Treaſon, and his goods confiſcate; it came into the hands of *Henry* the Fourth King of *England*, who granted this Iſland unto *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*. But *Henry Percy* entring into open

open rebellion the fift year following, the King ſent Sir *John Stanley* and *William Stanley* to ſeize the Iſle and Caſtle of *Man*, the inheritance whereof he granted afterwards to Sir *John Stanley* and his heirs by Letters Patents, with the Patronage of the Biſhoprick, &c. So that his heirs and ſucceſſours, who were honoured with the Title of *Earls of Darby*, were commonly called *Kings of Man*.


HOLY ILAND
THE GERMAN
OCEAN
Part of Northumber:
Rosse land
A Scale conteyning 32 pearch to one Inche
The British
Sea
GARNSEY
The Nale
Great Sarck
Little Sarke
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A Scale of Miles
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Part of the Ger:
man
Ocean
The Staples
Part of Northumber land
A Scale of Miles
THE BRI TISH
SEA
IARSEY
A Scale of Miles
43

HOLY ISLAND.

CHAPTER XLV.

THIS Island is called *Lindisfarne*, by the River *Lied* that is opposite unto it on the Coast of *Northumberland*. *Beda* termeth it a *Demy Island*. The *Britains* name it *Inis medicante*, for that it twice every day sufferèth an extraordinary inundation and overflowing of the Ocean in manner of an Island, which twice likewise makes it continent to the Land, and returning unto her watry habitation, lays the Shore bare again, as before. It is called in English, *Holy Island*, for that in ancient times many *Monks* have been accustomed to retire themselves thither, and to make it their receptacle for solitude: having on the West and South, *Northumberland*, and more South Eastward the Island *Farne*.

(2) The form of it is long and narrow, the West side narrower than the East, and are both conjoyned by a very small spang of land that is left unto Conies. The South is much broader than the rest. It is from East to West about two thousand two hundred and fifty paces; and from North to South, twelve hundred and fifty paces; so that the circumference cannot be great.

(3) The air is not very good either for health or delight, as being seated on those parts that are subject to extremity of cold, and greatly troubled with vapours and foggy mists that arise from the Seas.

(4) The Soil cannot be rich, being rocky and full of stones, and unfit for Corn and Tillage. It is neither commended for hills to feed sheep, nor pastures to fat Cattle; neither hath it Vallies replenished with sweet springs, or running rivolets, only one excepted, descending from a standing pond. The only thing this Island yieldeth, is a fit and accommodate aptitude for fishing and fowling.

(5) Not-

(5) Notwithſtanding, this is very worthy of note concerning the ſame, which *Alcuin* wrote in an Epiſtle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, namely, that it was a place more venerable than all the places of *Britain*, and that after the departure of S. *Paulinus* from *York*, there Chriſtian Religion began in their Nation, though afterwards it there felt the firſt beginning of miſery and calamity, being left to the ſpoil of Pagans and Miſcreants.

(6) It is alſo remembred of this Iſland, that ſometime there hath been in it an Epiſcopal See, which *Aidan* the *Scot* inſtituted (being called thither to Preach the Chriſtian Faith to the people of *Northumberland*) being thus delighted with the ſolitary ſituation thereof, as a moſt fit place for retire. But afterwards when the *Danes* rifled and robbed all the Sea-Coaſts, the Epiſcopal See was tranſlated to *Durham*.

(7) This Iſland ſo ſmall in account either for compaſs or commodity, and ſo unpeopled and unprofitable, cannot be numerous in Towns and Villages. It hath in it only one Town, with a Church and a Caſtle, under which there is a commodious Haven, defended with a block-houſe, ſituate upon an hill towards the South-Eaſt.

FARNE ISLE.

THis Iſle South-eaſtward ſeven miles from *Holy-Iſland*, ſheweth it ſelf diſtant almoſt two miles from *Brambrough* Caſtle. On the Weſt and South it beareth upon *Northumberland*, and on the North-eaſt-ſide it hath other ſmaller Iſlands adjoyning to it, as *Widopens* and *Staple Iſland*, which lie two miles off *Bronſinan*, and two leſſer than theſe, which are called the *Wambes*.

(1) The

(2) The form of this Isle is round, and no larger in compass than may easily be ridden in one halt of a day. The breadth of it is but five miles, and the length no more. The whole circumference extends it self no further than to fifteen miles.

(3) The air is very unwholesom, and subject both to many *Dysenteries* and other diseases, by reason of the misty fogs and exhalations that are thereunto drawn up from the Ocean. It is many times troubled with unusal tempests of winds, with boisterous fury of stormy rains, and with several and uncouth rages of the Sea.

(4) The soil cannot be fertile, being incircled about with craggy clifts; neither hath it in it much matter either of pleasure or profit. It can neither defend it self from cold, lacking fuel, as Wood, Coal, Turffs, &c. Nor from famine, wanting food, as Corn, Pastures, Cattle, &c. The best commodity it yields, is Fish and Fowl.

(5) This thing nevertheless is worthy to be remembred of it, which *Beda* (writing of the life of *Cuthert* Bishop of *Lindisfarae*, that *Tutelar Patron* of the *Northern Englishmen*) reporteth, namely, that in this Isle he built a City fitting his goverment, and erected certain houses in the same; the whole building standing almost round in compass, and reaching the space of four or five pearches. The wall about it, he made higher than a mans height, to with-hold and keep in the wanton lasciviousnes both of his thoughts and eyes, and to elevate the whole intention of his minde up to heavenly desires, that he might wholly give himself to the service of God. But these are all made the ruins of time, as sithence many other Monuments have been of worthy Antiquity.

(6) I cannot report that there are now many houses standing in it, much less Towns or Villages: Only this, that it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging unto it, placed well-neer in the middle part of the Isle.

GARNSEY.

THis *Iſland* lieth about five leagues Northweſt from *Jerſey*, and is compaſſed (like to her neighbour) with the *Britiſh-Sea*. It lieth in length from *Plymouth* bay Southweſt, to *Lancroſſe de Anckers* Northeaſt, thirteen miles: in breadth from S. *Martins point* Southeaſt, to the *Howe* Northweſt nine miles: and is in circuit thirty ſix miles. The Emperour *Antonine* having the rule and dominion of *France* (at that time called *Gaul*, from whence the word *Gallia* is derived) did name this Iſland *Sarnia*, which afterwards by the change of Times and corruption of Languages, was long ſince (and is at this day) called *Garnſey*.

(2) This Iſle in form and faſhion ſtandeth in the Sea, much like to a Park that is incompaſſed round about with a Pale of Rocks, being very defenſible unto the Iſland from the attempting invaſion of enemies.

(3) The Air and Climate of this Iſle hath little or no difference in temper or quality from that of *Jerſey*. And this deſerves to be remembred of it; that in this Iſle is neither Toad, Snake, Adder, or any other venemous creature, and the other hath great plenty.

(4) It ſtandeth for the moſt part upon a rock, very high in many places from the Sea. Nevertheleſs the Soil is very fruitful, yielding forth great plenty of graſs for their Sheep and other Cattel, which they have to ſerve all uſes. Their fields in the Summer-time are ſo naturally garniſhed with flowers of all ſorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himſelf to be in a pleaſant artificial garden.

(5) The Inhabitants are not ſo much given to tillage as they of *Jerſey*, though the ſoil be as fruitful. They have of late taken great delight in planting and ſetting of trees of all ſorts, and eſpecially

cially of Apples, by reaſon whereof they make much Sider. Their commodities are alike, and their helps from the Sea no leſs, or rather more.

(6) In this Iſle are many great ſteep Rocks, among which is found a hard ſtone called by the *French* men *Smyris*, which we term *Emeryll*. This ſtone is ſerviceable for many purpoſes, and many Trades, as Glaſiers, &c. but eſpecially for the Goldſmiths and Lapidaries, to cut their precious ſtones.

(7) It hath a head of Land upon the North part thereof, the paſſage into which is ſo narrow, that a man would think that at every Tyde (the Sea beating ſtrongly on both ſides) it were in a continual danger to be ſundred from the other part of the Iſle. This place is called S. *Michael in the Vale*, where (in former times) ſtood a Priory, or a Covent of religious perſons, the ruines whereof are at this day to be ſeen.

(8) The government of this Iſle, in nature and form reſembles the other of *Jerſey*, of whom ſhall be ſaid. The people in their Original and Language alike alſo, but in their cuſtoms and conditions they come neerer the civil faſhions of the *Engliſh*. Other matters of moment I find not worthy to be recorded.

It hath ten Pariſhes, and one Market-Town, being alſo a Haven, and is called S. *Peters Port*, built cloſe by the *Peere*, and *Caſtle Cornet*.

JERSEY.

THe two Iſlands *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, being the only remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, that in former times many years together was in the poſſeſſion, and under the command of the Kings of *England*, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious Title to the Crown, are both ſeated in the Sea called *Mare Britannicum*, the Ocean parting them a good diſtance aſunder, and are now both adjuncts, and within the circuit of *Hampſhire*. For the firſt (being the Iſle of *Jerſey*) it lieth upon the *Britiſh-Sea*, having on the North parts the coaſts of *Hampſhire*, and on the South the Country of *Normandy*.

(2) This Iſland is long, not much unlike the faſhion of an Egge. It contains in length from *Sentwon Poole* upon the Weſt, to *Mount Orguil* Caſtle on the Eaſt, ten miles, and in breadth from *Dubon point* to *Plymount-bay*, ſix miles: the whole circuit of the Iſland being thirty eight miles. It is diſtant from a little Iſland called *Alderney*, about four leagues. It was in old time called *Cæſaria*; whether from *Julius Octavius*, or any the other *Cæſars* that followed, is unknown. But the *Frenchmen* have by corruption of ſpeech long time called it *Jerſey*.

(3) It is a very pleaſant and delightful Iſland, and giveth a pleaſant aſpect unto the Seas. It lyeth Southward not far from a craggy ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and makes the paſſage that way very dangerous, howbeit it ſerves for a forcible defence againſt Pirats, or any ſtranger that attempts invaſion, and they are termed *Caſquets*.

(4) The Soil is very fertile, bringing forth ſtore of Corn and Cattle, but eſpecially of ſheep, that are of reaſonable bigneſs, the moſt of them bearing four horns apiece: Their wooll very fine and white, of which the inhabitants make their *Jerſey* ſtockings, which

are

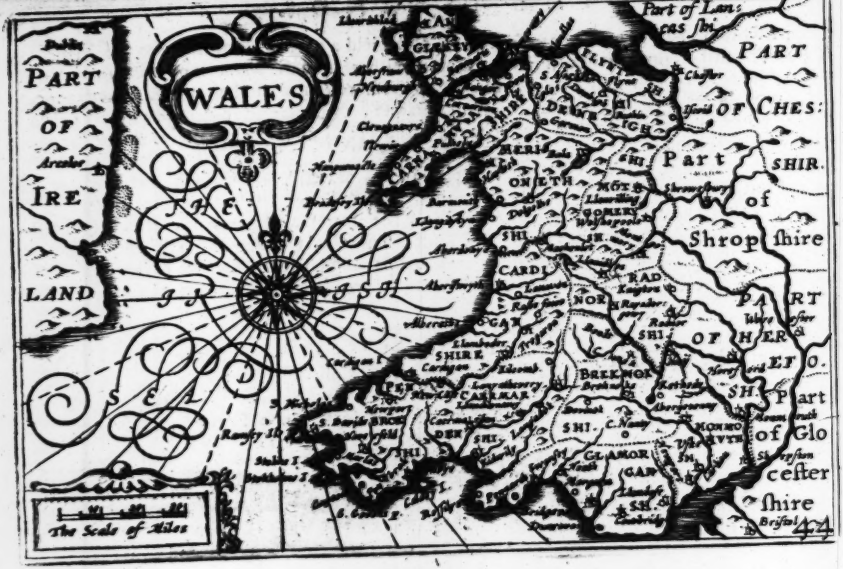
are ordinarily to be had in moſt parts of *England*, and yield a great commodity unto the Iſland.

(5) The firſt original of the Inhabitants ſprung either from the *Normans* or *Britains*, or both. They ſpeak *French*, though after a corrupt manner, and have continued their names, language, cuſtoms, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, theſe many hundred years, having been under the juriſdiction of the *Engliſh* ever ſince the untimely and unnatural death of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt ſon to *William* the Conquerour.

(6) The people of this Country live very pleaſantly, as well by the profits of the Land, as the helps and furtherances of the Sea, that yields unto them (and eſpecially in Summer ſeaſon) great ſtore of fiſh, but principally for Conger and Lobſters, the greateſt and fatteſt upon the coaſt of *England*. Wood is very ſcant, for their beſt fuel is Turff, ſome Coal they have brought unto them, but it is very dear; ſtraw furres's, and fern ſerving their ordinary uſes. The middle part of the Iſland hath many pretty Hills riſing in it, yielding a delightful object unto the vallies, that receive from one another a mutual pleaſure.

(7) The Governour of this Iſle is the Captain thereof, who appointeth certain Officers under him: the principal of whom, carrieth the name and title of a Bailiff, that in civil cauſes hath the aſſiſtance of twelve Jurats to determine of differences, and miniſter Juſtice: in criminal matters ſeven: in matters of reaſon and conſcience, five. Their twelve are choſen out of the twelve Pariſhes; ſo that no man goeth further to complain, than to his own Jurate in ordinary Controverſies: but matters of moment and difficulty are determined before the Bailiff in a General Meeting.

(8) This Iſle hath two little Iſlands adjacent; the one S. *Albons*, the other *Hillary Iſland*. It hath twelve Pariſhes, and four Caſtles. No other Monuments of name or note.


WALES
Part of Lancashire
PART OF CHESHIRE
Part of Shropshire
PART OF HEREFORDSHIRE
Part of Glocestershire
Bristol
PART OF IRELAND
SEA
The Scale of Miles

The Deſcription of WALES.

CHAPTER I.

ANtiquity hath avouched, that the whole Iſle of *Britaine* was divided into three parts. The firſt and faireſt lay contained within the *French* Seas, the Rivers of *Severne*, *Dee*, and *Humber*, called then *Lhoyger*, which name yet it retaineth in *Welſh*; in *Engliſh* called *England*. The ſecond part occupied all the land Northward from *Humber*, to the *Orkney* Sea, called by the *Latines*, *Mare Caledonium*, or *Deucaledonium*, now famouſly known by the name of *Scotland*. The third part was this, lying betwixt the *Iriſh* Seas, the Rivers *Severne* and *Dee*, and was called *Cambria*, which name doth yet continue with them, though we, the *Engliſh*, call it *Wales*, as the people *Welſhmen*, which is, *ſtrange* and *ſtrangers*; for ſo at this day the dwellers of *Tyrroll* in the higher *Germany*, whence our *Saxons* are ſaid to have come, do name the *Italian* (their next neighbour) a *Welſhman*, and his language *Welſh*.

(2) This opinion *Verſtegan* doth altogether contradict, rather judging by the ancient *Teutonick* tongue, which the *Germans* ſpake, and wherein the *G* is pronounced for *W* that theſe *Saxons* called them *Galliſh* from the *Gaules*, whence their original proceeded, rather than *Walliſh* from ſtrangers: which he thinketh could not be, conſidering their habitations ſo neer unto them; and that the like was in uſe, he proveth by the words of *French Gardian* for *Wardian*, *Cornugalles* for *Cornwalles*, yea and *Galles* for *Walles*, calling our moſt famous *Edward* Prince of *Galles* not Prince of *Walles*: inſomuch that the County of *Lombardy*, bordering along upon the *Germans*, was of them called *Gallia*

Cisalphina, and to this day *Welsh-land*. So likewise do the *Netherlands* call the Inhabitants of *Henalt* and *Artois*, *Wallen* or *Wallons*, and some part of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, *Welsh-Brabrant*, and *Welsh-Flanders*, and all because of the language or lineage of the *Gauls*. Neither do the meer Natives of *Wales* know any other name of their Country than *Cambria*, of themselves than *Cambri* or *Cumri*, or of their language than *Cambraec*. But leaving this opinion free to his affection, we will proceed.

(3) *Wales* therefore being anciently bounded as before, the *Saxons* did afterwards win by force from the *Britains*, all the plain and champion Country over the River *Dee*; and especially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, made their limits straiter, by making a ditch of great breadth and depth, to be a Meer betwixt this Kingdom and *Wales*. This ditch is in many places to be seen at this day, and bears the name of *Clawh Offa*, that is, *Offaes Ditch*. The Country between it and *England* is commonly called the Marches, and is for the most part inhabited by *Welshmen*, especially in *North-Wales*, even to the River *Dee*. This admirable Trench began at *Bassingwerke* in *Flintshire*, between *Chester* and *Rutland*, and ran along the hills to the South Sea, a little from *Bristow*, reaching above an hundred miles in length.

(4) *Silvester Giraldus* makes the River *Wye* to be the Meer between *England* and *Wales*, on the South part, called *South-Wales*: whence he ascribeth the breadth of *Wales* unto Saint *Davids* in *Menevia*, to be an hundred miles; and the length from *Caerleon* upon *Uske* in *Gwentland*, to *Holly head* in *Anglesey*, an hundred miles, he might have said thirty more.

(5) About the year of Christ 870. our *Alfred* reigning in *England*, *Rodericus Magnus* King of *Wales* did divide it into three Talaiths, Regions, or Territories, which were called Kingdoms. This *Rodericus Magnus* gave *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth* or *North-Wales*. to *Anarawd* his eldest son; to *Cadeth* his second son, *Demetia*, *Deheubarth* or *South-Wales*; and to *Mervin* his third son, *Powys*.

(6) *North-*

(6) *North-Wales* had upon the North-ſide the *Iriſh* Sea, from the River *Dee* at *Baſſiagwerke* to *Aberdyvi*: upon the Weſt and South-weſt, the River *Dyvi*, which divideth it from *South-Wales*, and in ſome places from *Powysland*. And on the South and Eaſt, it is divided from *Powys*, ſometimes with high hills, and ſometimes with Rivers, till it come again to the River *Dee*. It is generally full of high mountains, craggy rocks, great woods, and deep vallies, many ſtrait dangerous places, deep and ſwift Rieers.

(7) This Land was of old time divided into four parts, *Mon*, *Arvon*, *Meryonyth*, and *y Berveddhwyn*, or the middle Country, and each of theſe were again divided into ſeveral Countries, and they ſubdivided into their Cymeden or Commots, wherein we follow that diviſion which was in the time of *Llewylyn ap Gruffin*, laſt Prince of *Wales*, according to a Copy imparted to me by a worthipful friend and learned Antiquary, as ſeeming far more exact than that of Doctor *Powels*.

(8) *Angleſey* the chiefeſt, is ſeparated from the main Land with the River *Moenai*, wherein at *Aberfraw* was the Princes Court, now a mean Village. In this Iſland is a fair Town called *Beaumariſh*, And a common paſſage to *Ireland* at *Caergybi*, in *Engliſh*, *Holly head*.

(9) *Arvon*, the ſecond part of *North-wales*, is now called *Carnarvanſhire*, the ſtrongeſt Country within that Principality, giving place to none for fertility of the ground, or for plenty of Wood, Cattel, Fiſh, and Fowle, &c. Here are the Towns of *Caernarvan*, in old time called *Caer-Segont*, and *Bangor* the Biſhops See, with divers other ancient Caſtles, and places of memory. This portion hath on the North, the Sea and *Moenai*; upon the Eaſt and South Eaſt, the River *Conwey*, which divideth it from *Denbigh ſhire*: and on the South-weſt is ſeperated from *Merionyth*, by Rivers, Mountains, and Meares.

(10) *Meryonyth* was the third part of *Gwyneth*, and keepeth the name till this day; it is full of hills, and much noted for the reſort of people that repaire thither to take Herrings. Upon the North it hath

hath *Arvon* and *Denbigh land*; upon the South, *Caerdigan-ſhire*; and upon the Eaſt, *Montgomery-ſhire*, heretofore part of *Powis*. In this County ſtandeth the Town of *Harlech*, and a great Lake called *Llyn Tegyd*, This Country is likewiſe full of Cattel, Fowl, and Fiſh, and hath in it great ſtore of red Deer and Roes, but there is much ſcarcity of Corn.

(11) *Y Bervedhwland* was the fourth part of *Gwyneth*, and may be called in *Engliſh*, The middle Country: is incloſed with hills, on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South-parts, and with the Sea Northward. It is plentiful of Cattel, Fiſh, and Fowle, as alſo of Corn: and is divided in the midſt with the River *Clwyd*, to which run a number of other Rivers from the hills. In this part is *Dyffryn Clwyd*, the faireſt Valley within *Wales*, containing eighteen miles in length, and ſeven in breadth. In which is the Town and Caſtle of *Ruthlan*, near unto the Sea; and not far thence, S. *Aſſaph*, an Epiſcopal ſeat, between the Rivers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*. Herein ſtands the fair Town and goodly Caſtle of *Denbigh*, ſituated upon a Rock, the greateſt Market-Town of *North Wales*: and from thence is ſeen the Town and Caſtle of *Ruthyn*, fair for proſpect, and fruitful for ſite. This part of *North Wales*, hath the Sea upon the North; *Dee* toward the Eaſt; *Arvon*, The River *Conwey*, and *Merionyth* upon the Weſt; and the Country then called *Powys*, upon the South.

And theſe were the Mears and bounds of the four parts of *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth*, or *North Wales*.

(12) The ſecond *Talaith* or Kingdome, was *Mathraval* or *Powys*. To this belonged the Country of *Powys*, and the Land between *Wye* and *Severne*. It hath *South Wales* upon the South and Weſt, with the Rivers *Wye* and *Tywy*, and other Mears: upon the North, *Gwyneth*; and upon the Eaſt, the Marches of *England*, from *Cheſter* to *wye*, a little above *Hereford*. This part was divided into *Powis Vadoc*, *Powis* between *Wye* and *Severne*, and *Powis Wenwynwyn*. In *Powis Vadoc* is the Caſtle of *Holt* in *Bromfield* and the Caſtle of *Chirke* in *Chirkeland*; the Caſtle likewiſe of *Whittington*; and Lordſhip of *Oſweſtrie*, with others.

(13) The

(13) The ſecond part of *Powis*, or the Territory belonging to *Mathraval*, is *Powis* between *Wye* and *Severne*, (or *Guy* and *Hauren*) whereof ſome is at this day in *Montgomery-ſhire*, ſome in *Radnor-ſhire*, and ſome in *Brecknock-ſhire*; and among ſundry other, hath theſe Towns and Caſtles following.

Montgomery: The Caſtle of *Clyn*: The Town of *Knighton*: The Caſtle of *Cymaron*: *Prestyn*: The Town and the Caſtle of *Radnor*, called in *Welch*, *Maeſyvet*, which is at this day the Shire-Town: The Town of *Kinton*, and the Caſtle of *Huntington*.

(14) The third part belonging to *Mathraval* (the chief ſeat of *Powis*, after the *Welſh* were driven from *Pengwern* or *Shrewsbury*) was *Powis Wenwynwyn*, a County full of Woods, Hills, and Rivers, having in it among others, the Towns of *Welſh-Poole*, *Newtowne*, *Machinbaeth Arnſtly* which anciently in this part, but afterward it came to them of *Gwyneth*.

This may ſuffice, for the deſcription of that which in old time was called *Gwyneth* and *Powis*.

(15) It now remaineth that we deſcribe the laſt Kingdom of *Wales*, called *Demetia Dehenbarth*, or the *Talaith* of *Dinevowr*, which although it was the greateſt, yet was it not the beſt, becauſe it was much moleſted with *Flemings* and *Normans*, and for that alſo divers parts thereof would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent*, and in *Morganwe*.

(16) This was divided into ſix parts, of which *Cardigan* was the firſt, and is a Champion Country, without much Wood. It hath *Merionyth ſhire* on the North: part of *Powys* upon the Eaſt: *Carmarden-ſhire* and *Pembroke-ſhire*, with the River *Tivi*, upon the South: and upon the Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea. In this part is the Town of *Cardigan* upon *Tivi*, not far from the Sea; as alſo the Town of *Aberſtwyth* upon the River *Iſtwyth*; and *Lhaabadarnevowr*, which in times paſt was a great Sanctuary: there were alſo many Caſtles; as of *Stratueyrie*, of *Walter*, of *Lhanyſtedy* of *Dyverth*, and of *Aber Royden*, &c

(17) The

(17) The ſecond part was called *Dyvet*, and at this day *Pembroke-ſhire*. It hath upon the North and Weſt, the *Iriſh* Sea; upon the Eaſt, *Carmarden-ſhire*; and upon the South, *Severne*. There are in it ſundry Towns and Havens: among others, theſe: *Pembroke*: *Tenby*: *Hereford Weſt*, with the goodly and many Branched Haven of *Milford*, called in *Welſh*, *Aberdangledhett*: S. *Davids*, or *Menevia*, which is the chiefeſt See in *Wales*: *Fiſcard*, called *Aberwayn*: and *Newport*, named *Treſdreth*.

(18) The third part was *Carmarden ſhire*, which is a Country accounted the ſtrongeſt part of all *South-Vales*: as that which is full of high Mountains, great Woods, and fair Rivers.

(19) The fourth called *Morganwe*, now *Glamorgan ſhire*, hath on the South, the *Severne*-Sea, which divideth it from *Devon-ſhire* and *Cornwall*: upon the Weſt and North-weſt, *Carmardenſhire*: upon the North Eaſt, *Breckaock-ſhire*; and upon the Eaſt, *Monmouth-ſhire*.

(20) The fifth now called *Gwent*, and in *Monmouth ſhire*, hath in it the ancient City of *Caerlheon* upon *Uske*. There are alſo divers Towns and Caſtles, *Chepſtow*, *Glynſtrygul*, *Ros*, *Tynterne* upon the River *Wye*, &c. This is a fair and fertile Country. It hath on the Weſt, *Glamorgan* and *Breckaock ſhires*: upon the North, *Hereford-ſhire*: upon the Eaſt, *Gloceſter-ſhire*: with the River *Wye*, and the River *Severne* upon the South and South-eaſt.

(21) The laſt is *Breckaock-ſhire*, for the moſt part full of Mountains, woods and Rivers. This Country is both great and large, being full of fair plains and valleys for Corn: it hath plenty of thick Woods, Forreſts, and Parks. It is full alſo of clear and deep Rivers, of which *Severne* is the chiefeſt; although there be other fair Rivers, as *Uske* and the like.

(22) Thus far concerning the ancient *Welſh* diviſion by *Talaiths*: but the preſent diviſion diſtributeth them more compendiouſly into two Countries, and twelve Shires, enacted ſo by Parliament under King *Henry* the eighth. The Countries are *North Wales* and *South-Wales*, which have ſhared,

red, and as it were devoured between them, all *Powysland*; each of which Countries contains six Shires.

North-Wales. { *Angleſey.* *Caernarvan.* *Merionyth.* *Denbigh.* *Flint.* *Montgomery.* } South-Wales. { *Cardigan.* *Pembroke.* *Carmarden.* *Glamorgan.* *Brecknock.* *Radnor.* }

But whereas *Monmouth-ſhire* and *Radnor*, were anciently parts, the firſt of *South-Wales*, the other of *Powys-land*: *Monmouth-ſhire* by Act of Parliament alſo under the ſame King, was pluckt away wholly from *Wales*, and laid to *England*, one of whoſe Counties and Shires it was from that time forward, and is at this preſent reckoned; and *Radnor-ſhire* (as it were in lieu thereof) is comprehended in *South-Wales*. *Humphry Hluyd* a *Welſh*-Gentleman, in his Epiſtle and Map of old *Wales*, maketh mention of a *Weſt-Wales*, which he calleth *Demetia* and *Dyſer*, the one the *Latine*, and the other the *Britiſh* name there: but becauſe it is wholly ſwallowed up by this laſt diviſion, we will not perplex the Reader with ſuperfluous and impertinent recitals.

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NICUM
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies
Cardigan Pars
CAR
MAR
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PARS
Newport
Fiscard
Herford west
Penbroke
Tenbye
Milford haven
Scala Miliarium
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10
45

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER II.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE the furtheſt Promontory of all *Weſt-Wales*, lieth parted on the North from *Cardigan ſhire*, with the Rivers *Tivy* and *Keach*; and on the Eaſt is Confronted by *Caermarden ſhire*; the South and Weſt ſhooting far into the *Iriſh* Seas, is with the ſame altogether waſhed.

(3) The forme thereof is longer than it is broad; for from S *Govens* South-point to *Cardigan-bridge* in the North, are twenty ſix miles; the Eaſtern *Landenie* to S *Davids* point in the Weſt, are twenty miles; the whole circumference is ninety three miles.

(3) The Aire is paſſing temperate, by the report of *Giraldus*, who confirmeth his reaſon from the ſite of *Ireland*, againſt which it butteth, and ſo nearly adjoyned, that King *Ruſus* thought it poſſible to make a Bridge of his Ships over the Sea, whereby he might paſs to *Ireland* on foot.

(4) Anciently it was poſſeſſed by the *Demetia*, further branched into *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-ſhires*, as in that County hath been ſaid, and in the *Saxons Conqueſt* and *Heptarchy*, by the *Britaines* forced into thoſe parts for refuge, whither *Henry* the firſt, and third of the *Normans* King, ſent certain *Flemings* (whoſe Country was over-whelmed with the breaking in of the Seas) to inhabite the Maritime Tract called *Roſſe*, lying Weſt upon the River *Dougledye*. *Theſe Dutchmen* (ſaith *Giraldus*) *were a ſtrong and ſtout Nation, inured to Wars, and accuſtomed to ſeek gain by Cloathing, Traffique, and Tillage, and ever ready for the Field to fight it out*, adding withall, *that they were moſt loyal to the Engliſh, and moſt faithful to the Engliſhmen.* Whereupon *Malmesbury* writeth thus: *Many a time did King* William Rufus *aſſaile the Welſh, but ever in vain: which is to be wondred at, conſidering his*

his other fortunate ſucceſs. But (ſaith he) *it may be the wevenneſs of the ground, and ſharpneſs of the air, that maintained their courage, and impeached his valour: which to redreſs, King* Henry *his brother found means; for thoſe Flemings, who in regard of his mothers kindred by the fathers ſide, ſorely peſtred and endamaged the Engliſh, he ſent into* Wales, *both to purge and disburden his own Kingdom, and to quell and keep back the courage of his enemies.* Theſe men here ſeated, deceived not his expectation, but ſo carried themſelves in his quarrel, that they ſeldome communicated with their neighbours, ſo that to this day they ſpeak not the Language, and the Country is yet called *Little* England *beyond Wales.*

(5) The commodities of this Shire are Corn, Cattel, Sea Fiſh, and Fowle, and in *Giraldus* his daies of ſaleable Wines, the Havens being ſo commodious for Ships arrivage: ſuch is that at *Tenby* and *Milford*, an Haven of ſuch capacity, that ſixteene Creekes, five Bayes, and thirteene Roads, known all by ſeveral names, are therein contained, where *Henry* of *Richmond*, of moſt happy memory, arrived with ſignal hopes of *Englands* freedom from under the government of an uſurping Tyrant.

(6) Near unto this is *Pembroke* the Shire-Town ſeated, more ancient in ſhew than it is in years, and more houſes without Inhabitants, than I ſaw in any one City throughout my ſurvey. It is walled long-wiſe, and them but indifferent for repair, containing in circuit eight hundred and fourſcore paces, having three Gates of paſſage, and at the Weſt-end a large Caſtle, and locked Cauſey, that leads over the water to the decayed Priory of *Monton*. The ſite of this Town is in the degree of Longitude, as *Mercator* doth meaſure, 14. and 55 minutes, and the elevation from the North Pole in the degree of Latitude 52.

(7) A City as barren is old *Saint Davids*, neither clad with Woods, nor garniſhed with Rivers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adorned with Meadows, but lieth alwaies open both to wind and ſtorms.

ſtorms, Yet hath it been a Nurſery to holy men, for herein lived *Calphurnius*, a *Britain Prieſt* whoſe Wife was *Choncha*, ſiſter to Saint *Martin*, and both of them the Parents of Saint *Patrick* the Apoſtle of *Ireland*. *Devi* a moſt Religious Biſhop, made this an Archiepiſcopal See, removed from *Iſca Legionum*. This the *Britains* call *Tuy Dewy*, the houſe of *Devi*: we *Saint Davids*: a City with few Inhabitants: yet hath it a fair Cathedral Church, dedicated to *Saint Andrew* and *David*, in the midſt of whoſe Quire lieth intombed *Edmond* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to King *Henry* the Seventh: whoſe Monument (as the Prebends told me) ſpared their Church from other defacements, when all went down under the Hammers of King *Henry* the Eighth. About this is a fair Wall, and the Biſhops Palace, all of free ſtone, a goodly houſe I aſſure you, and of great receit, whoſe uncovered tops cauſe the curious works in the walls daily to weep, and them to fear their downfall ere long.

(8) But *Monton* the Priory, and S. *Dogmels*, places of devout piety erected in this County, found not the like favour, when the commiſſion of their diſſolutions came down againſt them, and the axes of deſtruction cut down the props of their walls.

(9) This Shire hath been ſtrengthened with ſixteen Caſtles, beſides two *Block-Houſes* commanding the mouth of *Milford Haven*, and is ſtill traded in five Market-Towns, being divided into ſeven Hundreds, and in them ſeated one hundred forty five Pariſh-Churches.

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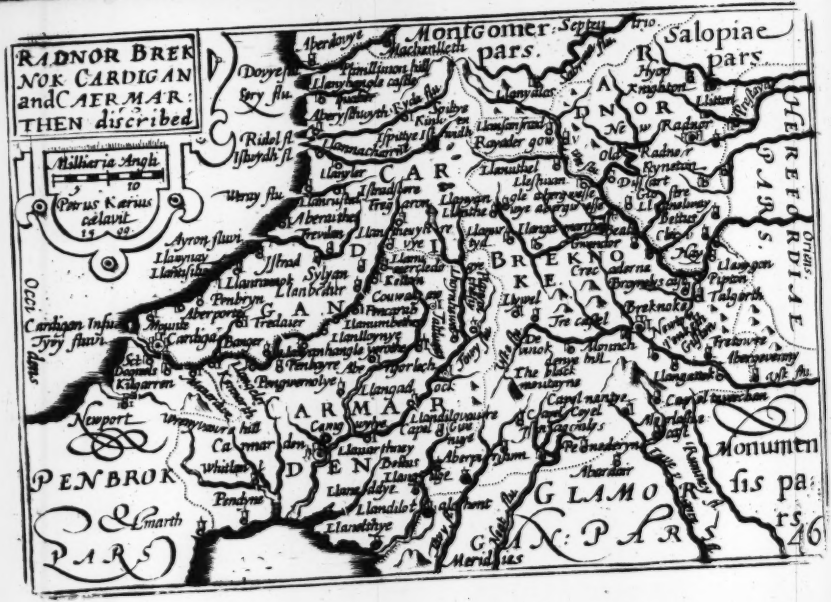
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RADNOR-SHIRE.

CHAPTER III.

RADNOR-SHIRE, lyeth bordered upon the North with the County *Monmouth*, upon the East toucheth *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*; the Rivers *Clarwen* and *Wye*, divide it from *Brecknock* in the South; and the West part doth shorten poynt-wise into *Cardigan shire*.

(2) The form thereof is in proportion triangle, every side containing almost a like distance: for from West to North are twenty miles; from North to South, twenty two miles; and from South to West are twenty four miles: the whole in circumference extending to four-score and ten miles.

(3) The Aire thereof is sharpe and cold (as most of *Wales* is) for that the Snow lieth and lasteth long unmelted under those shadowing high Hills and over-hanging Rocks.

(4) The Soyl is hungry, though not barren, and that in the East and South the best: the other parts are rough and churlish, and hardly bettered by painful labour; so that the riches of the North and West consisteth chiefly in the brood of Cattel.

(5) Anciently this County was possessed by the *Silures*, a warlike people, and great withstanders of the *Romans* impositions, who had not only them to fight against, but withall the unaccessible Mountains, wherewith this Shire is so overpressed and burdened, that many times I feared to look down from the hanging *Rocks*, whereunder I passed into those deep and darke Dales, seeming to me an entrance into *Limbo*. Among these (as say our *Historians*) that hateful *Prince* to *God* and *Man*, *Vortiger*, his Countries scourge, and last Monarch of the *British Bloud*, by fire from Heaven was consumed with his incestuous Wife, from whom *Ninius* nameth the Country wherein his Castle stood,

Guartiger-Maur, of whose rubbish the Castle *Guthremion* was raised, as some are of opinion. Yet they of *North Wales* will have his destruction and Castle to stand in their parts near unto *Beth-Kellech*, whereof we will further speak in the relation of his life. Fatal was this place also to *Llewellin* the last Prince of the *British* Race, who being betrayed by the men of *Buelth*, fled into those vast Mountains of *Radnor*, where by *Adam Francton* he was slain, and his head crowned with *Ivy*) set upon the Tower of *London*.

(6) Places most worthy of note in this Shire, are as ensueth; The first is *Radnor*, from whom the County receiveth her name anciently *Magi*, where the Commander of the *Pacensian Regiment* lay, and thought to be the *Magnos* in *Antonine* the Emperours Survey. This Town is pleasantly seated under a hill, whereon standeth mounted a large and strong Castle, from whose Bulwark a Trench is drawn along the West of the Town, whereon a wall of stone was once raised, as by the remains in many places appeareth. This Trench doth likewise inverge her West-side so far as the River, but after is no more seen: whose Graduation is observed to have the Pole elevated for Latitude 52 degrees, and 45 minutes; and for Longitude, from the first point of the West set by *Mercator* 17 degrees and one minute.

Prestayn for beautious building is the best in this Shire, a Town of Commerce, wonderfully frequented, and that very lately. Next is *Knighton*, a Market Town likewise, under which is seen the *Clawdh Offa*, or *Offaes Ditch*, whose Tract for a space I followed along the edge of the Mountain, which was a bound set to separate the *Welsh* from the *English* by the *Mercian* King *Offa*: and by *Egbert* the Monarch a Law made, by the instigation of his Wife, that it should be present death for the *Welsh* to pass over the same, as *John Bever* the Monk of *Westminster* reporteth: and the like under *Harald* as *John* of *Salisbury* writeth; wherein it was ordained: that what *Welshman* soever should be found with any weapon on this side of that *Limit*, which was *Offaes Ditch*, should have his right hand

hand cut off by the Kings Officers. The fourth place for account is *Raihader Gowy*, who beſides the great fall of *Wye* with a continual noyſe, hath her Markets there kept upon the Sabbath, which I there obſerved, and here note for an offence.

(7) Many Rivers ariſe and run thorow this Shire, which were it not that the Hills ſo cluſter together might make the ſoyle both fertile and fat. Such are *Teme*, *Lug*, *Ithon*, *Clowdok*, *Dulas*, *Comatton*, *Somegill*, *Guithel*, *Arro*, *Machaway*, *Edway*, *Hawye*, *Eland*, *Clarwen*, and *Wye*, beſides other *Loughs* that ſtand betwixt the Hills.

This Shire is divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are ſeated three Forreſts, four Market-Towns, ſix Caſtles, and fifty two Pariſh Churches.

BRECKNOCK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. IIII.

BRECKNOCK-SHIRE, in the *Britiſh* language *Brechineau*, (ſo called as the *Welſhmen* relate, of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy *off-ſpring*, whoſe twenty four daughters were all of them Saints) is a County neither very large, nor greatly to be praiſed or diſliked of, whoſe bounds upon the North is parted from *Radnor* with the Rivers *Clarwen* and *Wye*: the Weſt lyeth butted upon by *Cardigan* and *Caermarden ſhires*: the South is confined by *Glamorgan*: and the Eaſt with *Monmouth* and *Radnor-ſhires*, is wholly bound.

(2) The length of this Shire from North to South, betwixt *Llanuthel* and *Iſtradgunles*, are twenty eight *Engliſh* miles; and her breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, extended betwixt *Frentiſſo* and *Elywell*, are twenty miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This County is full of hills, and uneven for travel, which on the South part mount in ſuch height that as *Giraldus* hath written, *They make the Air much colder, and defend the Country from the exceſſive heat of the Sun, where by a certain natural wholſomneſs of Air maketh it moſt temperate: and on the Eaſt ſide the Mountains of Tolgar and Ewias do as it were fore fence the ſame.* Among which, there ariſe and run ſo many fruitful Springs, that their Vallies are thereby made moſt fertile, yielding in plenty both Corn and Graſs.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants and poſſeſſors of this Shire, with the reſt in this South Tract, were the *Silures*, much ſpoken of, and great oppoſers to the *Romans*, whoſe Countries were firſt made ſubject by *Julius Frontinus*, *who beſides the valour of the enemy, had to ſtruggle with the Mountains and Straits*, as *Tacitus* tells us; neither any more hard, we may well ſay, than them of this Shire; where-

of

of one in the South, and three miles from *Brecknock*, is of such height and operation, as is uncredible: and were it not, that I have witness to affirme what I shall speak, I should blush to let the report thereof pass from my pen: In my perambulations in these parts, remaining in *Brecknock* to observe the site of that Town, the Aldermen or chief Seniors thereof regarding my pains with friendly and courteous entertainments, at my departure, no less than eight of them, that had been Bailiffs of the Town, came to visit me; where they reported upon their credit and trials, that from the top of that hill, in the *Welsh* called *Mounch-denny*, or *Cadler Arthur*, they had oftentimes cast from them, and down the North-east Rock, their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves, which notwithstanding would never fall, but were with the Aire and Wind still returned back, and blown up: neither, said they, will any thing descend from that Cliffe being so cast, unless it be Stone or some Metalline substance: affirming the cause to be the Clouds, which are seen to rack much lower than the top of that Hill. As strange tales are told of the *Mear Llynsavathan*, two miles by East from *Brecknock*, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a fearful sound like unto thunder. In which place, as is reported, sometimes stood a fair City, which was swallowed up in an Earthquake, and resigned her stone-walls unto this deep and broad water: whither unto this day leadeth all the waies in this Shire; which, as learned *Cambden* conjectureth, might be that *Loventrium*, which *Ptolomy* in this Tract placeth; and the more confirmed By the Rivers name ad joyning, being also called *Lovenny*, which River also passeth thorow this *Mear* without any mixture of her waters, as by the colour thereof is well perceived, which glideth through it with the same stream, and no greater than wherewith she first entred in.

(5) The Towns for Commerce, are *Hay*, *Bealt*, and *Brecknock*, two of them unfortunate of their former greatness, whom wars and sedition have defaced and cast down. *Hay* upon *Wye* and *Dulas*, pleasant for situation, in the rebellion of *Owen Glendowerdy*, was diswalled, depopulated, and burnt, in whose foundations for new repairs, many *Roman* Coyns have been found: and thereby thought to

be the Seat of their Legions: and *Buelth*, now *Bealt*, though of good frequency, yet not so great as when *Ptolomy* observed her position for graduation, who calleth it *Buleum Silurum*, neither when it with the Country was possessed by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, by whose permission *Pascentius* the Son of *Vortiger* ruled all, as *Ninius* writeth; nor yet as of later times, when *Leolin* the last Prince of the *Britains*, was therein betrayed and slain.

(6) *Brecknock* the Shire-Towne, for buildings and beauty retaineth a better regard, whose walls in Oval-wise are both strong and of good repair, having three Gates for Entrance, with ten Towers for defence, and is in circuit six hundred and forty paces about, upon whose West part a most sumptuous and stately Castle is seated, the like whereof is not commonly seen, whose decayes approaching do increase her ruins daily, and in the end is feared will be her fall. This Town is seated upon the meeting of two Rivers, *Houthy* and *Uske*, whose yearly Government is committed to two Bailiffes, fifteen Aldermen, Two Chamberlains, two Constables, a Town-Clerk, and two Sergeants their Attendants, having the Poles elevation in 52.21. minutes of Latitude, and for Longitude is placed in the 16. and 32 minutes, as the Mathematicians do measure them.

(7) This Shire is strengthened with nine Castles divided into six Hundreds, wherein are seated three Market-Towns, and sixty one Parish Churches.

CARDI-

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER V.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the *Welſh* called *Sire Aber-Tyvi*) is parted on the North from *Merioneth-ſhire* with the River *Dovi*; by the *Plinillimon* Hilles from *Montgomery ſhire* in part of her Eaſt; and the reſt from *Brekнock ſhire*, with the water *Towy*; and with *Tyvy* altogether on the ſouth from *Caermarden-ſhire*: The Weſt is wholly waſhed with the *Iriſh-Sea*.

(2) The form thereof is horn-like, bowing compaſs, long and narrow, and growing wider ſtill towards the North: ſo that from *Cardigan*, the ſhire town and uttermoſt point in the ſouth, unto the River *Dovi*, her fartheſt North bounder, are thirty two miles: and from the head of *Clarwen* in the Eaſt, to *Aberſtwyth* on her Weſt, the broadeſt part in the ſhire, are only fifteen: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(3) The Air is open and ſomewhat piercing; The ſoil is hilly, and (*Wales* like) uneven: yet more plain and champion towards the ſea, than in the Eaſt or North of the Land. For beſides that great and high hill called *Plinillimon*, a continual range of leſſer doth ſhoot along, yielding in their Vallies both goodly rich Paſtures, and very large Pools, which being aſſiſted with ſprings from the Rocks, do branch themſelves as Veins in the Body, and make fruitful their paſſages unto the ſea. In *Tyvy* one of theſe, as *Giraldus* hath written, the *Beaver* hath been found, a creature living both by Land and Water, whoſe ſtones the Phyſicians hold in great price. His forefeet are like unto a Dog, but the hinder whole-skinned, as is the Gooſe: the dog-like ſerve him on ſhore for to run; and the Gooſe-like as Oars give him ſwift motion in ſwimming; his taile broad and griſtly, he uſeth as a ſtern, wherewith on the ſudden he can divert his ſwift floating courſe.

But

But this creature in theſe parts a long time hath not been ſeen, whoſe room we may well ſay the *Salmon* hath poſſeſſed, who ſtill coveting into freſh water-Rivers, at their down-right falls uſeth this policy: He bendeth himſelf backward, and taketh his tail in his mouth, and with all his ſtrength unlooſing his circle on the ſudden (as a lath let go) mounteth up before the fall of the ſtream; whereupon ſuch water-falls are called the *Salmons leap*: and in theſe Rivers many ſuch *Salmons* are caught.

(4) The Commodities of this Shire chiefly conſiſt in Cattle, Sea-fowl, and Fiſh; Corn ſufficient, but of Woods ſome ſcarcity; and at the head of *Iſtwyd* are certain Veins of Lead, a merchandize of no mean regard or wealth.

(5) The ancient people that poſſeſſed this Province, were the *Dimetæ*, by *Ptolomy* branched thorow the Tract of *Caermarden*, *Pembroke*, and this Shire; who in their ſtruglings againſt the *Romans*, did not a little rely upon *Caractacus* their moſt warlike King, (from whoſe name, though unlikely, ſome will have the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet laſtly felt the fortune of ſubjection with the reſt, when *Julius Frontinus* warred with theſe Mountains. Scarce had the *Normans* ſetled their Kingdom in *Britain*, but that they aſſailed this County, as well to enjoy ſo fair a Poſſeſſion, as to ſecure thoſe Seas from any invaſion againſt them: ſo that *Rufus* firſt wreſted from the *Welſhmen* the maritime Coaſts, and *Henry* the firſt gave the whole County to *Gilbert de Clare*.

(6) This *Gilbert* fortified *Cardigan*, the Shire-Town, with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle, whoſe aged lineaments do to this day ſhew the induſtry both of Nature and Art: for the Town is ſeated upon a ſteep bank, her South ſide guarded with the deep River *Tyvy*, and paſſable no way but by a bridge under the Caſtle. The walls take the advantage of the riſing Rocks, and circulate the Town even round about. The Caſtle is higher built upon a Rock, both ſpacious and fair, had not ſtorms impaired her beauty, and time left her carkaſs a very Anatomy. The walls range as thou ſeeſt,

and

and are indifferent for repair, having three ways or entrance, and contain in compass six hundred and fourscore paces: whose position for latitude is set in the degree 52. 33. minutes from the North pole, and for Longitude from the first West point by *Mercator*, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

(7) This Shire, as it is little in circuit, so accordingly is besprinkled with Townships, whereof four only have the trade of Markets: neither find I other remembrance of religious Foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Istradfleet*, and at *Llan Badern Vaur*, where sometimes was seated an Episcopal See, which (as *Hoveden* writeth) *was decayed many years since, when the people had wickedly slain their Pastor.* And yet *Llan-Devi-brevi*, built and so called in memory of the most famous *David* Bishop of *Menevia*, was in great esteem, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian Heresie*, sprung up again in *Britain*, both by the authority of holy Scripture, and also by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he stood and preached, rose up unto a certain height under his feet.

(8) The Shires Division, for businesses belonging either to the Crown or Common-wealth, is into five Hundreds, wherein are seated four Market Towns, and sixty four Parish Churches for Gods divine and daily service.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE, ſo called from the chief Town *Caermarden*, lyeth bordered upon the North with *Cardigan-ſhire*; upon her Eaſt, by *Brekinock* and *Glamorgan-ſhires*; upon the ſouth, with a Bay of the *Britiſh Seas*; and upon the Weſt with *Pembroke-ſhire*.

(2) The form of this County is long, and ſhooteth it ſelf from the ſouth weſt into the North and by Eaſt, betwixt whoſe furtheſt bounds are thirty five *Engliſh* miles, and in her broadeſt part twenty miles; the whole in circumference about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This ſhire is not altogether ſo peſtred with hils as her bordering neighbours are: and thoſe that ſhe hath, neither ſo high nor ſo thick, and therefore is better for Corn and Paſturage, yea and in Woods alſo, ſo that for Victuals this County is very well ſtored, which the Stomack doth as well digeſt, the air being wholſome, temperate, and pleaſing.

(4) Anciently theſe parts were poſſeſſed by the *Dimetree*, as *Ptolomy*, *Gildas*, and *Ninius* do name them: though *Pliny* holds opinion that they were part of the *Silures*, with whom no doubt they were ſubdued to the *Romans* yoke by *Julius Frontinus*, when he ſtruggled with the Rocky hils in thoſe Southern parts. And this County is accounted by writers to be the very ſtrength of *South Wales*. In the Weſt thereof, at *Kilmanſloid* (as it ſhould ſeem) their Legions were kept, where lately an earthen Pot hoarded with ſtore of *Roman Coyns*, was by the Spade digged up, being ſtamped upon imbaſed Silver, from the time of *Commodus* unto the firſt *Tribuneſhip* of *Gordian* the third, which fell in the year of Chriſt two hundred forty three: and amongſt theſe were the Coyns of *Helvius Pertinax*, *Marcus Opellius*, *Antonius Diadumenianus*, *Julius Verus Maximus*, the Son of *Maximus*, of *Cælius Balbianus*,

Balbinus, of *Clodius Pupienus*, of *Aquilla Severa*, the wife of *Heliogabalus*, and of *Sall. Barbia Orbiana*, pieces rarely found.

(5) The Commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in *Cattel*, *Pit-coal*, *Fowl*, and *Sea-Fish*, whereof the *Salmon* is common among them, and that of such greatness and plenty, as no place is better furnished therewith than the Shire-Town *Caermarden* is.

(6) Which Town by *Ptolomy* is called *Maridunum*; by *Antonine* the Emperour, *Muriduunum*; by the *Britains*, *Caerfridhin*; and by us, *Caermarden*. It is pleasantly seated upon the South-west side of the River *Tovy*, that runneth through the midst of this Shire, and falleth South from hence into the *British Sea*, where before-times was a convenient Haven for Ships arrivage, but now is sore pestred with Sands and Shelves: notwithstanding some small Vessels ascend up the River, even unto the Bridge of this Town, which is fairly built of free stone. And over the same, upon a hanging Rock, standeth a very large Castle, from whose Stone-wall another intermingled with Brick rangeth about the Town, being in circuit one thousand and four hundred paces. The Inhabitants of this place do not a little glory of their *Merlin*, who (as they say) was therein born the Son of a bad Angel, or of an *Incubus* spirit, the *Britains* great *Apollo*, whom *Geffrey ap Arthur* would rank with the *Southsaying Seer*. or rather with the true Prophets themselves: being none other than a meer Seducer and Phantastical Wizard: which howsoever *Alani de Insulis* in his Commentaries hath laboured to unlock those dark and hidden Similies, wherewith his Book is pestred and full, yet was it not without cause forbid the reading by the *Council of Trent*, as vain, and not worthy of countenance or credit.

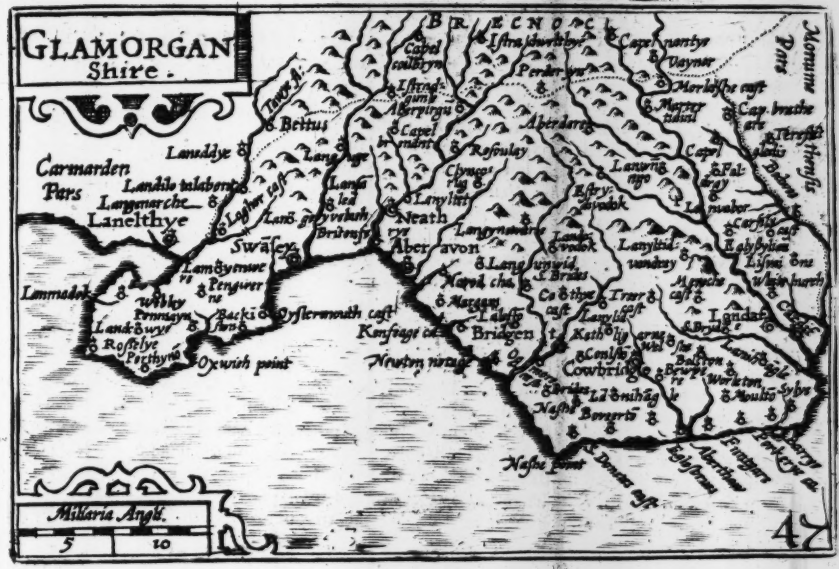
At the entrance of the *Normans* this Town was brought under their obedience, and for a long time was distressed with the Calamities of war, yet afterwards was made by the English Princes the *Chauncery* and *Exchequer* of all *South-Wales*: And at this day is yearly governed by a *Maior*, who ever

ever after is an *Alderman* and Juſtice of the Peace, two *Sheriffs* elected out of ſixteen *Burgeſſes*, all of them in Skarlet, a *Sword bearer*, a *Town-Clerk*, and two *Sergeants* with *Maces*: from whence the *Pole* is raiſed 52. degrees 15. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is in the degree 15. and 30. minutes from the firſt point in the Weſt, according to *Mercator*.

(7) Eaſt from this place are the ruines of *Carreg-Caſtle*, which ſtood mounted on a high hill, under the which many vaults and ſpacious Caves far into the ground are ſeen, wherein is thought the people unable to fight, were therein ſecured in time of their Wars. Where alſo is a Well (take the report from *Giraldus*, who writeth it) *that in this place twice in four and twenty hours ebbing, and twice flowing, reſembleth the unſtable motions of the main Sea.*

(8) This Shire is watered with twenty eight Rivers and Rivelets of name, ſtrengthned with ten Caſtles, traded in ſix Market-Towns, divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are ſeated fourſcore and ſeven Pariſh-Churches.

GLAMORGAN-


GLAMORGAN
Shire.
Carmarden
Pars
Laneldhye
Landilo talabont
Langenarche
Lanelthye
Lanmadok
Bettus
Swāsey
Oyslermouth cast
Oxwich point
Neath
Aberavon
Bridgen
Newton notage
Cowbridge
Nashe point
Aberdare
Rosoulay
Lanyltet
Lanyltid
Lanwn
Cap. brathe
Monume
Pars
Millaria Angli.
5
10
47

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, as ſome think, named from Prince *Morgan* the poſſeſſor thereof, or according to others, is taken from *Morgan* an Abbey, founded by *William* Earl of *Glocester*, upon the Sea-ſhoar in the ſouth of this Shire, lyeth bounded upon that part altogether with the Britiſh-ſea, the Weſt by *Logor* is parted from *Caermarden-ſhire*; the North burteth upon the County of *Brecknock*; and the Eaſt by *Remney* is divided from *Monmouth*.

(2) The form of this Shire groweth ſtill wider from her Weſt-point, ſpreading her broadeſt touch in the Eaſt, betwixt which extreams I find by meaſure to be well-neer forty *Engliſh* miles, and from North to South, not altogether twenty miles: the whole in circumference, about one hundred and twelve miles.

(3) The air is temperate, and gives more content to the mind, than the ſoil doth fruit or eaſe unto travellers. The hills being high and very many, which from the North notwithſtanding are leſſened as it were by degrees; and towards the ſea-coaſts, the Countrey becometh ſomewhat plain, which part is the beſt, both for plenty of Grain, and populous of Inhabitants. The reſt all Mountain, is replenished with Cattel, which is the beſt means unto wealth that this Shire doth afford; upon whoſe Hills you may behold whole Heards of them feeding; and from whoſe Rocks moſt clear ſpringing waters thorow the Vallies trickling, which ſportingly do paſs with a moſt pleaſant ſound, and did not a little revive my wearied ſpirits among thoſe vaſt Mountains, imployed in their ſearch: whoſe infancy at firſt admitted an eaſie ſtep over; but grown unto ſtrength, more boldly forbad me ſuch paſſage; and with a more ſtern countenance held on their Journey unto the *Britiſh Seas*; and *Tave* among theſe is accounted for a chief.

(4) Upon

(4) Upon whose fall, and East-bank, the fairest Town of all *South-Wales* is seated, the *Britains Caerdid*, the *English Caerdiffe*, which *Fitz-Haimon* fortified with a Wall and Castle, in the reign of King *Rufus*, when he and his *Norman Knights* had overcome *Rhese* the Prince of these parts, and thrust out *Justine* from his lawful possession. This Town he made his own Seat and Court of Justice, enjoyning his Consorts to give aid to this honour, and to hold their portions in vassallage of him. Strong was the Castle, as by the trust therein reposed may well appear, where the youngest brother *Beauclark* kept captive the eldest *Curthose*, both of them sons to the Conquerour, the space of twenty six years. This Castle is large, and in good repair, whence the Town-wall went both South and East to the Rivers side, thorow which, four Gates enter into the four winds, and contain in compass nine hundred and twenty paces; and along the River (a sure defence) upon her West side, three hundred more; so that the Town containeth in circuit twelve hundred and fourscore paces. But as the *Tave* is a friend to the Town, in making a Key for arrivage of shipping; so is she a foe to S. *Maries* Church in the South, with undermining her foundations, and threatning her fall. The Town is governed by a Mayor, yearly elected out of twelve Aldermen, assisted with other twelve Burgesses, a Town-Clerk, four Constables, and two Sergeants with Maces: whose site is observed from the North-star to lie in the degree of Latitude 51 and 49 scruples, and from the first point in the West, 16 and 53 scruples.

(5) In the same graduation almost is sited the City *Landaf*, wherein is a Castle and Cathedral Church, dedicated to S. *Telean*, Bishop of the same, without any other memorable matter worthy the speaking of.

(6) But things of strange note are these, by the report of *Giraldus*, who affirmeth that *in a Rock or cliffe upon the Sea-side, and Island* Barry, *lying near the South-East point of this County, is hard out of a little chink* (let him take heed what he saith) *the noise as it were of Smiths at their work, one whiles*

the blowing of Bellows to increaſe the heat, then the ſtroaks of the Hammer, and ſound of the Anvil; ſometimes the noiſe of the Grind ſtone in grinding of Iron tools; then the hiſſing ſparks of Steel-gads, as they flie from their beating, with the puffing noiſe of flames in a Furnace. And whether this is the place whereof *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſpeaketh, I determine not; where in his writings he hath theſe words: *They that have recorded Hiſtories* (ſaith he) *do ſay, that in the Iſle of* Britain, *there is a certain Hole or Cave under the bottom of an Hill, and on the top thereof a gaping Chinke, into the which when the winde is gathered, and toſſed to and fro in the womb or concavity thereof, there is heard above, a ſound of Cymbals: for the wind being driven back from his hole, is forced to make a loud ſound at her vent.*

(7) More Weſtward from hence, upon the River *Ogmore*, and neer unto *Newton*, in a ſandy plain about an hundred paces from *Severne*, there ſpringeth a Well, though not of the cleareſt water, where at the flowing and fulneſs of the Sea, can hardly any water be gotten; but at the ebbe and fall of tide it walloweth up amain. The cauſe may be, as *Polybius* reports of the like at *Cadys*; *wherein the windy air, when it is deprived of his wonted iſſues, forcibly returneth, ſhutting and ſtopping up the paſſages and veins of the Spring, whereby the waters are kept in. But contrariwiſe when the ſurface thereof is void and empty of water, the veins of the Source or Spring are unſtopped and ſet free, which then boileth up in great abundance.*

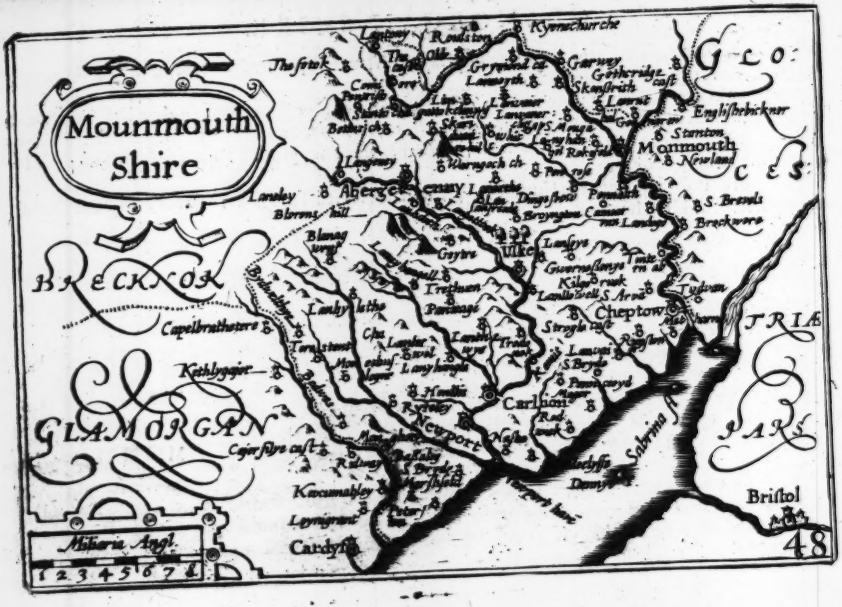
(8) And upon the ſame ſhoar more North and by Weſt, on the top of an hill called *Minyd-Margan*, is erected a Monument inſcribed with a ſtrange Character, and as ſtrange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whoſe opinions are poſſeſſed, that if any man read the ſame, he ſhall ſhortly after die.

This Shire, as it is the furtheſt Coaſt of *South-Wales*, and lay open to forrain invaſion; ſo was it fortified with twenty five ſtronger Caſtles, whereof times and ſtorms have devoured the moſt: ſuch were *Barry*, *Saint Doneits*, *Deniſpowis*, *Morlaſhe*, *Meneſhe*, *Loghor*, *Llanddeny*, *Llanquian*, *Oxwich*, *Oyſtermouth*,

Oyſtermouth, Ogmor, Pile, Porkery, Pennarth, Winſton, Newcaſtle, Caerſly, Coche, Peullyn, Kethligarne, Kenſeage, Tallavan, Treer, and *Cothy.*

Neither was the County ſo ill ſeated for ſufficiency of life, or barren of grain, but that therein were planted places for divine piety: ſuch were *Neath, Margan,* and *Caerdif*, beſides the Epiſcopal See of *Landaf*; which laſt ſtill remaineth; the other three ſuppreſſed among the fall of their like, under King *Henry* the eight.

This Shire is divided into ten Hundreds, wherein are ſeated ſix Market-Towns, and one hundred and eighteen Pariſh-Churches.


Mounmouth Shire
BRECKNOR
GLAMORGAN
GLO:
CES:
TRIÆ
PARS
Kyenechurche
Roulston
Garwey
Gothcridge cast
Skansbrith
Englishbrickner
Stanton
Monmouth
Newland
S. Brevels
Brockwore
Lanley
Blorens hill
Blanag wrg
Aberge
Ulke
Gwernesslenye
Kilgrunk
Lanllowell
S. Arvo
Tydvan
Cheptow
Strogle cast
Lanvai
S. Bryde
Pennecwyd
Carlion
Newport
Nashe
Sabrina
Bristol
Capelbrathetere
Kethlygajer
Cajer filye cast
Kaucumahley
Leynigrant
Cardyff
Miliaria Angl.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
48

MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONMOUTH SHIRE, from *Monmouth* Town, and that from *Monnowe*-water bearing name, is altogether incloſed on the North, and is ſeparated from *Hereford-ſhire* with the ſame River, upon the Eaſt both it and *Wye* divides this County from *Glocester ſhire*. The South ſide is wholly waſhed by the *Severne Sea*, and ſome of her Weſt part by *Rempacy* is parted from *Glamorgan*, and the reſt lyeth bordered upon by *Brecknock ſhire*.

(2) The form thereof is Scallop-wiſe, both long and broad, ſhooting her North point to *Llantony*, and her South to the fall of *Rempacy*, betwixt which two are twenty four Engliſh miles: and from *Chepſtow* Eaſt to *Blanagwent* Weſt, are not altogether nineteen miles: the whole in circuit draweth ſomewhat neer to ſeventy ſeven miles.

(3) The Air is temperate, healthful and clear, the ſoil is hilly, wooddy and rich, all places fruitful, but no place barren. The Hills are graſed upon by Cattle and Sheep, the Vallies are laden with Corn and Graſs, never ungrateful of the Husbandmans pain, nor makes fruſtrate his hope of expected increaſe; whoſe ſprings abundantly riſing in this County with many ſtreams, do fatten the ſoil even from ſide to ſide.

(4) Anciently the *Silures* inhabited this Shire, whoſe chief City by the Emperour *Antonine* is named *Venta Silurum*, by the *Welſh Caer-went*, and was by *Tathaie* the *Britiſh* Saint, made an *Academy*, and a divine place for worſhip. So likewiſe *Caer-lion* now, once *Iſca*, was, where the ſecond *Roman* Legion called *Auguſta* lay, as by their Coins, Altars, Tables, and Inſcriptions there found, and daily therein digged up, doth evidently appear.

By the report of *Giraldus*, in this City was the Court of great *Arthur*, whither the *Roman* Embaſſadours reſorted unto him; and as *Alexander Elſebienſis* writeth, therein was a School of two hundred Philoſophers, skilful in *Aſtronomy* and other Arts. Which is the more credible, for that *Amphibalus*, S. *Albans* inſtructer, was therein born, and *Julius* and *Aaron*, two noble *Proto-Martyrs* of great *Britain*, in this City received the Crown of *Martyrdom*, where their bodies were alſo interred. But as all things find their fatal period, ſo this City for beauty, circuit, and magnifical reſpect, is laid in the ruines of her own decay: neither may any more lament the loſs of glory than *Monmouths* Caſtle, which captive-like doth yield to conquering Time. Her down-caſt ſtones from thoſe lofty turrets do ſhew what beauty once it bare, ſtanding mounted round in compaſs, and within her walls another mount, whereon a Tower of great height and ſtrength is built, which was the birth-place of our Conquering *Henry*, the great Triumpher over *France*, but now decayed, and from a Princely Caſtle, is become no better than a regardleſs Cottage. In this Town a beautiful Church built with three Iſles is remaining, and at the Eaſt end a moſt curiouſly built (but now decayed) Church-ſtands, called the *Monks*-Church: In the Monaſtery whereof, our great Antiquary *Geoffery*, ſurnamed *Monmouth*, and *Ap Arthur*, wrote his Hiſtory of *Great Britaine*: whoſe pains as they were both learned and great, ſo have they bred great pains among the learned both to defend and to diſprove. The towns ſituation is pleaſant and good, ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Monnow* and *Wye*: three Gates yet ſtand, beſides that tower or Lock of the Bridge, and a trench or tract of wall running betwixt them on each ſide down to the River, containing in circuit about eight hundred paces. The town is in good repair, and well frequented, governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, fifteen Common Counſellors, a Town-Clerk, and two Sergeants for their Attendance. It is in Latitude removed from the Equator 52. degrees and 8. minutes, and from the Weſt point of Longitude is ſet in the degree 17. 36. minutes.

Religious

Religious Houſes erected and ſuppreſſed in this Shire, for greateſt account have been in *Caerlion*, *Chepſtow*, *Gold-cliffe*, *Monmouth* and *Llantony*; which laſt ſtood ſo ſolitary, and among hills, that the Sun was not ſeen to ſhine there, but only betwixt the hours of one and three.

This Shire is ſtrengthned with fourteen Caſtles, traded with ſix Market-towns, divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are ſituated one hundred twenty and ſeven Pariſh-Churches, and is not accounted among the *Welſh ſhires*, being ſubdued by *Henry* the ſecond, who paſſing the *Nant Pen-carne*, a ſmall Brook and of no danger, yet held fatal by the *Welſh*, over credulous to a Prophecy of *Merlin Sylveſter* the *Britiſh Apollo*, who had fore-ſhewed that when a ſtout and freckled fac'd King (ſuch as *Henry* was) ſhould paſs over that Ford, then the power of the *Welſhmen* ſhould be brought under; whereby their ſtout courage was ſoon abated, and the whole Country the ſooner in ſubjection to the *Engliſh*.

Montgomeri e Merionidh Shires
Carnarvan Pars.
Denbigh
Pars.
Bethkelert
Spityeeuan
Llangion
Bettus
Llandisilio
Corwen
Llanwrothen
Kenhay ern chap
Festiniog
Maynturog
Trawffynydh
Llandeckwyn
Bala
Llanarmon
Llangunog
Llangedwyn
Abertanot
Melnerley
Harlech
Llandanog
Llanbeder
Llanenthowin
Llanaber
Llannllyn
Llanuaghrethe
Llanbyltyd
Hyrnaut
Llanuthin
Llanilling
Mynot
Kegidlay
Willaston
Heldray
Oriens
MARE HIBERNICUM
Occidens.
Barmouth
Dolgelhe
Dynas mothne
Llammimotowye
Llagmnew
Welshepoole.
Shelnes
Llangilynyn
Llanyhangle apennaht
Llanworing
Remis
Garthpiloo
Llanyrml
Berrewe
Llanllegan
Bettus
Capel fordon
Churchstoke.
Dorowen
Talgarth chap
Montgomeri
Newtowne
Llanegryn
Pennaht
Aberdowe
Machenllet
Carno
Trenegloies
Sabrina
Kery
Llandynan
Llanidlos
Llangmnellyn
CARDIGAN PARS.
Llangerik
Meridies
NOR. PARS
RAD
Scala Miliarium
5
10

MOUNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

MOUNTGOMERY-SHIRE, in the *British* ſpeech called *Siretreſaldwin*, and that of the principal Town *Mountgomery*, lyeth bounded upon the North with *Denbigh-ſhire*, upon the Eaſt with *Shrop-ſhire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan-ſhires*, and on the Weſt with *Merioneth ſhire*

(2) In forme it ſomewhat reſembleth a Pear or Pine-apple, as it were growing out of the Weſt, and riſing thence with many high Hills and plentifull Springs, which water and make fruitful the Soyle every where: whoſe ſearching rills with a longing deſire haſte ever forward to find an increaſe, and to augment their growth into a bigger body, whereof the *Severne* is the chief, and the ſecond River in the Land: whoſe head riſing from the ſpired mountain *Plyaillimon*, runneth not far without the receits of other rivolets into her ſtream, and with many wings doth ſport her ſelf thorow all the Eaſt part of this Shire.

(3) That this River took her name from *Abren*, the beautiful baſe daughter of *Locrinus*, begotten out of wedlock upon *Eſtrildis* the daughter of *Humber* the *Scythian* King, that invaded this Land, and both of them drowned in this River by *Guendolena* King *Locrinus* ſurviving widow: let *Geoffrey* relate, and Poets enlarge, whereof one among them in good account, thus writeth:

——*In flumen præcipitatur* Abren,
Nomen Abren *fluvio de Virgine, nomen eidem*.
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina *datur*.

Into

Into this ſtream ſair Abren *headlong-caſt,*
Gave name of Abren *to thoſe waters vaſt,*
Corruptly call'd Sabrina *now at laſt,*

(4) The River maketh the Eaſt part of this Shire for fruitfulneſs to be compared with moſt of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in *Wales*: the Weſt ſide is more hilly and leſs inhabited, yet ſurely thoſe mountains breed innumerable of Cattel, eſpecially of horſes, whoſe portraiture for making and incomparable ſwiftneſs, *Giraldus Cambrenſis* Arch-Deacon of *Brecknock* doth greatly commend.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that were ſeated in *Gwineth* and *Powiſland*, whereof this Shire was a part, were to the *Romans* known by the name of ORDOVICES, a puiſſant and couragious Nation; whoſe hearts and hills held them the longeſt free from the yoke of ſubjection, either of the *Romans* or *Engliſh*: for unto the daies of *Domitian*, they kept plea with the *Romans*, and were not brought to the will of the *Engliſh* before the reign of King *Edward* the firſt. Thoſe ORDOVICES inhabited the Counties of *Mountgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Caernarvan*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*, which are of us called now *North-Wales*, a people generous and of affable conditions, goodly for feature, fair of complexion, couragious of mind, courteous to ſtrangers, and that which is moſt commendable, moſt true and loyal to the *Engliſh* Crown.

Towns for Trades and Commerce in this County are ſix: the chiefeſt thereof and Shire-Town is *Mountgomery*, very wholeſome for aire, and pleaſant for ſituation, upon an eaſie aſcent of an hill, and upon another far higher mounted, ſtands a fair and well-repaired Caſtle, from the Eaſt Rock whereof, the Town hath been walled, as by ſome part yet ſtanding, and the tract and trench of the reſt even unto the North-ſide of the ſaid Caſtle, may evidently be ſeen: whoſe graduation for

Latitude

Latitude is placed in the degree 53, and for Longitude 17. the lines cutting each other in the site of this Town.

This Town hath lately received the honour and Title of an Earldome, whereof *Philip Herbert* the second son of *Henry* Earle of *Pembroke*, was created the first, in *Anno* 1605. And the Shire divided into seven Hundreds, wherein are seated six Market-Towns, and forty seven Parish-Churches.

MERI-

MERIONETH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER X.

MERIONETH-SHIRE, which the *Britaines* call *Sire Verioneth*, and in Latine *Mervia*; is bordered upon the North by *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh ſhires*, upon the Eaſt with *Mountgomery*, upon the South by the river *Dowy*, is parted from *Cardigan-ſhire*, and the Weſt ſide altogether waſhed with the *Iriſh Seas*, whoſe rage with ſuch vehemency beateth againſt her banks, that it is thought and ſaid, ſome quantity of the Land hath been ſwallowed up by thoſe Seas.

(2) In form this Shire ſomewhat reſembleth a *Welſh Harp*, though ſmall is the Muſick that to her Inhabitants ſhe makes, being the rougheſt, and moſt unpleaſant to ſee to (as *Giraldus* their own *Hiſtorian* writeth) in all *Wales*. The aire for great pleaſure, nor ſoile for great profit, I cannot greatly commend, unleſs it be for the many and mighty great winds, that for the moſt part therein do rage, and the ſpired hills cluſtered together ſo near and ſo high, as the ſame *Author* affirmeth, that Shepheards upon their tops falling at odds in the morning and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the quarrel, the day will be ſpent, and the heat of their fury ſhut up with their ſleep.

(3) Theſe mountains formerly did abound with *Wolves*, for whoſe avoidance *Edgar* the peaceable, did impoſe (as *Malmesbury* writeth) a yearly Tribute of three hundred *Wolves*, upon *Ludwall* Prince of that Country, whereby in three years ſpace they were quite deſtroyed: and now their faces are covered with fruitful flocks of ſheep, beſides Neat and other Cattel that therein abundantly do graſe, wherein the only riches of this Shire doth conſiſt: for by reaſon of this unevenneſs

neſs of the ſoile and rocks ſo near the face of the earth, the Plough cannot be drawn, nor the Corn proſper, which ſome have imputed to the idleneſs of the Inhabitants, wherein they have been greatly wronged.

(4) Theſe people are a part of the *Ordovices*, of whom we have ſpoken, who by the advantage of theſe Mountains held out with the longeſt againſt the *Romans*, and their necks not brought under the yoke of bondage, before the daies of King *Edward* the firſt; ſince when they have attempted to caſt off their ſubjection to the *Engliſh*, upon thoſe ſtirs raiſed by *Owen Glendover*, who having been a Favorite of King *Richard* the ſecond, & diſcontented by King *Henry* the fourth, in a quarrel with the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, that intruded upon his demains, quarrelled with the King, and entred into open rebellion and confederacy with all other his rebels, drawing the *Welſh men* wholly to his ſide, in hope to have had Princes reſtored of their own bloud: and he maintained the ſame with wonderful pride, policy, and obſtinacy for a long time, untill his confederates, followers and favourites, and his own courage, credit, and maintenance, were brought ſo low by that powerful King, that in the end he periſhed for very want of food.

(5) Their Towns are not many, neither thoſe that they have of any ſtately buildings, whereof *Bala*, *Dolgelhe*, and *Harlech* are the Markets. By *Bala* in the North-eaſt of this County, in the *Welſh Lhintegid*, in *Engliſh*, *Pemble mear*, a great poole of water doth drown at leaſt eight-ſcore Acres of ground: whoſe nature is, as the report doth paſs, that the high-land flouds, though never ſo great, cannot make her ſwell bigger by their receits; but if the aire be troubled with over great blaſts and tempeſts of winds, ſhe, in as great a rage, riſeth and paſſeth her banks, as if ſhe would encounter that enemy in fight. Into the South whereof the two-headed *Dee* with a pretty ſharp ſtream entreth, and through the ſame glideth without any mixture of the ſame water, as the Inhabitants believe: more ſtrongly conceited in their opinion, for that the *Salmon*, uſually taken in *Dee*, is never found

found in that Pool; and the fish called *Guiniad*, bred in that *Mear*, never is seen in the River *Dee*. South thence near *Dolgelhe*, in a lower hill, a great Rampire of stone and compass is seen, and hath been some fortification or defence in war: which whilst we were curious to find out some instructions thereof, by report this only we learned, that it was called *Caddorvita Dren*, according to the name of her neighbour and far higher hill.

(6) Upon the West and Sea-shore of this Shire, *Harlech* a Market and Mayor Town standeth bleake enough and barren, but only for Fowle and Fish; houses not many, neither curiously built, wherein standeth a little Chappel decayed and without use, in which lieth buried Sir *Richard Thimbleby*, an *English* Knight, who for the delight he took in that game, removed his abode from a far better soile. Here also standeth a most strong and beautiful Castle, mounted upon a hill, and with a double Bulwarke walled about, commanding the *Sea*, and passage of entrance of such as seek to invade the Coast: and surely a great pity it is to see so fair a work fall to decay: the Constable whereof by *Patent* is ever the Mayor of this Town; near unto which are two great Inlets of *Seas*, which at low water may be passed upon the *Sands* with Guides. Upon whose shore, as upon the *Sea* coasts in this County, abundance of *Herrings* are caught, for which cause they are much frequented in the season of the year, by many people from divers Countries.

(7) This Town being the chiefest of the Shire, the Pole shall be elevated only from thence, whose height for Latitude standeth in the degree 53. 29 minutes, and for Longitude in the 15. 47. minutes. The whole being divided into six Hundreds, wherein are seated thirty seven Parish-Churches.

Sep tentrio
CESTRIE PARS
Orians
Dee flu
Shotwick caſt
Cheſter
Eccleſton
Alford
Pulford
Pulton chap
Tiſſon
Maple
Old caſt
Whitmore
Whitmore chap
Broughton
Pooley chap
Chirk
Llangollen
Llanſantfraid
Llanger.
Llanſilyn
Llangedwin
Llandegley
Worthenbis
Byſtok
Llanidan
Llanhidan
Llanarmon
Llanarmon
Llanarmon

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

DENBIGH-SHIRE, called in *Welſh*, *Sire Denbigh*, retiring more from the Sea within the Country, on this ſide of the River *Conwey* ſhooteth Eaſtward in one place as far as to the River *Dee*: on the North, firſt the Sea, (for a ſmall ſpace) and then *Flint ſhire* encompaſſeth it: on the Weſt, *Caernarvon* and *Merioneth ſhire*: on the Eaſt, *Cheſhire* and *Shropſhire*; and on the South, *Mountgomery Shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is long, growing wider ſtill towards the North-weſt, and narrower towards the Eaſt. It is in length from Eaſt to Weſt, one and thirty miles, and in breadth from North to South, ſeventeen miles: in the whole circuit and circumference, one hundred and fourteen miles.

(3) The aire is very wholeſome and pleaſant, yet bleak enough, as expoſed to the winds on all ſides, and the high hills, wherewith it is in many places environed, long retaining the congealed ſnow. The tops whereof, in the Summer time, are the harveſt-mens Almanacks, by the riſing of certain vapours thereon in the mornings, and foreſhew a fair day enſuing.

(4) The ſoile is but barren towards the Weſt part: yet the middle, where it lieth flat in a valley, is moſt fertile. The Eaſt-ſide, when it is once paſt the valley, findeth Nature to be a very ſparing niggard of her favours: but next unto *Dee* it feeleth a more liberal extent of her bleſſings. The Weſt part is but here and there inhabited, and mounteth up more than the other with baire and hungry hills: yet the leanneſs of the ſoyle (where the hills ſettle any thing flatting) hath been now a good while begun to be overcome by the diligent pains and careful induſtry of the husbandmen; for

for they paring away the upper coat of the earth into certain Turffes, with a broad kind of ſpade, pile them up artificially on heaps, and fire them, ſo as being turned into aſhes, and thrown upon the ground ſo pared, they fructifie the hungry barrenneſs and ſterility of ſoile, and make the fields bring forth a kind of *Rie* or *Amell-corne*, in ſuch plenty, as is hardly to be believed.

(5) The ancient inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, who being alſo named *Ordevices*, or *Ordovicæ*: a puiſſant and couragious people, by reaſon they kept wholly in a mountainous place, and took heart even of the ſoyle it ſelf: for they continued longeſt free from the yoke both of *Roman*, and alſo of *Engliſh* dominion. They were not ſubdued by the *Romans*, before the daies of the Emperour *Domitian* (for then *Julius Agricola* conquered almoſt the whole Nation) nor brought under the command of the *Engliſh*, before the reign of King *Edward* the firſt; but lived a long time in a lawleſs kind of liberty, as bearing themſelves bold upon their own magnanimity, and the ſtreagth of the Country.

(6) The Mountains of this County yield ſufficiency of Neat, Sheep, and Goats The Valleys in moſt places are very plenteous of Corn, eſpecially Eaſtward on this ſide, betwixt the Rivers of *Alen* and *Dee*; But the moſt Weſterly part is heathy, and altogether barren. The heart of the Shire ſhews it ſelf beneath the hills, in a beautiful and pleaſant Vale, reaching ſeventeen miles in length from South to North, and five miles, or there abouts, in breadth, and lieth open only toward the Sea. It is environed on every ſide with high hills, amongſt which, the higheſt is *Moilleny*, on the top whereof is a warlike Fence with Trench and Rampier, and a little fountain of clear water. From theſe hills the River *Cluyd* reſorts unto this Vale, and from the very ſpring-head (increaſed with beckes and brooks) doth part it in twain, running through the midſt of it; whereof in ancient time it was named *Strat Cluyd*: for *Marianus* maketh mention of a King of the *Strat Cluyd* of the *Welſh*: And at this day it is commonly called *Diffryn Cluyd*, that is, *The Vale of Cluyd*.

This thing is worthy obſervation, as a matter memorable, both for admiration and antiquity, that in the Pariſh of *Lan-ſanan* within this Country, there is a place compaſs cut out of the main rock by mans hand, in the ſide of a ſtony hill, wherein there be four and twenty ſeats to ſit in, ſome leſs, ſome bigger, where children and young men, coming to ſeek their Cattel, uſe to ſit, and to have their ſports. And at this day they commonly call it *Arthurs Round Table*.

(7) *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, obtaining *Denbigh* by the grant of King *Edward* the firſt, after the conviction and beheading of *David* bother of *Llewelin* for high Treaſon, was the firſt that fortified it with a wall about, not large in circuit, but very ſtrong, and on the South-ſide with a fair Caſtle, ſtrengthned with many high Towers. But he gave it over, and left the work unfiniſhed, conceiving grief (as a ſorrowful father) that his only ſon came to untimely death, and was drowned in the Well thereof: The fame of this Town ſpreads it ſelf far for repute, as being reckoned the moſt beautiful place in all *North-Wales*: and it is of no leſs report, for the Caſtle adjunct unto it is impregnable for fortification. And this ſtrange accident hapning there in the year 1575. deſerves not to be omitted, being left as a continual remembrance of Gods merciful providence and preſervation at that time: that where by reaſon of great Earthquakes, many people were put into great fear, and had much harm done unto them both within and without their houſes, in the Cities of *York*, *Worceſter*, *Gloceſter*, *Briſtoll*, *Hereford*, and in other Countries adjacent, yet in the Shire-hall of *Denbigh* the bell was cauſed to toll twice, by the ſhaking of the earth, and no hurt or hindrance at all either done or received. The government of this Town is managed by two Aldermen, and two Bailiffes, who are yearly elected out of twenty five Burgeſſes, that are their aſſiſtants. It hath on Recorder, one Town-Clerk, and two Sergeants at Mace: and by obſervation of the *Mathematicks*, the Pole is elevated in the degree of Latitude 53. and 49 ſcruples, and from the firſt point in Longitude 16. and 45.

(8) This County with them of *Flint* and *Carnarvon ſhires*, are not divided by pricks into their ſeveral

ſeveral hundreds, according to the reſt of this work, the want of their particulars in the Parliament Roles ſo cauſing it, which for the good of theſe three Shires, I earneſtly ſought to have ſupplied from the *Nomina Villarum*, in their Sheriffes books, and had promiſe of them that might eaſily have procured the ſame. But whether a fearleſs jealouſie poſſeſſed their ſpirits, leſt the riches of theſe Shires, by revealing ſuch particulars, ſhould be further ſought into, I cannot ſay: yet this I have obſerved in all my Survey, that where leaſt is to be had, the greateſt fears are poſſeſſed, Take theſe Shires therefore to be done as I could, and not as I would, that wiſh both the wealth of them all, and their eſteem to be of better regard by thoſe that may do them good.

(6) This Shire then is divided into twelve Hundreds, for the readier ordering of buſineſſes neceſſary to the State of the Country; wherein are placed three Market-Towns, fit for buying and ſelling, and other negotiations. It hath five Caſtles to defend her ſelf, and to offend her enemies, and fifty ſeven Pariſhes for Gods divine ſervice and worſhip.

FLINT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. XII.

FLINT-SHIRE, ſtretching out in length, broad at one end, and narrow at another, is not much unlike in faſhion to a wedge, a piece of which is cut off by the meeting of *Cheſhire* and *Denbigh ſhire*, South East in diſtance ſome four miles. It borders East-ward with part of *Cheſhire*, from whence it is guarded in length with the River *Dee* unto the North, which parteth *Worrall* and *Flintſhire*, till you come to a little Iſland called *Hellebree* North-ward it is bounded with the *Virginian Sea*: on the West, a little River, called *Cluyd*, parteth her and *Denbigh-ſhire* aſunder: and on the South altogether by *Shrop ſhire*.

(2) This Country is nothing mountainous, as other parts of *Wales* are, but riſing gently all along the River *Dee*, makes a fair ſhew and proſpect of her ſelf to every eye that beholds her, as well upon the River, being in moſt places thereabouts four or five miles broad, as upon the other ſide thereof, being a part of *Cheſhire*.

(3) The Aire is healthfull and temperate, without any foggy clouds or fenny vapours, ſaving that ſometimes there ariſeth from the Sea, and the River *Dee*, certain thick and ſmoaky ſeeming miſts, which nevertheleſs are not found hurtful to the Inhabitants, who in this part live long and healthfully.

(4) The Clime is ſomewhat colder there than in *Cheſhire*, by reaſon of the Sea, and the River that engirts the better part of her; by which, the Northern winds, being long carried upon the waters, blow the more cold; and that ſide of the Country upward, that lieth ſhoring unto the top, having neither ſhelter nor defence, receiveth them in their ſtill power, and is naturally a Bulwarke from their violence

violence unto her bordering neighbours, that maketh the snow to lie much longer there than on the other side of the River.

(5) The Soile bringeth forth plenty both of Corn and Grass, as also great store of Cattle, but they be little. To supply which defect, they have more by much in their numbers than in other places where they be bigger. Great store of Fish they take in the River of *Dee*, but little from the Sea, by reason they have no Havens or Creeks for boats. No great store of woods either there or in any other part of *Wales* are found, it having been a general plague unto all the Country ever since the head-strong Rebellions of their Princes and great men against the Kings of *England*, that (in time) took away the principal helps of their Innovations, by cutting down their Woods, whereof in this Shire there hath heretofore been great plenty. Fruits are scarce, but milk, butter, and cheese plenty, as also store of honey, of the which they make a pleasant wine, in colour like (in taste not much unlike) unto Muskadine, which they call *Metheglin*. Yea, and in the dayes of *Giraldus Cambrensis*. near the place now called *Holy-Well*, was a rich Mine of Silver, in seeking after which, men pierced and pried into the very bowels of the earth.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, a sturdy people against the *Romans*, but now most kind and gentle towards the *English*, and indeed make much of all strangers, except they be crossed: and then they are the contrary.

(7) Places of defence are the Castles of *Flint*, *Hawarden*, vulgarly *Harden*, *Tyeer*, *Rudland*, *Mold*, *Towley*, and *Hope*: of which, *Flint* and *Harden* are the two principal. The Castle of *Flint*, famous for the benefit it received from two Kings, and for the refuge and relief it gave unto the third. It was founded by *Henry* the second, finished by *Edward* the first, and long after gave harbour and entertainment to that noble, but unfortunate Prince, *Richard* the second, coming out of *Ireland*, being within her walls a free and absolute King, but no sooner without, but taken prisoner by *Henry Bul-*

lingbroke, Duke of *Lancaſter*, loſing at that time his liberty, and not long after his life. This ſtandeth in the graduation of Latitude 53. 55. minutes, in Longitude 17.

For the Caſtle of *Hawarden*, no record remains of the firſt Founder, but that it was held a long time by the Stewards of the Earls of *Cheſter*. Howbeit their reſiſtances did not ſo generally conſiſt in the ſtrength of their Caſtles and Fortifications, as in their Mountains and hills, which in times of danger ſerved as natural Bulwarkes and Defences unto them againſt the force of enemies. As was that which ſtandeth in a certain ſtrait ſet about with woods, near unto the River *Alen*, called *Coles hull*, that is, *Colts-hill*, where the *Engliſh*, by reaſon of their diſordered multitude, not ranged in good array, loſt the field, and were defeated, when King *Henry* the ſecond had made as great preparation as might be to give battel unto the *Welſh*, and the very Kings Standard was forſaken by *Henry* of *Eſſex*, who was Standard-bearer to the Kings of *England* in right of inheritance.

(8) This Country hath many ſhallow rivers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Cluyde*. Howbeit, there is a ſpring not far from *Rudland Caſtle*, of great report and antiquity, which is termed *Fons Sacer*, in Engliſh, *Holy-Well*, and is alſo commonly called *S. Winefrids Well*; of whom antiquity thus reporteth: That *Winefrid* a Chriſtian Virgin, very fair and vertuous, was doated upon by a young luſtful Prince or Lord of the Country, who not long able to rule his head-ſtrong affection, having many times in vain attempted and tried her chaſtity, both by rich gifts and large promiſes, could not by any means obtain his deſires; he therefore (in a place of advantage) ſuddenly ſurpriſed and raviſhed hee weak (yet reſiſting) body. After the deed done, the cruel Tyrant, to ſtop her cries and accalmations, ſlew her, and cut off herhead; out of which place did ſuddenly ariſe a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountain ſuch a forcible ſtream and current, as the like is not found in Chriſtendom. Over the head of the Spring there is built a Chappel of free ſtone, with Pillars curiouſly wrought and engraved, in the Chancel whereof, and glaſs-

glaſs-window, the Picture of the Virgin is drawn, together with the memorial of her life and death. To this Fountain Pilgrims are accuſtomed to repair in their zealous, but blind devotion; and divers others reſort to bath in, holding firmly that the water is of much vertue.

There be many red ſtones in the bottom of this Well, and much green moſs growing upon the ſides: the ſuperſtition of the people holding that thoſe red ſpots in the ſtones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can never waſh away; and that the moſs about the wall was her hair, which though ſome of it be given to every ſtranger that comes, yet it never waſteth. But howſoever this be carried for truth by the tradition of time, the moſs it ſelf ſmells exceeding ſweet.

There is alſo hard by *Kilken* (a ſmall Village) within this County, a little Well of no great note, thatiat certain times riſeth and falleth, after the manner of Sea-tydes.

(9) In the South part of this Country, divided from the reſt, is a place) in ſome written Coppies of *Antonine*, called *Bovium*) which we now term *Banchor*, firſt a City, and afterwards a Monaſtery of famous memory, and the firſt that is read of in the World: wherein (as *Beda* ſaith) were a great number of Monks, and them divided into ſeven Companies, every one having his ſeveral Ruler aſſigned. None of theſe Companies had leſs than three hundred perſons devoted to prayer, and to get living by their own labour, for themſelves and the poor: although it hath long ſince been utterly ruinate, ſo as now there is ſcarce ſeen the face and outward ſhew of a dead City or Monaſtery. It hath only the names of two Gates remaining, one ſtanding a mile diſtant from another, and betwixt which the River *Dee* now runneth, where are often times found many pieces of *Roman* Coyn, and other tokens of antiquity. But of theſe ſhall be more mention made in the following Hiſtory.

Another like Monaſtery, but of leſſer account, ſtood in the Vale beneath *Varis* (a little City placed

by the *Romans* in the confines of this Shire and *Denbigh-ſhire*) and upon the Bank of *Elwy* and *Clwyd*. This the *Britains* call *Llan-Elwy*, of the River; the *Engliſhmen*, *Aſaph*, of the Founder; and the *Hiſtoriographers*, *Aſaphenſis*. It is more famouſed for antiquity, than for building or bravery: for about the year 560 *Kentigern* Biſhop of *Glaſco*, being fled hither out of *Scotland* placed here a Biſhops See, and erected a Monaſtery, gathering together 663 in a religious brotherhood, whereof 300 that were unlearned, gave themſelves to husbandry, and to work within the Monaſtery; the reſt to prayer and meditations. When he returned into *Scotland*, he ordained *Aſaph*, a godly and upright man, to be governour over this Monaſtery, of whom it took the name, and is called *Saint Aſaphs*.

Another Monaſtery of great account was at *Baſingwarke* in this County, near unto which began that admirable Ditch drawn thence into the mouth of *Severne* by King *Offa*, the Tract whereof I have expreſſed thorow this Shire, and will further ſpeak thereof in the following Hiſtory.

(10) This Shire is divided into five Hundreds, fortified with ſeven Caſtles, hath only one Market-Town, and twenty eight Pariſhes, in which there is a continual celebration of divine Service.

ANGLE-

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ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLESEY was in the time of the *Romans* called *Mona*, by the *Britains Mon*, and *Ver-Mon*, (that is) the Land of *Mon*, of the ancient *Engliſh-Saxons Moneg:* And at laſt, after the *Engliſhmen* had by their ſharp and ſeveral aſſaults brought it under their rule, and became Lords thereof, it was termed *Angleſey*, as one would ſay, *The Engliſhmens Iſland.*

(2) For an *Iſland* it is, albeit it be ſevered from the Continent of *Britain*, but with a ſmall and narrow ſtraight of the River *Menai*, and on all other parts beaten upon with the ſurging and troublous *Iriſh-Sea*, in which it lyeth ſomewhat ſquare-wiſe, nor much different in length and breadth; being, where it reacheth out in length, from *Beau-mariſh* Eaſtward, to the utmoſt Promontory Weſtward, which we call *Holy-head*, twenty miles; and in breadth from *Llambederis* North-ward, to the point of *Menai* South-ward, ſeventeen miles; the whole circuit or circumference amounting towards ſeventy miles.

(3) The air is reaſonable grateful and healthful, and not generally ſubject to diſeaſes, excepting certain Agues at ſometimes, which are occaſioned by the fogs and miſty exhalations, which ariſe from the ſea called *Mare Virginium*, with the which this Iſle is encompaſſed.

(4) The Commodities that commend (or rather beautifie) this Country, are in Corn and Cattle, wherewith it not only enricheth it ſelf exceedingly, but ſendeth out great proviſion thereof to others to ſupply their defects, and although the ground may ſeem dry and ſtony, or unpleaſant and nothing ſightly, wherein for the outward quality it reſembleth ſome other parts of *Wales*, that are not ſo fruitful, yet for the inward bounties of nature, it is far unlike; for above all the

Coaſts

Coasts of *Wales* it is most plentiful of Wheat, insomuch as by *Giraldus Cambrensis* report, they are wont to say in *Welsh*, by way of a Proverb, *Mon Mam Cymry*, which is to say, *Mon* is the mother of *Wales*; for that when other Countries harvest fails round about, or their provision is exhaust and drawn dry, this alone, like a provident and full brested mother, is able to sustain the rest. Whereunto Nature most providently hath added another benefit serviceable and necessary to the former, in that the Country produceth also those kind of stones which are called *Molares*, as of all other fittest to make *Millstones* or *Grindstones*. In some places also it yieldeth an earth of *Aluminous* quality, out of which some not long since began to make *Alom* and *Copperose*, who (like unflesht Souldiers) gave over their enterprise without further hope, because at first they saw it not answer their over-hasty expectations.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, mentioned before in the precedent Provinces of *Denbigh-shire*, *Flint-shire*, and *Carnarvon shire*. And this very Island was that ancient, and so much ennobled seat of the *British Druyds*, who so amated the Army of *Roman* invaders, as *Tacitus* reports, and as else-where we have related in the sixth Book and seventh Chapter of our ensuing History.

(6) This Nation was attempted first by *Paulinus Suetonius* in the raign of *Nero*, but brought under the *Romane* Empire by *Julius Agricola*. When the Empire of the *Romans* in *Britain* began to decline and go downward, some out of *Ireland* entred into this Isle by stealth, and nestled themselves there, as may be gathered by certain mounts of earth entrenched about, and yet to be seen, which they call the *Irish-mens cottages*: as also by a place named of the *Irish men*, *yn Hiericy Gwidid*, who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britains* to slight under the leading of *Sirigus*. The *Norwegians* also were often infestuous to this Island; but King *Ethelreds* Fleet, having in the year 1000 scowred the Seas round about this Isle, far exceeded all both *Irish* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for they wasted the Country in all hostile manner.

(7) After

(7) After this, two *Hughs*, both *Normans*, did greatly afflict this Iſland: The one being Earl of *Cheſter*, the other of *Shrewsbury*; at which very time *Magnus* the *Norwegian* arriving there, ſhot *Hugh* Earl of *Shrewsbury* through with an Arrow, and departed after he had ranſacked the Iſland. It was afterwards grievouſly infeſted by the *Engliſhmen*, who never gave over from time to time to invade it, until in the raign of King *Edward* the firſt, it was wholly brought under his ſubjection.

(8) The principal Town in this Iſle is *Beaumariſh*, which the ſaid King *Edward* the firſt built in the Eaſt-ſide thereof, and for the fair ſituation, though in a Mooriſh-place, gave it the name which it now beareth, whereas in times paſt it was called *Bonover*; which he alſo fortified with a goodly Caſtle.

(9) The Mayor is the chiefeſt Magiſtrate of the Town, who is yearly choſen, and hath the aſſiſtance and help of two Bailiffs, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Town Clerk: by whoſe careful diligence the affairs of this Town are orderly managed and commanded: whoſe Latitude is 54. and Longitude 15. 45. minutes.

(10) Not far from hence is *Lhanvais*, in times paſt a fair religious houſe of the *Friers Minors*, which although it be now in a manner raſed out of memory, yet antiquity maketh mention that it hath been of great regard among the Kings of *England*, who have ſhewed themſelves very bountiful Patrons unto that Covent, both in reſpect of the ſanctimonious life of ſuch as converſed there, as alſo becauſe there the bodies of very eminent perſons, as the daughter of King *John*, the ſon of a King of the *Danes*, as likewiſe of many great Lords, Knights and Squires, were enterred, that were ſlain in the wars againſt the *Welſh*, in the time of many illuſtrious Kings of *England*.

(11) This Iſle is reckoned to have had anciently many Villages in it, even to the number of three hundred threeſcore and three; and the ſame even at this day is very well peopled.

The

The diviſion of this Iſle for diſpoſition of affairs that belong either to the ſtate of the Crown, or to the condition of the Countrey, is into ſix Hundreds: in which are ſeated two Market-Towns, and ſeventy four Pariſh Churches for Gods Divine Honour and Worſhip.

CAERNAR-

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIV.

CAERNARVON SHIRE, in *Welſh, Sire Caer-ar von*, ſo called becauſe it is juſt over againſt *Angleſey*, (which the *Britains* call *Mon*) and in compoſition was termed alſo *Snowden-Forreſt*, before *Wales* was laid into Shires; the North ſide whereof and the Weſt butteth upon the *Iriſh Sea*, the South-ſide is incloſed with *Merioneth*, and the Eaſt with *Denbigh-ſhires*, from which it is ſevered by the River *Conwey*.

(2) The form thereof is much like a wedge, long and narrow towards the ſouth and growing ſtill wider towards the North: ſo that from *Pevenkel-point* ſouthward, to *Ormſ-head-point* Northword, are forty miles, from the River *Conwey* Eaſtward, to the River *Llenoy* Weſtward, miles twenty: and the whole circumference one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Air is ſharp and piercing, by reaſon that the Country hath not natural proviſion to enſconce her ſelf againſt the extremity of winds and weather: but eſpecially, as may be thought, through the continuance of the Snow on the hills, which alſo exclude the Suns aſpect and warmth.

(4) The ſoil cannot be much commended for the fertility, except thoſe parts of the Sea-coaſts, which lie on the Weſt towards *Ireland*: but for the heart of this Shire, it is altogether mountainous, as if nature had a purpoſe here, by rearing up theſe craggy hills ſo thick together, ſtrongly to compact the joynts of this our Iſland, and to frame the Inland part thereof for a fit place of refuge to the *Britains*, againſt thoſe times of adverſity which afterward did fall upon them; for no army, though never ſo ſtrongly, or ſcarce any Travellers, though never ſo lightly appointed, can find paſſage among thoſe ſo many rough and hard Rocks, ſo many Vales and Pools here and there, croſſing all

all the ways, as ready obſtacles to repel any Inroads of forrain aſſailants Theſe Mountains may not unfitly be termed the *Britiſh Alpes*, as being the moſt vaſte of all *Britain*, and for their ſteepneſs and craggineſs not unlike to thoſe of *Italy*, all of them towring up into the Air, and round encompaſſing one far higher than all the reſt, peculiarly called *Snowdon-Hill*, though the other likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe, are by the *Welſh* termed *Craig Eriry*, as much as *Snowy Mountains*, taking their name as doth (by *Plinies* teſtimony) *Niphates* in *Armenia*, and *Imaus* in *Scythia*: For all the year long theſe lie mantelled over with Snow hard cruſted together, though otherwiſe for their height they are open and liable both to the Sun to diſſolve them, and the winds to over-ſweep them.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, of whom we have ſufficiently ſpoken in the deſcription of the former Provinces; neither need I inſiſt either upon the pleaſures or profits that this Country yieldeth, by reaſon of the great affinity it hath both of Climate and Commodities with *Denby-ſhire* and *Flint-ſhire* before mentioned: But this beyond the other in ſome places breeds certain *Shel-fiſhes*, which being conceived by an heavenly dew, bring forth Pearls, in ancient times more reckoned of than now they are.

(6) Touching places of note, that City is very ancient which the Emperour *Antonine* calleth *Segontium*, taking name of a River running by, which at this day is called *Seient*: ſome reliques of the walls whereof do yet appear, neer unto a little Church conſecrated to the honour of *Saint Publicius*. This City *Ninius* calleth *Caer Cuſtenith*, which ſome interpret the City of *Conſtantine*. Indeed *Matthew Weſtminſter* ſaith (how true I know not) that *Anno* 1283. here was found the body of *Conſtantius* (Father to great *Conſtantine*) which King *Edward* the firſt cauſed to be ſumptuouſly beſtowed in the Church of the new City, which he raiſed out of the ruines of the old, and is now called *Caernarvon*, which giveth name to the whole Shire. The Town it ſelf yieldeth a moſt

ex-

excellent prospect towards the Sea, and is incompassed (in a manner) round with the walls of the Castle: so as we may say, it is a City within a Castle, which taketh up the whole West-side of it: and great pity it is, that so famous a wo k should not be perpetuous, or ever become the ruine of time, which is much feared, for the mercilesse underminings of the *Sea*, that with her daily and forcible irruptions never ceaseth to wash away the foundations of the Key. The people of this Town are well approved for courtesie, and also Civil Government, which is administred by the Constable of the Castle (who is ever Mayor by Patent) having the assistance of one *Alderman*, two *Bailiffes*, two *Sergeants* at *Mace*, and one *Town-Clerk*. The Townsmen do not a little glory that King *Edward* the second was born there, in a Tower of the Castle called *Eagle Tower*, and surnamed of *Caer-nar-von*, he being the first Prince of *Wales* of the *English* Line. The site of this Town according to Mathematical observation is in the degree of Longitude 15. and 50. scruples from the first West point, and the Pole elevated in Latitude 53. and 50.

Bangor the Bishops See, though it be now but a small Town, yet it was in time past so large, that for the greatnes thereof it was called *Banchor Vaur*, that is, *Great Banchor*; which *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* fortified with a Castle: But it hath been long since utterly ruinated and laid level with the ground, insomuch as there is not any footing to be found or other monuments left thereof, although they have been sought with all diligent enquiry. This Bishops See hath been the Diocess of ninety six Parishes. But the ancient Church which was consecrated unto *Daniel*, sometime Bishop thereof, was defaced and set on fire by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who had a purpose also to destroy all the Cities of *Wales*, for that they stood for the King of *England*. And though the same Church was since repaired about the time of King *Henry* the seventh, yet hath it scarce recovered the resemblance of her former dignity.

The

THE DEVCALIDON SEA
The Yles of Orknay
THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND
THE GERMANE SEA
Lewys
The Yles of Hebrides
Skye
Mula
Ila Il
Part of Ireland
Part of England
Sandes
Stromsa
Kirkwal
Soutrousa In
Rona I.
Stey C.
Skyrassyn
Fors
Frosyk C.
Calme
Laxford
Catnes
Dunbeith C.
Baridale C.
Darno
Tarbert
Boon C.
Aberdore
Philorth C.
Inverugy C.
Slanes
Aberdone
Cowry
Barvy
Red C.
S. Andres
Sadington
Fast C.
Berwick
Dunstaburg
Edynburg
Solkirk
Dunfries
Anan
Carlisle
Cosfwel
Knockferis
Donoghery
Anogh
Crumie C.
Arbois C.
S. Columbanus
Dunska C.
Glandig
Eyer
Ethea
Bergonum
Loens
Torsa
Kilman
Sterling
Lenrik
Yrwin
Douglasdal
Gudson C.
Connock
Wygton
Kirkenbrik
Nermitage
Pebles
Dunkell
L. Tay
Malaw
Wormtysfort
Rosfern
Elgin
Kayrtz
Strathdon
Fordon
Adse C.
Badgenoch
Dunde
Innerness
Rosfern
Glenelg
Sell
Baile
Mera
Cromarty
Dingwall
Stran C.
Kyntale
Tranterness C.
Dunbegan C.
Nary
Hoy
Fors
Lanark
Clyde
Innerskip
Paisley
Renrew
Tarbert
Elgin
Kayrtz
Strathdon
Fordon
Adse C.
Badgenoch
Dunde
Dunkell
L. Tay
Malaw
Wormtysfort
Rosfern
Innerness
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Pebles
Solkirk
Dunfries
Anan
Carlisle
Cosfwel
Knockferis
Donoghery
Anogh
Crumie C.
Arbois C.
S. Columbanus
Dunska C.
Glandig
Skye
Mula
Ila Il
Lewys
The Yles of Hebrides
Part of Ireland
Part of England
The Scale of Miles
10 20 30
52
58
60

Scotlands General Deſcription.

CHAPTER I.

SCOTLAND, the ſecond Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and the North part of the Iſland, hath on the Eaſt the *German Ocean*, on the North, the *Orkneys*, and *Deucalidon-Sea*, the Weſt affronted with *Ireland*, and the South hath the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hills*, and the adjacent Tract, reaching to the *Sulway* Sands, whereby it is ſeparated from *England*.

(2) This Kingdom is fair and ſpacious, and from theſe South borders ſpreadeth it ſelf wide into the Eaſt and Weſt, till again it contracts it ſelf narrower unto the Northern Promontories: furniſhed with all things befitting a famous Kingdom; both for Air and Soil, Rivers, Woods, Mountains, Fiſh, Fowl, and Cattle, and Corn ſo plenteous, that it ſupplyeth therewith other Countries in their want. The people thereof are of good feature, ſtrong of body, and of couragious mind, and in wars ſo venturous, that ſcarce any ſervice of note hath been performed, but that they were with the firſt and laſt in the field. Their Nobility and Gentry are very ſtudious of learning, and all civil knowledge; for which end they not only frequent the three Univerſities of their own Kingdom (S. *Andrews*, *Glaſco*, and *Edenborough*, the Nurſeries of Piety, and Manſions of the ſacred *Muſes*) but alſo much addict themſelves to travel into forrain Countries.

(3) The Counties contained in this Kingdom are many, and every where beſtrewed with Cities, towns, and Burrows, as is that of *England*: and, as *England*, I intended to deſcribe it, had I not been happily prevented by a learned Gentleman of that Nation, who hath moſt exactly begun,

The River *Conwey* (which limiteth this Shire on the East-side) is in *Ptolomy* by corruption or ignorance of Transcribers called *Toiſſonius*, in ſtead of *Canonius*, whence *Canonium* (a Town mentioned by *Antonine*) took name: and albeit both it and its name be now utterly extinct, yet is there a covert remembrance thereof in the new name of a poor Village, ſtanding among the rubbiſh thereof, called *Caer-hean*, (that is) The ancient City: Out of the ſpoil whereof King *Edward* the firſt, built a new Town at the Rivers mouth, termed thereupon *Aber-Conwey*: (that is) the mouth of *Conwey*, which being formerly fortified by *Hugh* of *Cheſter*, and ſtrongly ſituate and fenced both with walls and a fair Caſtle by the Rivers ſide, deſerves rather the name of a City than a town, if it were more populous and traffiqued with Inhabitants. Neither muſt I here forget *Nowin*, though but a ſmall Market-town, for that it pleaſed the Engliſh Nobles *Anno* 1284. to honour it and the memory of King *Arthur*, with triumphant celebrity, after they had ſubdued the rebellious Ringleaders of *Wales*.

(7) Other matters of memorable note this Country affordeth not much, unleſs perhaps this: That juſt over againſt the River *Conwey*, where it iſſueth into the Sea, there ſometimes ſtood an ancient City named *Diganwey*, which many years ago was conſumed by lightning, and ſo made utterly deſolate, as many other monuments have been, of ancient and worthy memory. As likewiſe that in the Pool *Lin Pevis*, there is a kind of Fiſh called there *Torcoth*, having a red belly, no where elſe ſeen. For touching theſe two other miracles famouſed by *Giraldus* and *Gervaſius*, that on thoſe his high hills there are two Pools called the *Mears*, the one of which produceth great ſtore of fiſh, but all having only one eye, and in the other there is a moveable Iſland, which as ſoon as a man treadeth thereon, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welſh* are ſaid to have often ſcaped and deluded their enemies aſſailing them: theſe matters are out of my Creed, and yet I think the Reader had rather believe them, than to go to ſee whether it be ſo or no.

It is traded with five Market-Towns fit for bargaining, buying and selling, fortified with four Caſtles, and hath ſixty eight Pariſh-Churches in it, where the Inhabitants concur and meet together for the celebration of Divine-Service.

HIBERNIAE PARS
MARE HIBERNICUM
Petrus Kærius cælavit
The Southren parte of Scotland, wherin is ye strange Lake Lomond
Milliaria Scotica
10 20 30
Ila
Mula
Raglyny
The mulle of Cantyre
Dunoverte cart
Kilkarren
Kilton
Cantyre
Sanday
Tarbat
Eyl
Knapdayll
Shippinche
Forlane
Lorna
Loqua
Stimharti
Bread
albayn
Arran
Corswel
L. Rian
The mule of Gallowaye als the mules nock
Gallo
Argadia
L. Heke
L. Gayle
Glenlus
Penyngham
Quhythyrne
S. Maria
Garlis
Kyrcobre
Dundranan
Dunlarykin
L. Mabel
New Abbay
Solway
Castel of Dun
Reynfrew
Aryndale
Dongle
Glasque
Lanfinar
Blayer
Dumbay
Lennos
Cambel
Dunbertan
Okylter
Payslan
Crayford
Nor
Lamyngton
Mydbilly
An: par
54

(6) Their Manners were alike, ſaith *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Strabo*, and their garments not much different, as by *Sidonius Apollinaris* may be gathered, where he ſeemeth rather to deſcribe the modern *Wild-Iriſh*, than the antike *Gete*. Notwithſtanding this Nations Original by ſome hath been derived from *Scota*, the ſuppoſed Daughter of the *Egyptian* King *Pharaoh*, that nouriſhed *Moſes*, afterwards married unto *Gaithelus*, the ſon of *Cecrops*, (Founder of *Athens*) who firſt ſeating in *Spain*, paſſed thence into *Ireland*, and laſtly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gave *Name* to the *Nation*; if we believe that they hit the mark, who ſhoot at the *Moon*.

(7) But that the *Scythians* came into *Spain*, (beſides the Promontory bearing their name *Scythicum*) *Silius Italicus*, a *Spaniard* born, doth ſhew, who bringeth the *Concani*, a Nation therein ſeated, from the *Maſſagetæ*, which were the *Scythians*; and the *Sarmatæ*, whom all confeſs to have been *Scythians*, were the builders (as he ſaith) of the City *Suſanna* in *Spain*. And how from *Spain* they poſſeſſed themſelves of *Ireland*, (at the time when the Kingdom of *Judah* flouriſhed) *Ninius* the Diſciple of *Elvodugus* doth tell and their own Hiſtories of *Nemethus* and *Velas*, beſides *Ciſnerus* and others, do ſhew; who were firſt known by the name of *Scots*, as is gathered out of *Porphyry* (alleadged by S. *Jerome*) in the raign of *Aurelianus* the Emperour. *Gildas* calleth them the *Iriſh-Spoilers*: *Giraldus*, *A Scottiſh Nation deſcended from Ireland*: which in regard of them by *Eginhardus* is termed *The Iſle of Scots*: by *Beda*, *The Iſle inhabited by the Scots*; and by other Hiſtorians, *Scotland the great*; as their ſeat in *Britain* was called *Scotland the leſs*.

(8) Theſe, when the *Roman Empire* was far in the wane, burſt into *Britain* under *Reuda* their Captain, who entring amity with the *Picts*, poſſeſſed the North part of the Iſland, and aſſiſted them againſt the *Britains*, then ready to fall, when the *Romans* were gone. But theſe afterward entertaining diſſentions amongſt themſelves, put the hazard of their eſtates on the trial and chance of one days battle, fought betwixt them in the year of Salvation, 740. wherein the *Picts* not only loſt their lives

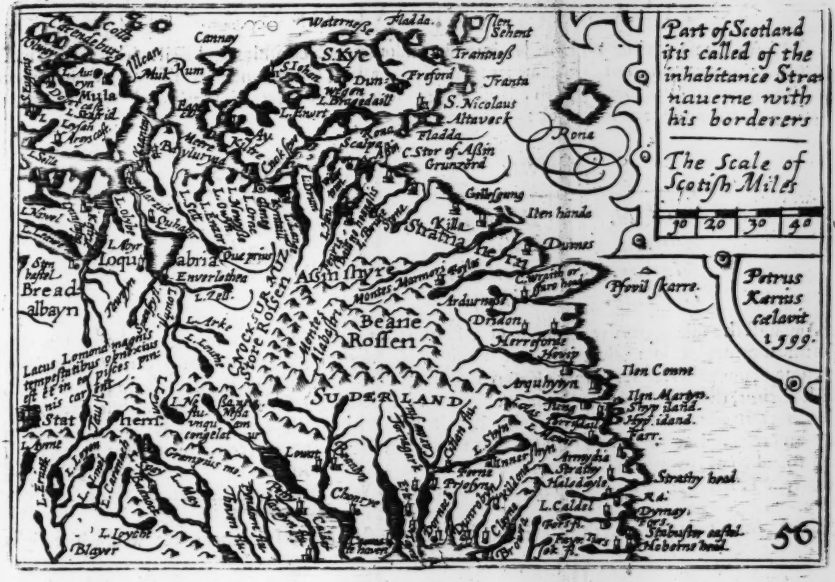
Comberland
ANGLIÆ
The South pt of Scotland wherin are contayned Edinbrough St Andrew and Glasco Archbisho.
Milliana Scotica.
10
20
PARS
Northumber-
land.
Coker Iland
Holy Iland
Tassen Iland
Eusdalia
Lauadonia
Tiuidalia
Annandale
Nidis
Clidesdale
Merlain
Cuningham
Kyle
Carrick
Galloway
Kirkcudbright
Wigton
Dunbar
Edenburg
Lochmaben
Moffat
Lanerk
Peebles
Selkirk
Jedworth
Kelso
Berwick
Dunglas
Coldingham
Hagerston
Gosport
Tinmouth
Warkworth
Alnwick
Bamborough
Holy Iland
Farne castell
S. Tabs head
Dunbar
Haddington
Tantallon
Edenburg
Leith
Dalkeith
Linlithgow
Stirling
Dumbarton
Glasco
Renfrew
Air
Ayr
Irvine
Dumbay
Bute
Arran
Ila
Jura
Mull
Tyree
Coll
Blayre
Dunkeldyn
Perth
Montrose
Brechin
Aberdeen
Banff
Cullen
Elgin
Forres
Nairn
Inverness
Cromarty
Dingwall
Tayne
Dornoch
Sutherland
Caithness
Orkney
Shetland
Fair Iland
Fetlar
Unst
Yell
Mainland
Pomona
Stronsay
Sanday
Westra
Eday
Rousay
Hoy
Burra
Flotta
Lambholm
Kirkwall
Pentland Firth
Duncansbay head
Orkney
Shetland
Fair Iland
Fetlar
Unst
Yell
Mainland
Pomona
Stronsay
Sanday
Westra
Eday
Rousay
Hoy
Burra
Flotta
Lambholm
Kirkwall
Pentland Firth
Duncansbay head
53

gun, and gone through the greateſt difficulties thereof; to build upon whoſe foundations, I hold it injurions: and am ſo far from any ambition to prevent his noble purpoſes, that I heartily with all happy furtherances thereto, with a longing deſire to ſee, by his induſtrious labours, another *Scene* added to the perfecting of the *Theatre of Britains glory*.

(4) Yet, in the mean while, leaſt I ſhould ſeem too defective in my intendments, let me without offence, (in this third, though ſhort Book) give only a general view of that Kingdom, upon obſervations from others; which to accompliſh by mine own ſurvey (if others ſhould hap to fail, and my crazy-aged body will give leave) is my chief deſire; knowing the Iſland furniſhed with many worthy remembrances, appertaining both unto them and us, whom God now hath ſet under one Crown: and the rather, for that their more Southern people are from the ſame Original with us the *Engliſh*, being both alike the *Saxon* branches: as alſo, that the *Picts* anciently inhabiting part of that Kingdom, were the inborn *Britains*, and ſuch as thither fled to avoid the *Romans* ſervitude: whoſe names began firſt to be diſtinguiſhed under *Diocleſian* the Emperor, when they were termed *Picts* for painting their bodies, like the *Britains*, as ſaith *Flavius Vigetius*: which is more ſtrengthned, for that the Northern *Britains* converted by Saint *Columb*, are called *Britain Picts*.

(5) But the *Highland-men* (the natural *Scot* indeed) are ſuppoſed to deſcend from the *Scythians*, who with the *Getes* infeſting *Ireland*, left both their iſſue there, and their manners, apparent in the *Wild Iriſh* even to this day: And from *Scytha* (as is thought) the name of *Scot* grew; for ſo the *Netherlanders* by *Scutten* expreſs indifferently the *Scythian* or *Scot*: ſo *Gildas* called the *Iriſh-Britains*, *Scythians*: ſo King *Elfred* in tranſlating the Hiſtory of *Oroſius*, turneth *Scotos* into *Seyttan*: and ſo ſaith *Walſingham*, from one and the ſame original, *Scythæ*, *Scytici*, *Scotæ*, *Scotici*, take their names, as from *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici* have done.

(6) Their


Part of Scotland
it is called of the
inhabitance Stra-
nauerne with
his borderers
The Scale of
Scotish Miles
10 20 30 40
Petrus
Kærius
cælavit
1599.
Cannay
Watternesse
Fladda
Ilen Sehent
S. Kye
Trantnoss
Freford
Tranta
S. Nicolaus
Altavock
Fladda
C. Stor of Assin
Grunzerd
Rona
Gellesgung
Iten hande
Dumes
Pfovil skarre
Ardurnesse
Dridon
Herrefonde
Hovip
Ilen Conne
Arquhyryn
Ilen Martyn
Shyp iland
Hyp. iland
Farr.
Armydia
Strathy
Halodayle
Strathy head
L. Caldel
Dymay
Stabuster castel
Hoborne head
Rd.
Fors
Fayn Thurs
Sok fl.
Colle
Carendeburg
Illean
Muk
Rum
Mula
Loquabria
Enverlethea
Bread-
albayn
Stat
herr.
Assin shyre
Beane
Rossen
SUDERLAND
Chonrye
Lowat
Grampius mo.
L. Loyche
Blayer
Lacus Lomond
tempestatibus obnoxius
est et in eo pisces pin-
nis carent
56

(11) And theſe again are ſubdivided into Sheriffdomes. Stewardſhips, and Bailiwicks, for the moſt part inheritory unto honourable Families. The Eccleſiaſtical Government is alſo ſubject under two Metropolitan Arch-biſhops, which are of S. *Andrews*, (the *Primate* of *Scotland*,) and of *Glaſco*; whoſe Juriſdictions are as followeth:

S. Andrews.		Glaſco.
Dunkeld.	*Brechin.*	*Galloway.*
Aberdon.	*Roſs.*	*Argile.*
Murray.	*Cathenes.*	*Iles.*
Dunblan.	*Orkney.*	

Amongſt the things worthy of note of Antiquity in this Kingdom, moſt memorable was that Fortification drawn from *Abercorne* upon the *Frith* of *Edenborough*, unto *Alcluyd*, now *Dunbritton*, opening upon the Weſt Sea, where *Julius Agricola* ſet the limit of the *Roman* Empire; paſt which, ſaith *Tacitus*, there was no other bounds of *Britain* to be ſought for: and that here the ſecond Legion *Auguſta*, and the 20. Legion *Victrix*, built a part of the wall, certain Inſcriptions there digged up, and reſerved at *Dunloyr* and *Cader* do witneſs: as alſo an ancient coped monument of an high and round compaſs, which, as ſome think, was a Temple conſecrated unto the God *Terminus*; others, a Trophy raiſed by *Carauſius*, who fortified this Wall with ſeven Caſtles, as *Ninius* doth declare.

(12) At this place began the great and dark Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the wild white Bulls that

Cathnes pars
The Eastern part of Scotland wher in theiare diuers Shires and the Vniuersity of Aberdyn
Mulliaris Scotica
Petrus Kærius cælavit
Gourea
Duakeldin
Glammes
Dunkeld
Dunbeth
Lathe
Ferrs
Oldwik
Nesse
Buquhan
Merenia
Marr
Boyne
Banse
Dundraghe
Phyloth
Rattry
Skarra
Torrey
Stone haven
New Aberdyne
Bucquham
Crowen
Innerness
Cromarty haven
Tarbert
Dornoch
Brora
Helmsdale
Berridale
Thurso
Pentland
Orcades
Scotia
Hibernia
Anglia
Germania
Belgica
Gallia
Ireland
Lacus Carmach
L. Loyche
L. Shyn
L. Ness
Loch Lomond
Inverness
Aberdeen
Montrose
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Ayr
Dumfries
Carlisle
Berwick
Jedburgh
Kelso
Melrose
Haddington
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Cupar
St Andrews
Arbroath
Brechin
Forfar
Kincardine
Aberdeen
Banff
Elgin
Forres
Nairn
Inverness
Cromarty
Dingwall
Tain
Dornoch
Golspie
Brora
Helmsdale
Berridale
Thurso
Wick
Pentland Firth
Orkney
Shetland
Faroe
Iceland
Norway
Denmark
Sweden
Russia
Poland
Germany
Flanders
France
England
Ireland
Irish Sea
North Sea
German Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Caledonian Ocean
Deucaledonian Ocean
Hyperborean Ocean
Scythian Ocean
Sarmatian Ocean
Vistula
Rhine
Seine
Loire
Garonne
Rhone
Po
Danube
Elbe
Oder
Vistula
Dnieper
Don
Volga
Ural
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ligurian Sea
Gulf of Lyons
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
Strait of Dover
Strait of Gibraltar
Strait of Messina
Strait of Otranto
Strait of Bosporus
Strait of Dardanelles
Strait of Hormuz
Strait of Malacca
Strait of Sunda
Strait of Magellan
Strait of Bering
Strait of Tartary
Strait of Anian
Strait of Juan de Fuca
Strait of Georgia
Strait of Belle Isle
Strait of Canso
Strait of Northumberland
Strait of Gaspé
Strait of Belle Isle
Strait of Canso
Strait of Northumberland
Strait of Gaspé

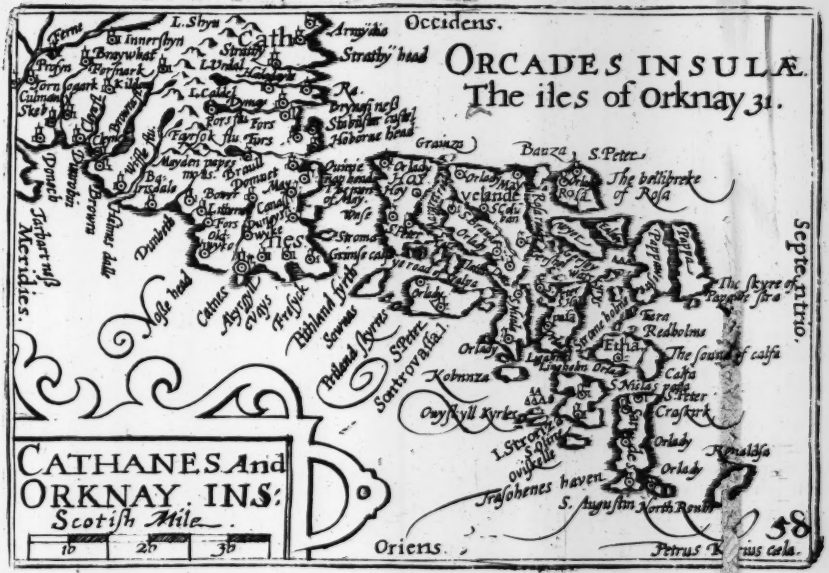
lives, but ſoon after even their very name alſo, and *Fortune* crowning the *Scots* with victory, advanced th. ir Kingdom unto ſuch fame and ſtrength, that the fame hath long continued without any abſolute conqueſt or ſurpriſe, againſt the aſſaults of whatſoever enemies.

(9) *Scotlands* South part in *Galloway*, waſhed with the water of *Solway Bay*, toucheth degree 56. of *Latitude*. and thence imboſoming many Loughs and Inlets upon the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, extendeth it ſelf unto the degree 60. and 30. minutes: whoſe *Longitude* is likewiſe laid betwixt the degree 13. and 19. and the ſame grown very narrow, being ſo near the North Pole, as lying directly under the hindermoſt Stars of the *Greater Bear*.

(10) The which Kingdom is divided into two parts by the great River *Tay*; the *South* whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, riches, and civiliy: the North more rude, retaining the cuſtomes of the *Wild-Iriſh*, the ancient *Scot*. in whoſe ſeveral Territories theſe Counties enſuing are contained.

South.			North.	
Teiſidale.	*Galloway.*	*Stirling.*	*Lequabrea.*	*Buquhan.*
Merch.	*Carricke.*	*Fife.*	*Braidalbin.*	*Murrey.*
Laudier.	*Kyle.*	*Stratberne.*	*Perth.*	*Roſſe.*
Liddeſdale.	*Cunningham.*	*Menteith.*	*Athol.*	*Sutherland.*
Eskedale.	*Arrar.*	*Argile.*	*Anguis.*	*Cathanes.*
Annandale.	*Cluideſdale.*	*Cantire.*	*Merns.*	*Strathnavern.*
Niddeſdale.	*Lennox.*	*Lorne.*	*Mar.*	

(11) And


ORCADES INSULÆ.
The iles of Orknay 31.
CATHANES And ORKNAY. INS:
Scotish Mile.
1b
2b
3b
Occidens.
Septentrio.
Oriens.
Meridies.
58

waters of the other moſt raging in the faireſt and calmeſt weather; wherein alſo floateth an Iſland that removeth from place to place, as the wind forceth her ſpongeous and unfaſtened body. In *Buquhan* upon the banks of *Ratra* is a Well, whoſe trickly drops turn (in Piramid-wiſe) into hard ſtone, and another near *Edenborough* that floateth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Done*, beſides the admired plenty of *Salmons*, is found a Shell fiſh, called the *Horſe Muskell*, wherein Pearls are engendred, moſt precious for Phyſick, and ſome of them ſo Orient, that they give not place to the choiſeſt.

(16) No leſs ſtrange than any the fore-mentioned waters, but more lamentable is the remembrance of the great inundation, happning, by the ſudden riſing of *Tay*, which bare away the Walls and Town of *Berth*, and with it the Cradle and young ſon of King *William* into the Sea, wherein the Royal Infant with many others periſhed, the King and his Courtiers hardly eſcaping the danger with life. The ruine of this Town raiſed another more famous, and more commodiouſly ſeated, even *Berth*, ſince called Saint *Johns-Town*.

17) Iſlands and Ilets yielding both beauty and ſubjection to this *Scottiſh Kingdom*, are the *Weſterne* the *Orkneys* and the *Shetlands*, reckoned to be above three hundred in number; the Inhabitants for the moſt part uſing the frugality of the ancient *Scot*.

(18) The *Weſterne* lying ſcattered in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their own, whoſe maintenance was out of their common Coffers, and the Regal Authority never continued in lineal ſucceſſion, for (to prevent that) their Kings were not permitted to have wives of their own, but might by their Laws accompany with other mens: as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginity of all new wives, ſhould be the Landlords prey, till King *Malcolme*, enacted, that half a mark ſhould be paid for redemption. The reſidence of thoſe fore-mentioned Kings, was cheifly in *Ila*, *Bunals*, and *Iona*, now *Columbkill*, where (as *Donald Munro*, who travelled through theſe Iſlands, reporteth) are three Tombs, having the ſeveral Inſcriptions of the Kings of *Scotland*, of *Ireland* and of *Norway*.

(19) As

The Iles of Hebrides
wth ther borderers
Petrus Kærius
calavit.
Milliaria Scotica
10 20 30 40 50
HEBRIDES INSULAE
quę et Hæbudes Beda Mevanias vocat.
Barray maior
S. Kyder
Barray minor
Erth
Barray
S. Petrus
Scail
Terrey
Hiberniæ
pars.
Canney
Rasay
Sanday
Altwick
Fladda
Tiree
Coll
Skie
Mull
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Ila
Gigay
Kerrera
Lismore
Ardnamurchan
Eigg
Rum
Muck
Canna
Scarba
Luing
Seil
Easdale
Kerrera
Oban
Dunstaffnage
Benderloch
Appin
Lismore
Morvern
Ardgour
Sunart
Mingary
Kinlochaline
Duart
Craignure
Torosay
Kilninian
Ulva
Gometra
Staffa
Treshnish
Colonsay
Oronsay
Loch Tarbert
Loch Indaal
Loch Gruinart
Loch Finlagan
Loch Skerrols
Loch Stornoway
Loch Roag
Loch Seaforth
Loch Resort
Loch Boisdale
Loch Maddy
Loch Eport
Loch Carnan
Loch Uskevagh
Loch Aline
Loch Sunart
Loch Linnhe
Loch Etive
Loch Feochan
Loch Crinan
Loch Swin
Loch Fyne
Loch Gilp
Loch Awe
Loch Melfort
Loch Craignish
Loch Sween
Loch Tarbert
Loch Fyne
Kintyre
Ardnamurchan
Mull of Kintyre
Ar
Sanday
Rathlin
Tiree
Coll
Colonsay
Oronsay
Islay
Jura
Scarba
Luing
Seil
Easdale
Kerrera
Lismore
Eigg
Rum
Muck
Canna
Staffa
Ulva
Gometra
Treshnish
Benderloch
Appin
Morvern
Ardgour
Sunart
Mingary
Kinlochaline
Duart
Craignure
Torosay
Kilninian
Oban
Dunstaffnage
Gigay
Kerrera
Ila
Skie
Mull
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Coll
Tiree
Rasay
Rathlin
Sanday
Ar
Mull of Kintyre
Kintyre
Ardnamurchan
Loch Tarbert
Loch Fyne
Loch Gilp
Loch Awe
Loch Melfort
Loch Craignish
Loch Sween
Loch Crinan
Loch Swin
Loch Etive
Loch Feochan
Loch Linnhe
Loch Aline
Loch Sunart
Loch Maddy
Loch Eport
Loch Carnan
Loch Uskevagh
Loch Boisdale
Loch Resort
Loch Seaforth
Loch Roag
Loch Stornoway
Loch Skerrols
Loch Finlagan
Loch Gruinart
Loch Indaal
Loch Tarbert
Altwick
Fladda
Tiree
Coll
Skie
Mull
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Ila
Rasay
Rathlin
Sanday
Ar
Mull of Kintyre
Kintyre
Ardnamurchan
Loch Tarbert
Loch Fyne
Loch Gilp
Loch Awe
Loch Melfort
Loch Craignish
Loch Sween
Loch Crinan
Loch Swin
Loch Etive
Loch Feochan
Loch Linnhe
Loch Aline
Loch Sunart
Loch Maddy
Loch Eport
Loch Carnan
Loch Uskevagh
Loch Boisdale
Loch Resort
Loch Seaforth
Loch Roag
Loch Stornoway
Loch Skerrols
Loch Finlagan
Loch Gruinart
Loch Indaal
Loch Tarbert
57

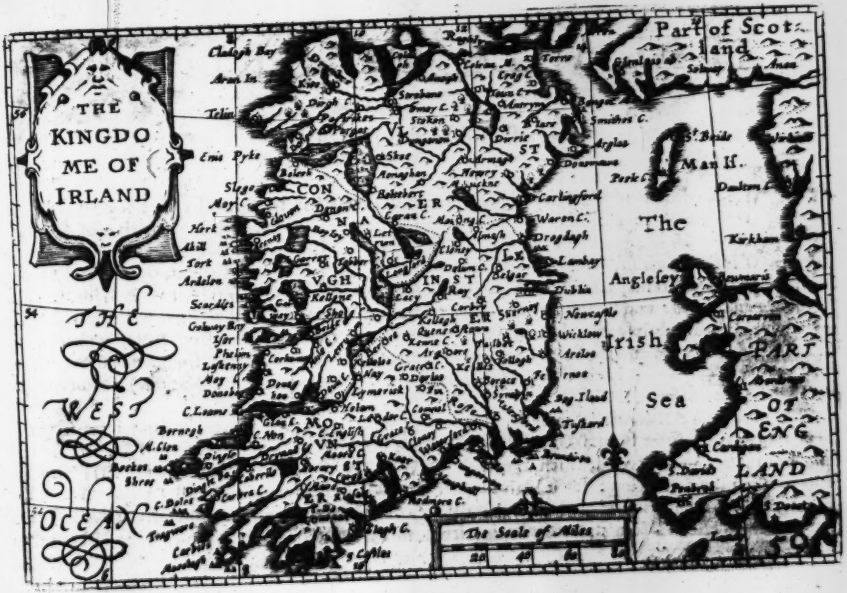
that therein were bred, whose Manes were Lion-like, thick and curled, of nature fierce and cruel, and so hateful to mankind, that they abhorred whatsoever was by them handled or breathed upon: these Woods stretched far and wide with many turnings, darke shades, and dreadful dens, and so famous in the *Roman* Writers, that they often used that name for all *Britain*; whose Inhabitants were the last in this Island, that yielded their necks to the yoke of subjection, as shall appear in our following Story.

(13) *Ninian* a *Britain* is recorded to have converted the *South-Picts* unto the Faith of Christ in the raign of *Theodosius* the younger, and the Church in *Galloway* bearing his name doth witness it: so likewise in the same age *Palladius* sent from Pope *Celestine*, became an Apostle unto the *Scots*, whose reliques lay enshrined at *Fordon* in *Mernis*, as was verily supposed: but that Christianity had been formerly planted in this uttermost Province, is testified by *Tertullian*, in saying the *Britains* had embraced the Faith further than the *Romans* had power to follow or persecute them, whereupon *Peter* Monk of *Clun* in *Spaine*, concludeth their conversion to be more ancient than the Southerne *Britains*.

(14) But touching things observable for the present, surely admirable is the report of the plenty of Cattel, Fish, and Fowle there abiding: their Neat but little, yet many in number: Fish so plentiful, that men in some places (for delight) on horse-back hunt *Salmons* with Spears: and a certain Fowle, which some call *Solan-Geese*, spreading so thick in the aire, that they even darken the Suns light; of whose flesh, feathers, and oyle, the Inhabitants in some parts make great use and gaine; yea, and even of Fishes brought by them, abundant provision for diet, as also of the sticks (brought to make their nests) plentiful provision for fuel.

(15) With these, as of wonders, I might speak of the natures of those two famous Loughs, *Lomund* and *Ness*, the latter whereof never freezeth in Winter, though never so extream, and the

waters


THE KINGDOME OF IRLAND
Part of Scotland
The Angleſey Irish Sea
PART OF ENGLAND
THE WEST OCEAN
Man Is.
Claloph Bay
Aran In.
Telin
Enis Pyke
Slego
Moy C.
Hork
Ardelon
Scardlis
Galway Bay
Ysor
Phelim
Lyſkenny
Donaghan
C. Loame
Bornegh
M. Clon
Bockes
Shree
C. Dolos
Tragware
Carbis
Moneſhaſh
Carlingford
Waren C.
Drogdagh
Lambay
Dublin
Newcaſtle
Wicklow
Arelos
Tuſkard
Bag. Iland
Kirkham
Beaumaris
Carnarvon
Cardigan
S. Davids
Penbrok
Rodmore C.
Glagh C.
The Scale of Miles
20
40
60
80

IRELAND DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

THe Traditions of time have delivered unto us divers names, whereby this famous Iſland is recorded to have been called: yet none of more fair probability, than that of *Orpheus*, *Ariſtotle* and *Claudian*, by whom it is named *Iverna*: by *Juvenal* and *Mela* called *Juverna*, by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*: by *Martian* of *Heraclea*, *Joyepnia*; by *Euſtachius*, *Oyernia* and *Bernia*: by the native Inhabitants, *Eryn*: by the *Britains*, *Yverdon*: the *Welſh-Bards* in their Ballads, *Tirvolas Totidanan*, and *Banno*: and by the *Engliſh*, *Ireland*. But from whence theſe diverſities were derived, ariſe many opinions. Doubtleſs it is, that *Hibernia*, *Juverna*, and *Overnia*, came from *Iverna*, ſpoken of by *Orpheus* and *Ariſtotle*; and the ſame *Iverna*, as alſo *Iris*, *Iverdhon*, and *Ireland*, from *Erin*, the term that the Inhabitants now uſe. From this *Erin* therefore (a word proper to the Nation) the original is moſt likely to be deduced.

(2) Some derive *Hibernia* from *Hiberno tempore*, that is, from the winter ſeaſon; ſome from *Hiberus* a *Spaniard*; ſome from a Duke named *Irnalph*; ſome again from the anclent River *Iberus*, and ſome from *Hiere*, an *Iriſh* word, which ſignifieth the Weſt, or a weſtern coaſt, whence *Erin* may alſo ſeem to fetch the derivation: for it lieth furtheſt Weſtward of any region in all *Europe*. As alſo for that the River running in the moſt remote weſt part of this Iſland, is in *Ptolomy* called *Iernus*; like: as the furtheſt Weſtern Promontory in *Spain*, from whence our *Iriſh* men came, is by *Strabo* called

Ierne,

(19) Among these *Westerne* Islands, the *Hebrides*, *Skie*, *Mula*, *Ila*, and *Arran*, are the greatest: All of them plentiful of Corn, Woods, Salmons and Herrings, as others of Conies, Deer, Horses, and Sheep, where in some they are wild, and in others without any owners; but the people uncivil, and lacking Religion, they rather live rudely in state of necessity, than as Lords of these portions which God hath allotted them; and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, enjoy those contentments, which some others (though they no great sum) do more laboriusly attain unto by the precepts of Philosophy: for feeding themselves with competency without any excess, they return all the over-plus unto their Lords, as do the Inhabitants of *Hirta* and *Rona*: but alas, Religion not known among them, these penurious vertues are rather the curses of *Cham*, than the followings of Christ, who forbids us *to be too careful for the morrow*.

(20) The Isles of *Orkenay* upon the North of *Scotland*, lying in a most raging and tempestuous Sea, are about three and thirty in number, whereof thirteen are inhabited, and the other replenished with Cattel: in these are no venomous Serpents, nor other ugly vermin; the aire sharpe and healthful, and the soil apt to bear only Oats and Barley, but not a stick of wood: among these, *Pomonia* is the greatest, accounted and called the Main-land, affording six Minerals of Lead and Tin, and in her chief Town a Bishops See: wherein are seated twelve Parish-Churches, one of them very magnificent for so remote a Country.

(21) Of all the *Romans*, *Julius Agricola* first discovered the *Orkenays*; yea, and subdued them, if we will believe *Tacitus*: but *Pomponius Mela*, that wrote thirty years before him, doth mention them, and *Juvenal* in *Hadrians* time after him, tells us the *Romans* had won them; and lastly, *Claudian* nameth *Saxons* that were slain in them, and so doth *Ninius* name *Octha* and *Ebissus*, *Saxon* Commanders, who in their roving Pinnaces wasted the *Orkneys*. These Islands *Donald Bane* the Usurper of the *Scottish* Crown, gave to the King of *Norway* for his assistance, and by the *Norwegians* were they

held the ſpace of an hundred and ſixty years, untill that *Alexander* the third King of *Scotland*, with ſword and compoſition got them from *Magaus* the fourth, King of *Norway*, which afterward King *Haquin* confirmed unto King *Robert Bruce*: but laſtly, *Chriſtian* the firſt, King of *Norway* and *Denmark*, utterly renounced all his right to thoſe Iſlands, when he gave his daughter in marriage unto King *James* the third, which deed was further ratified by the Pope, who openeth the way to the poſſeſſion of Kingdoms with his own Key.

(22) More North, and further than this Chart could well expreſs, lie the Iſles of *Shetland*, of ſome thought to be *Thule*, and by the Commenter upon *Horace*, the *Fortunate Iſland*, where, as *Tzetzes* fabuleth, the ſouls of good men are ferryed into thoſe *Elizian* fields that ever grow green, and whence *Julius Cæſar* could hardly be drawn, as *Muretus* had written: but their fictions intended only that the vertuous ſouls of the dead paſſed the uttermoſt bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an ever-pleaſing repoſe, and ever-flouriſhing happineſs; which whether they borrowed from the deſcription of Paradiſe, (taken both for a fair Garden and the ſouls happy reſt) I cannot define; but ſure they would not have made thoſe fields alwaies green, if they had ſeen how they lie ever covered with Ice and Snow, being in the 63. degree of Latitude, as *Ptolomy* hath placed it, where (for the moſt part) is a continual Winter: but for proof that this was the *Thule*, beſides *Ptolomies* Poſiture, *Saxo Grammaticus* betwixt *Norway* and *Scotland* hath placed it; and *Solinus*, two daies ſailing from the point of *Caledonia*; and *Tacitus* ſaith, that the *Romans* kenned *Thule* afar off, as they ſailed about *Britain* by the *Orcades*: and laſtly, *Mela* maketh it to face *Berge* a City in *Norway*.

IRE-

Noah, to have found it out before the Floud; and that three hundred years after, when *Japhets* posterity took into these West-parts of the world, one *Bartholanus* of his progeny, a *Scythian* by birth, encouraged by the late success of *Nimrod* (who now had intruded upon the Monarchy of *Syria*) wandred so far West, that *Fortune* at last cast him and his people upon the coast of *Ireland*. There he setled with his three sons, *Languinna*, *Salanus*, and *Ruthurgus*, who searching through every creek and corner of the Land, left their own names by three notable places, *Languini*, *Stragrus*, and Mount *Salanga*, which the revolution of times hath since called by other names, as S. *Dominickhill*, *Ruthu gi*, and *Stagaum*. Under the government of these three sons, and their off spring, this land was kept about three hundred years; at which time there arrived also in *Ireland*, a Giant-like kind of people of *Nimrods* race, who in bodily shape exceeded the proportion of usual men, using their strengths to win soveraignties, and to oppress with rapine and violence. These growing to numbers, accounted it necessary to prevent dominion, lest the curse of slavery (prophecied by *Noah*) should light upon them: to prevent the which, they set up a King of their own; then quarrels bred daily, either parties purposing to hold their interest by their swords; against whom, lastly a battel was fought, and an infinite company of Giants slain; when also died most of those of the posterity of *Japheth*, leaving them of *Cham* Lords of the Island.

(9) Whereupon *Nemethus* a *Scythian*, with his four sons, arrived in *Ireland*, and by strong hand seated themselves among these Giants; where for two hundred and sixty years they kept, but then no longer able to hold out against them, they left their standings, and departed the land.

(10) Soon after, the five sons of *Dela*, descended from the said *Nemetheus*, came into these coasts, and with manly prowess drove these miscreants out of *Ireland*, when by the seed of *Cham* was utterly expelled, and these of *Japheth* divided the land into five parts, whereof they became themselves Kings:

but falling at variance, gave advantage unto others, among whom the BRITAINS ſet in a foot.

(11) But to make this Iſland more famous, certain Hiſtorians have fetched their Kings from moſt uncertain Records, as namely from *Gaothel* the *Grecian*, and *Scotia* (the daughter of King *Pharaoh*, and nouriſher of *Moſes*) his wife: who at that time, when *Iſrael* were in *Egypt*, with a Colony came into *Spain*, and after into *Ireland*, where he was made King, and in honour of his Queen, the land named *Scotia*, from whom alſo the Inhabitants took name: his poſterity increaſing in the parts of *Spain*, where firſt they had ſeated, in proceſs of time ſought further adventures under the four ſons of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*, whoſe names were *Hiberaus*, *Hermion*, *Euer*, and *Erimon*,

(12) Theſe, by the direction, ſufferance and aſſiſtance of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britains*, after that *Ireland* had been very much diſpeopled by a contagious peſtilence, ſeated themſelves, and from the eldeſt, *Hibernus*, called the Iſland *Hibernia*, as ſome are of opinion: theſe divided the whole into five Provinces, famouſly known by the names of *Mounſter*, *Leinſter*, *Connaught*, *Ulſter*, and *Meath* in their midſt: and from theſe the preſent *Iriſh* repute themſelves to come. Yet ſurely, as I make no queſtion, but that this Iſland became inhabited even of old time, when mankind again over-ſpread the face of the earth, ſo doubt I not, but that our *Britains* paſſed thereinto themſelves, ſuch infinite number of words in the *Iriſh* language yet in uſe, ſuch ancient names of Waters, Iſles, Mountains, and places, meerly *Britiſh* words, yet remaining, and the teſtimony of *Tacitus*, who ſaith, that their manners were faſhioned to the *Britians*, inforceth ſo much; and *Ptolomy* before him, calleth that Iſland by the name of *little Britain*: all which ſhew a former intereſt for *Ireland*, than that which by conqueſt under *Henry* the ſecond was made.

(13) That

Iverne, and the River next unto it, by *Mela*, *Ierna*: yea, and *Spain* itſelf, for the Weſtern ſituation, is called *Heſperia*: the Weſt-Cape of *Africk*, *Heſperium*; and in *Germany*, *Weſtrich* and *Weſtphalen* from their poſition have their names. *Poſtellus* (a man that rather followed his own fancy, than the judgement of others) fetcheth the original of *Ireland* from the *Hebrews*, as if *Ivin* ſhould be as much as *Jurin*, that is, the *Jews* land: which opinion I hold no better than thoſe that would have it from the Winter-like ſtorms, although upon every wind the aire is cold there.

(3) *Feſtus Avienus*, in that little book which he entituled *Oræ Maritimæ*, calleth *Ireland*, *Sacram Inſulam*, that is, the holy Iſland: to which opinion the people are ſoon drawn, by reaſon of the many Saints that the Iſland is ſaid to produce, and the bleſſed ſoile that affords no venomous creatures to retain life. It is thought that *Plutarch* meant *Ireland* by his *Ogygia*, for her great antiquity; and of latter times by *Iſidore* and *Bede* it was called *Scotia*, of thoſe *Scots* that inhabited it: and that thence the name of *Scotland*, together with the *Scots* themſelves, came into *Britain*.

(4) For largeneſs and circuit, in times paſt, this Iſland challenged the third place in rank of all the Iſles of the then known world: for thus have Geographers left us, that the *Indian Taproban* for greatneſs was the firſt, the Iſle of *Britain* the next, and this of *Ireland* the third: and for that cauſe doth *Ptolomy* call it the *little Britain* But howſoever *Strabo* hath extended the breadth, as broad as the length, and others have formed it in ſhape like an egge, yet later dimenſions have found it far otherwiſe, twice longer than broad, and may be compared to the fore-leg of a Bear, if the *Simile* breed no offence. Whoſe Eaſt-ſide hath on it that tempeſtuous ſea that cutteth her Channel betwixt *England* and this *Ireland*: the Weſt is waſhed with the Weſtern Ocean; the North with the *Deucaledonian*, and the South with the *Virginian Sea*.

(5) The aire of this Iſland is delectable and wholſom, though neither ſo clear nor ſubtil as is

ours of *England*, which (as *Mela* ſaith) is nothing favourable for the ripening of Corn: but ſo grateſull to the ground, that it cauſeth graſs to grow abundantly, not only freſh and long, but withall very ſweet for all Cattel, and in Winter is more ſubject to wind than ſnow: and that I may uſe the words of *Giraldus*, *It is of all Countries moſt temperate, neither forcing the Inhabitants to ſeek ſhade from the fiying heat of Cancer, nor the chilling cold of Capricorn to drive them to the fire:* but at all ſeaſons moſt mild, betwixt a ſufferable cold, and gentle warm heat.

(6) The ſoile (ſaith *Cambrenſis*) is uneven, woody, wild, wateriſh, and boggy, ſo full of Loughs and Meers, that great ponds of water are found upon the high Mountains. Theſe indeed make the places ſomewhat dangerous unto all new commers, by breeding of rheums, dyſenteries and fluxes, whoſe uſual remedy is *Vſkebah*, a wholeſome *Aqua vitæ*, that drieth more, and enflameth leſs, than many other hot confections.

(7) The Commodities of this Kingdom chiefly conſiſt in Cattel, whoſe feed is ſo ſweet and ſo ranke, that they will ſoon graze to a ſurfeit, if they may be ſuffered to feed as they will. Their ſheep are many, but bear not the beſt wooll, which twice are ſhorn within one year. Of theſe they make Mantles, Caddowes, and Coverlets, vented from thence into forrain Countries. Their Hobbies likewiſe are of great eſteem, and are anſwerable to the Jennets of *Spain*. Bees are there in ſuch abundance, that honey is found in holes of trees, and in reſts of the rocks. No annoyance of hurtfull Snake or venomous creatures; and to ſpeak all in a word, nothing wanting for profit or pleaſure: for ſo much doth *Giraldus* affirme, in ſaying, that *Nature had caſt into this weſterne Kingdom of Zephyrus a more gracious eye than was ordinary.*

(3) Touching the original peopling of this fair Iſland, if we will believe their records, they make antiquity it ſelf but young unto themſelves, affirming the daniel *Cæſarea*, and niece unto

Noah,

years of age, whose customs were to send to their lovers bracelets plated, and curiously wrought of their own hair, so far following *Venus* in the knots of these allurements. The men wore linnen shirts exceedingly large, stained with Saffron, the sleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, strait and short trusses plated thick in the skirts, their breeches close to the thighs, a short skein hanging point down before, and a mantle most times cast over their heads. The women wore their hair plated in curious manner, hanging down their backs and shoulders, from under foulden wreathes of fine linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loading the wearer than delighting the beholder: for as the one was most seemly, so the other was unsightly: their necks were hung with chains and carkanets, their arms wreathed with many bracelets, and over their side-garments the shagge rugge mantlets purfled with a deep Fringe of divers colours, both sexes accounting idleness their onely liberty, and ease their greatest riches.

(19) In wars they were forward, and fought with battle-axes, whose bearers were called *Galloglasses*, the common Souldier but lightly armed, who served with darts and sharp skeines; their Trumpet was a Bagge-pipe, and word for encounter, *Pharroh*; which at the first onset with great acclamation they uttered, and he that did not, was taken into the air, and carried into the vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did believe) he remaineth until he was hunted with Hounds from thence to his home.

(20) For the dying and dead they hired women to mourn, who expostulated with the sick, why he would die: and dead, at his Funeral such out cries were made, such clapping of hands, such howlings and gestures, that one would think their sorrows unrecoverable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for the souls departed.

(21) Their diet in necessity was slender, feeding upon water-cresses, roots, mushromes, shamrogh, butter tempered with oat-meal, milk, whey, yea, and raw flesh, the bloud being crushed out

their:

their uſe was alſo to let their kine bloud, which ſtanding a while, and coming to a jelly, with butter they did eat, as a very good diſh.

(22) That the Goſpel of Chriſt ſhould be preached in *Ireland* by *James* the Apoſtle, I will not affirm, though *Vicentius* hath ſaid it: neither will I, with the *Scots*, bring the Iſlands converſion from a Chriſtian woman, who (as their Hiſtorians do avouch) firſt inſtructed the Queen, and the Queen her husband, and he again his Subjects, till all became Chriſtians. But moſt true it is, that the *Scots* firſt received the doctrine of Chriſt in this Kingdom of *Ireland*; for thus writeth *Proſper*: *Cæleſtin Pope of Rome ſent his Archdeacon Palladius into Britain to withſtand the Pelagian hereſie, who at one time did drive out theſe enemies of grace, and ordained a Biſhop among the Scots, whereby that barbarous Nation embraced Chriſtianity.* Yet *Ninius* reporteth, that *Palladius* did nothing in neither, being taken away by untimely death: but that S. *Patrick*, born at *Eiburne* in *Cluedſdale*, the ſon of *Calphurnus*, by the ſiſter of S. *Martin*, was the firſt Apoſtle for *Ireland*, who ſowed his heavenly ſeed with ſuch plentiful increaſe, that the ſoil it ſelf ſhortly was called *Sanctorum patria, the Country of Saints*: for whoſe Sepulchre after his death roſe as great variance, as was for *Homer* amongſt them of *Greece*: they of *Downe* challenged his grave to be with them, upon certain Verſes written on a Tomb, which aſcribes, *Patrick*, *Bridget*, and *Columbe* to be buried therein: they of *Armagh* lay claim by the warrant of S. *Bernard*, who ſaith, that *Patrick in his time there ruled, and after death there reſted*. *Glaſcenbury* in *England* by ancient records will have his body interred with them; and *Scotland* avoucheth his birth to be at *Glaſco*, and bones to reſt at *Kirk Patrick* with them: of ſuch reverent eſteem was this *Iriſh* Apoſtle.

(23) This *Patrick* in his youth had been taken captive by the *Iriſh* Pirats, and for ſix years continuance ſerved *Machuain* as his ſlave, and keeper of his ſwine: in which dejected condition, ſo deſirous he was of the Lands ſalvation, that in his dreams he thought the Infants unborn cryed

unto

(13) That it ever was subject to the *Romans*, is doubtful, though *Agricola* did wish it, and *Tacitus* held most necessary: yea, and in the division of their Empire, *Ireland*, with *Britain* and *Thule*, fell unto *Constantine* the son of *Constantine* the great; yet their manners unreclaimed, and barbarism retained long after those days, do witness no such civility sown, to be in that plot. But when *Romes* great Empire began to grow less, the *Scots* or *Scythians* grew mighty in *Ireland*: and as *Orosius* writeth, that Island was wholly inhabited by the *Scottish* Nation in the days of *Honorius*, and *Arcadius*, the Emperours: whose wars and slaughter, *Claudian* doth lightly touch in this his Verse.

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Iverne.
The frozen Ireland *wept to see, her* Scots *all slain on heaps to be.*

(14) As these for the most part, by the testimony of *Ninius*, were the ancient Inhabitants, so by other ancient Writers, their customs and manners are thus set forth: *Strabo* saith, *The Inhabitants of* Ireland *are more rude than the* Britains, *they feed upon the flesh of men, yea, and think it a point of worth to eat their dead parents: wantonly they accompany with women, making no difference of other mens wives, their own sisters, nor of their natural mothers: but of these things* (saith he) *we have no certain witness of sufficient credit. Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that *the* Irish *are uncivil, ignorant of vertues, and void of religion.* And *Solinus* affirmeth, that *after victory they drink the blood of the slain, and besmear their own faces therewith, so given to war, that the mother at the birth of a man child, feedeth the first meat into her infants mouth, upon the point of her husbands sword, and with heathenish imprecations, wisheth that it may die no otherwise than in war or by sword.*

(15) But from these ancient and barbarous manners, let us come to the conditions of their middle time; whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* describeth as followeth: *The Irish* (saith he) *are a strong and bold people,*

people, martial and prodigal in war, nimble, ſtout, and haughty of heart; careleſs of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to ſtrangers, conſtant in love, light of belief, impatient of injury, given to fleſhly luſts, and in enmity implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right arms into the water, that ſo (as they thought) they might give a more deep and incurable blow; never calling them by the names of their Parents whilſt they lived together, but at their death took it upon them. Their women nurſed not the children they bare; and they that nurſed others, did affect and love them much more than their own.

(16) So much were they given to fantaſtical conceits, that they held it very ominous to give their neighbours fire upon *May-day:* to eat an old egge, endangered the death of their horſe: and before they caſt in their ſeed, they ſend ſalt into the field: to hang up the ſhells in the roof, was a preſervative of the chickens from the Kite: to ſet up green boughs at their doors in the Moneth of *May*, increaſed their Kines milk; and to ſpit upon Cattle, they held it good againſt Witchery, whereof *Irelaad* was full.

(17) Superſtitious Idolatry among the wilde *Iriſh* was common, yielding divine honour unto the Moon after the change, unto whom they both bowed their knees and made ſupplications; and with a loud voice would thus ſpeak unto that Planet: *We pray thee leave us in as good eſtate as thou foundſt us.* Wolves they did make their Godſibs, terming them *Chari Chriſt*, and ſo thought themſelves preſerved from their hurts: the hoofs of dead horſes they accounted and held ſacred: about childrens necks they hung the beginning of Saint *Johns* Goſpel, a crooked nail of an horſe ſhooe, or a piece of a Wolves skin: and both the ſucking child and nurſe were girt with girdles finely plated of womans hair; ſo far they wandred into the ways of errour, in making theſe arms the ſtrength of their healths.

(18) Their wives were many, by reaſon of divorcements, and their maids married at twelve years

The Province of MOUNSTER.

CHAPTER II.

THis Province, called in *Iriſh*, *Mown*; in a more ordinary conſtruction of ſpeech, *Own*; in *Latine*, *Momonia*; and in *Engliſh*, *Mounſter*; lieth open South-ward to the *Virginian Sea*: North ward it affronteth part of *Connaught*: The Eaſt is neighboured by *Leinſter*: and the Weſt is altogether waſhed with the Weſt Ocean.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Ballatimore*-Bay in her South, unto the Bay of *Galway* in her North, are about ninety miles. Her broadeſt part from Eaſt to Weſt, is from *Waterford*-*Haven* to *Feriter Haven*, and containeth an hundred miles. The whole circumference, by following the Prometaries and indents, are above five hundred and forty miles.

(3) The form thereof is quadrant or four-ſquare. The air mild and temperate, neither too chilling cold, nor too ſcorching hot. The ſoil in ſome parts is hilly, looking aloft with woody, wilde, and ſolitary mountains: yet the vallies below are garniſhed with Corn-fields. And generally, all, both pleaſant for ſight, and fertil for ſoil.

(4) This Province is at this day divided into two parts: that is, the Weſt *Mounſter*, and the South-*Mounſter*. The Weſt-*Mounſter* was inhabited in old time by the *Lucani*, the *Velabri*, and the *Uterini*: the South *Mounſter* by the *Oudiæ* or *Vodiæ*, and the *Coriondi*. The *Velabri* and *Lucani* are ſaid (by *Oroſius*) to have dwelt in that part of the Country, where it lieth outmoſt Weſtward, and paſſing towards the *Cantabrian* Ocean, looketh a far off to *Gallitia* in *Spain*. The *Lucani* of *Ireland* (who ſeem to have derived their name and original from the *Lucenſii* of *Gallitia*, and of whom there ſtill remain ſome reliques in the Barony of *Lyxnouw*) are ſuppoſed to have been ſeated in thoſe parts that lie neighbouring upon the bank of the River *Sheunn*.

(5) The

(5) The general Commodities of this Province, are Corn, Cattel, Wood, Woull, and Fiſh. The laſt whereof, it affords in every place, and abundance of all ſorts. But none ſo well known for the ſtore of Herrings that are taken there, as is the Promontory called *Eraugh*, that lies between *Bantre* and *Ballatimore* Bay, whereunto every year a great Fleet of *Spaniards* and *Portugals* reſort (even in the midſt of Winter) to fiſh alſo for Cods.

(6) The principal City of the Province is *Limericke*, which the *Iriſh* call *Loumeagh*, compaſſed about with the famous River *Sheanon*, by the parting of the Channel. This is a Biſhops See, and the very Mart-Town of *Mounſter*. It was firſt won by *Reymond le Groſſe* an *Engliſhman*, afterwards burnt by *Duenald* an *Iriſh* petty King of *Thuetmond*. Then in proceſs of time, *Philip Brees* an *Engliſhman* was infeoffed in it, and King *John* fortified it with a Caſtle, which he cauſed therein to be built. In this Caſtle certain Hoſtages making their abode in the year 1332. grew (as is reported) ſo full of pride and inſolency, that they ſlew the Conſtable thereof, and ſeized the Caſtle into their own hands. But the reſolute Citizens, that could neither brook nor bear with ſuch barbarous cruelty, did in revenge then ſhew ſuch manly courage and vivacity, as they ſoon after recovered the Caſtle again, repaying the Hoſtages in ſuch hoſtile manner, as they put them all to the ſword without partiality. The poſition of this Town is by *Mercator* placed for Latitude 53. degrees 20 mitutes; and for Longitude, 9 degrees and 34. minutes. Near unto the River that *Ptolomy* calleth *Dauona*, and *Giraldus Cambrenſis* (by the alteration of ſome few letters) nameth *Sauranus*, and *Savarenus*, which iſſueth out of *Muskerey* Mountains: is ſeated the City *Corke*, graced alſo with another Epiſcopal dignity (and with the Biſhops See of *Clon* annexed unto it) which *Giraldus* calleth *Corragia*, the *Engliſhmen Corke*, and the native Inhabitants of the Country *Corcach*. This Town is ſo beſet on every ſide with neighbouring moleſters, as that they are ſtill conſtrained to keep watch an dward, as if there lay continual ſiege againſt it. The Citizens of this place are all linkt togeth.r

unto him for Baptiſm; and redeeming himſelf thence for a piece of gold found in the field, which a ſwine had turned up, in his aged years came back again into *Ireland*, preached the Goſpel, converted the people, and laſtly became Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. Of whoſe miracles and Purgatory, I leave others to ſpeak; that are more credulous in the one, and have better leiſure to relate the other; and will ſhew thee *Ireland* as now it is, firſt in general, and then in parts.

The

LAGE
NIÆ.
PARS.
Clare
Sepir
Antrim.
Killeg.
Dunlek
Crowbrakra
C. Colman
Killone
Com leame
Hoggis
I. Bernag
Enis Bey
C. Sibul
C. Gregory
C. Maing
Horses
Dingle bayes
Temple Care
Dingle
Occidens
Meridies.
Mounster.
Corke
Kilkenny
Waterford
Limerick
Tipperary
Kerry
Cloyne
Ross
Lismore
Youghall
Kinsale
Baltimore
Dublin
Drogheda
Wexford
Arklow
Skryne
Oldstowne
Longford
Carigmac
Kilmaloke
Kilmallock
Kilkenny
Callan
Fethard
Cashell
Cahir
Clonmell
Fermoy
Mallow
Castlehaven
Kinsale
Corke
Youghall
Waterford
Wexford
Arklow
Dublin
Drogheda
Limerick
Kerry
Tipperary
Cloyne
Ross
Lismore

together in ſome one or other degree of affinity, for that they dare not match their daughters in marriage into the Country, but make contracts of marrimony one with another among themſelves. In this place, that holy and religious man *Brioch* is ſaid to have his birth and breeding, who flouriſhed among the *Gaules* in that fruitful age of Chriſtianity, and from whom the Dioceſs of *Sambrioch* in *Britain Armorica*, commonly called S. *Brieu*, had the denomination.

(7) The City which the *Iriſh* and *Britains* call *Porthlargy*, and the *Engliſh*, *Waterford*, though it be laſt in place, yet is it not leaſt in account, as being the ſecond City in all *Ireland*, as well for the convenience and commodiouſneſs of the Haven, that affords ſuch neceſſary aptitude for trade and traffique, as alſo for the faithful loyalty which it hath always ſhewed to the Imperial Crown of *England*: for ever ſince it was won by *Richard* Earl of *Pembroke*, it ſtill performed the obedience and peaceable offices of duty and ſervice unto the *Engliſh*, as they continued the courſe in the conqueſt of *Ireland*; whence it is that the Kings of *England* have from time to time endowed it with many large Franchiſes and Liberties, which King *Henry* the ſeventh did both augment and confirm.

(8) Although ſince the time of S. *Patrick*, Chriſtianity was never extinct in this Country, yet the government being haled into contrary factions, the Nobility lawleſs, and the multitude wilful, it hath come to paſs, that Religion hath waxed (with the temporal common ſort) more cold and feeble, being moſt of them very irreligious, and addicted wholly to ſuperſtitious obſervations: for in ſome parts of this Province, ſome are of opinion, that certain men are yearly turned into Wolves, and made Wolf-men. Though this hath been conſtantly affirmed by ſuch as think their cenſures worthy to paſs for currant and credible: yet let us ſuppoſe that haply they be poſſeſſed with the diſeaſe and malady that the Phyſitians call Lycanthropy, which begetteth and engendreth ſuch like phantaſies through the malicious humours of Melancholy: and ſo oftentimes men imagine themſelves

ſelves to be turned and transformed into forms which they are not. Some again embrace another ridiculous opinion, and perſwade themſelves, that he who in the barbarous acclamation and outcry of the Souldiers, which they uſe with great forcing and ſtraining of their voices, when they joyn battel, doth not ſhowre and make a noiſe as the reſt do, is ſuddenly caught from the ground, and carried as it were flying in the air, out of any Country of *Ireland*, into ſome deſert vallies, where he feedeth upon graſs, drinketh water, hath ſome uſe of reaſon, but not of ſpeech, is ignorant of the preſent condition he ſtands in, whether good or bad: yet at length ſhall be brought to his own home, being caught with the help of Hounds and Hunters. Great pity that the foul fiend and father of darkneſs, ſhould ſo grievouſly ſeduce this people with misbelief, and that theſe errours be not chaſed away with the truth of Chriſtian Religion, whereby as they carry much grace in their countenances, they may alſo not be void of the inward grace of their ſouls and underſtanding.

(9) This Province hath been ſore waſted in the rebellions of *Deſmond* to whoſe aid Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Philip* King of *Spain*, ſent certain companies of *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who arrived not far from *Dingle*, fortified themſelves, and gave it the name of *Fort de Ore*, ſounding loud threats againſt the whole Country. But *Arthur* Baron *Grey*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, at the firſt onſet decided their quarrel, by ſheathing his ſword in their bowels; and *Deſmond* tearfully flying into the woods, was by a Souldier cut ſhorter by the head. And again, when the Kingdom of *Ireland* lay bleeding, and put almoſt to the hazard of the laſt caſt, *Don John D'Aquila*, with eight thouſand *Spaniards* (upon confidence of the excommunications of *Pius* the fifth, *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Clement* the eight, *Popes*, all of them diſcharging their curſes like unto thunderbolts againſt Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memory) landed neer unto *Kinſale*, preſuming that the rebellions of *Tyrone* had turned the hearts of the *Iriſh* for *Rome*: Sir *Charles Blunt* Lord *Mountjoy*, in the depth of Winter, and with his tired Souldiers, ſo daunted their *Spaniſh* hearts, that with one victory he repreſſed their bragging boldneſs, and recovered the *Iriſh* that were ready to revolt.

(10) God

(10) God hath oftentimes ſhewed his tender love and affection to this people, in laying his fatherly chaſtiſements and afflictions upon them, ſometimes by winds, ſometimes by famine and dearth, and ſometimes again by opening his hand of plenty into their laps to convert them to himſelf, and to divert their hearts from ſuperſtitions. In the year 1330. about the Feaſt of Saint *John Baptiſt*, there began ſuch a dearth of Corn in this Country, by the abundance of rain and the inundation of waters (which continued until *Michaelmas* following) that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twenty ſhillings, a Cranoc of Oats for eight ſhillings, a Cranoc of Peaſe, Beans, and Barley for as much. The winds the ſame year were ſo mighty, that many were hurt, and many ſlain out-right by the fall of houſes that was forced by the violence of the ſame. The like whereof were never ſeen in *Ireland*. In the year 1317. there was ſuch a dearth of Corn and other victuals, that a Cranoc of Wheat was ſold for twenty three ſhillings. And many Houſholders, that before time had ſuſtained and relieved a great number, were this year driven to beg, and many famiſhed. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God ſo diſpoſed, that upon the 27. day of *June*, in the year 1331. there came to land ſuch a mighty multitude of great Sea-fiſhes (that is) *Thurſhords*, ſuch as in many ages paſt had never been ſeen, that the people were much comforted in this diſtreſs, and received great relief and ſuſtenance by the ſame.

(11) Places of Religion in this Country, were the two Abbies at *Yoghall*, called the *North-Abbey* and *South-Abbey*: The two Abbeys at *Limerick*, S. *Francis* Abbey, and S. *Dominick* Abbey: The two Abbeys at *Cork*, the Abbey of the Iſle, and S. *Frances* Abbey: and the famous Abbey (in times paſt) of the holy Croſs which hath had many priviledges and liberties granted unto it, in honour of a piece of *Chriſts Croſs*, that was (as they ſay) ſometimes preſerved there. Thus were Chriſtians perſwaded in ancient times. And it is a wonder to, what Troops and Aſſemblies people do (even yet) conflow thither upon devotion, as unto a place of holineſs and ſanctity: ſo firmly are

they ſetled in the Religion of their Fore-fathers, which hath been increaſed beyond all meaſure by the negligent care of their Teachers, who ſhould inſtruct their ignorance, and labour to reduce them from the errors they perſevere in.

This Province is governed by a Lord Preſident, who hath one aſſiſtant, twelve learned Lawyers, and a Secretary to keep it in duty and obedience. It was in times paſt divided into many parts, as *Toweun*, that is, *North Mounſter*; *Deſwoun*, that is, *South Mounſter*; *Hierwoun*, that is, *Weſt Mounſter*: *Mean woun*, that is, *Middle Mounſter*, and *Urwoun*, that is, the Front of *Mounſter*. But at this day it is diſtinguiſhed into theſe Counties; *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Limerick*, *Tipperary*, *Holycroſs*, *Waterford*, and *Cork*: which County in times paſt had been a Kingdom, containing with it *Deſmond* alſo: for ſo in the Grant given by King *Henry* the ſecond unto *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, and to *Miles de Cogan*, it is called in theſe words: *Know ye that I have granted the whole Kingdom of* Cork, *excepting the City and Cantred of the Ouſtmans, to hold for them and their heirs, of me and* John *my ſon, by the ſervice of ſixty Knights.* The County of *Waterford*, King *Henry* the ſixth gave unto *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with the name, ſtile, and title of *Earl of Waterford*, which was afterward again aſſumed to the Crown. Touching the County of *Holy-Croſs*, as the opinion of that much frequented Abbey is much leſſened, ſo that County is ſwallowed up altogether in the County *Tipperary*. It is fortified with five ſtrong Caſtles, traded with ſix Market-Towns, and divided as followeth.

MOUNSTER { *Limerick.* *Kerry.* *Cork.* *Waterford.* *Deſmond.* *Holy Croſs* in *Tipperary.* } LEINSTER.

CONNA
CIÆ.
Septentrio
MARE
HIBERNICUM
Oriens.
Occidens
LINSTER
VERGIVIUM MARE
Meridies.
Dulkey
Old Cours
North grundes
The head of wicklow
A good Chanell
Midle groundes
Points of Arklos Chanel.
South groundes
The Rush
Point Glaskaryck
Carik now
Rock within
Tuskard
Old head of Kinsal
Milliaria Anglicorum
30
20
30
61

LEINSTER.

CHAPTER III.

THis Country, the Natives call *Leighnigh*, the *Britains Lein*; in *Latine*, *Lagenia*; in the ancient lives of the Saints, *Lagen*; and in *Engliſh*, *Leinſter*. It lieth Eaſtward along *Hibernicum* Sea; on *Connaught* ſide Weſtward it is bounded with the River *Shanon*; the North with the Territory of *Louth*, and the South with part of the Province of *Mounſter*. This Country butteth upon *England*, as *Mounſter* and *Connaught* do upon *Spain*.

(2) The form thereof is triangle, and ſides not much unequal, from her South-Eaſt unto the Weſt-point about 80 miles, from thence to her North-weſt about 70 miles, and her Eaſt Coaſt along the *Iriſh* Sea-ſhore, eighty miles: the circumference upon two hundred and ſeventy miles.

(3) The air is clear and gentle, mixt with a temperate diſpoſition, yielding neither extremity of heat or cold, according to the ſeaſonable times of the year, and the natural condition of the Continent. The ſoil is generally fruitful, plentiful both in fiſh and fleſh, and in other victuals, as butter, cheeſe, and milk. It is fertil in Corn, Cattle, and paſture grounds, and would be much more, if the husbandman did but apply his induſtry, to which he is invited by the commodiouſneſs of the Country. It is well watered with Rivers, and for the moſt part well wooded, except the County of *Divelin*, which complains much of that want, being ſo deſtitute of wood, that they are compelled to uſe a clammy kind of far turff for their fuel, or Sea-coal brought out of *England*.

(4) The Inhabitants of theſe parts in *Ptolomies* days were the *Brigantes*, *Menapii*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*; from which *Blani* may ſeem to be derived and contracted the latter and modern names of this Country, *Lein*, *Leighnigh*, and *Leinſter*. The *Menapii*, (as the name doth after a ſort imply) came from the

the *Menapians*, a Nation in *Low Germany*, that dwelt by the Sea-Coasts. These *Brigantes*, called also *Brigants*, *Florianus del Campo* (a *Spaniard*) labours to fetch from the *Brigants* of his own Countrey, of whom an ancient City in *Spain* (called *Brigantia*) took the name. But they may seem rather to derive their denomination from the River *Birgus*, about which they inhabited, for to this the very name is almost sufficient to perswade vs.

(5) The commodities of this Country do chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowl, and Fish. It breeds many excellent good horses, called *Irish Hobbies*, which have not the same pace that other horses have in their course, but a soft and round amble, setting very easily.

(6) This Country hath in it three Rivers of note, termed in old time the three sisters, *Sheur*, *Neor*, and *Batræo*, which issue out of the huge Mountain (called by *Giraldus*, *Bladinæ Montes*) as out of their mothers womb, and from their rising tops descending with a downfal into several Channels, before they empty themselves into the Ocean, joyn hand in hand all together in a mutual league and combination.

(7) Places very dangerous for shipping are certain flats and shallows in the Sea, that lie over against Holy-point, which the Mariners call the *Grounds*. Also the shelves of sand that lie a great way in length opposite to *Newcastle*, which over looketh them into the Sea from the top of an high hill adjoyning.

(8) In this Province are placed many fair and wealthy Towns, as *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough-Town excels all the midland Burroughs in this Island. *Kildare*, which is adorned with an Episcopal See, and much graced in the first infancy of the *Irish* Church, by reason of Saint *Brigid* a venerable Virgin, had in great account and estimation for her virginity and devotion, as who was the Disciple of S. *Patrick* of so great fame, renown, and antiquity: also *Weisford* (a name given unto it by these *Germans*, whom the *Irish* term *Oustmans*) a Town though infectious to some, yet as

memorable as any, ſo that it became the firſt Colony of the *Engliſh*, and did firſt ſubmit it ſelf unto their protection, being aſſaulted by *Fitz Stephen*, a Captain worthily made famous for his valour and magnanimity.

(9) But the City which fame may juſtly celebrate alone, beyond all the Cities or Towns in *Ireland*, is that which we call *Divelin*, *Ptolomy Eblana*, the *Latiniſts Dublinium*, and *Dublinia*; the *Weſt-Britaines*, *Dinas Dulin*; the *Engliſh-Saxons* in times paſt, *Duplin*; and the *Iriſh*, *Balacleigh*, that is, the Town upon hurdles: for it is reported that the place being fenniſh and mooriſh, when it firſt began to be builded, the foundation was laid upon hurdles.

(10) That it is ancient, is perſwaded by the authority of *Ptolomy*. That it was grievouſly rent and diſmembred in the tumultuous wars of the *Danes*, and brought afterwards under the ſubjection of *Edgar* King of *England*, (which his Charter alſo confirmeth, wherein he calleth it the noble City of *Ireland*) is written by *Saxo Grammaticus*. That it was built by *Harold* of *Norway*, which may ſeem to be *Harold Harfager*, when he had brought the greateſt part of *Ireland* into an awful obedience unto him, we read in the life of *Griffith ap Sinan* Prince of *Wales*. At length it yielded unto the valour and protection of the *Engliſh*, at their firſt arrival into *Ireland*, by whom it was manfully defended from the fierce aſſaults as well of *Auſcoulph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, as afterwards of *Gotard* King of the Iſles: ſince which time it hath ſtill augmented her flouriſhing eſtate, and given approved teſtimony of her faith, and loyalty to the Crown of *England*, in the times of any tumultuous ſtraights and commotions.

(11) This is the Royal Seat of *Ireland*, ſtrong in her munition, beautiful in her buildings, and (for the quantity) matchable to many other Cities, frequent for traffick and intercourſe of Merchants. In the Eaſt Suburbs, *Henry* the ſecond, King of *England* (as *Hoveden* reporteth) cauſed a royal Palace to be erected: and *Henry Loundres*, Archbiſhop of *Divelin*, built a Store houſe about the

year

year of Christ 1220. Not far from it is the beautiful Colledge consecrated unto the name of the holy Trinity, which Queen *Elizabeth* of famous memory, dignified with the priviledges of an University. The Church of S. *Patrick* being much enlarged by King *John*, was by *John Comin* Archbishop of *Dublin*, born at *Evesham* in *England*, first ordained to be a Church of Prebends in the year 1191. It doth at this day maintain a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twenty two Prebendaries.

This City in times past, for the due administration of Civil Government, had a Provost for the chief Magistrate. But in the year of mans redemption 1409. King *Henry* the fourth granted them liberty to chuse every year a Maior and two Bailiffes, and that the Maior should have a gilt sword carried before him for ever. And King *Edward* the sixth (to heap more honour upon this place) changed the two Bailifles afterwards into Sheriffes: so that there is not any thing here wanting that may serve to make the estate of a City most flourishing.

(12) As the people of this Country do about the neighbouring parts of *Divelin* come nearest unto the civil conditions and orderly subjection of the *English*: so in places farther off they are more tumultuous, being at deadly feuds amongst themselves, committing oft-times Man-slaughter one upon another, and working their own mischiefs by mutual wrongs: for so the *Irish* of *Leinster* wasted *Leinster* with many Towns in the same Province in the year 1264. And in the year 1301. the men of *Leinster* in like manner raised a war in the winter season, setting on fire the Town of *Wykinlo*, *Rathdon*, and others, working their own plague and punishment by burning up their sustenance, and losing their Castle by depredation.

(13) Matter of observation, and no less admiration among them, is the Giants dance, commonly so called, and so much talked of, which *Merlin* is said by Art of Magick to have translated out of this Territory unto *Salisbury* Plain: which how true it is, I leave to the vain believers of miracles, and to the credulous observers of antiquity.

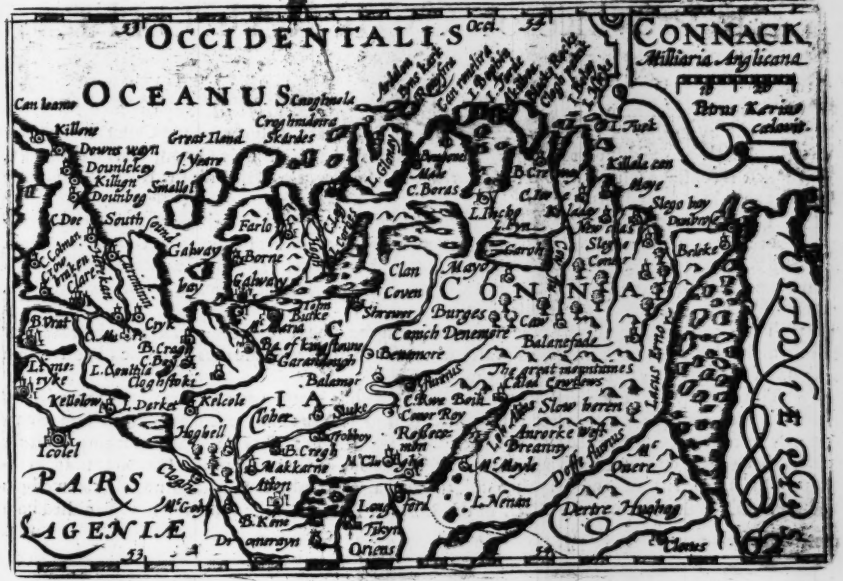
(14) In

(14) In this County have been erected many famous Monasteries, Abbeys, and religious houses, consecrated to devout and holy purposes: As the Monastery of Saint *Maries* of *Oustmanby*, founded for preaching Fryers, unto which of late daies the Judicial Courts of the Kingdom have been translated: also the magnificent Abbey called S. *Thomas* Court at *Dublin*, builded and endowed in times past with many large priviledges and revenues of King *Henry* the second, in expiation of the murther of *Thomas* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Likewise *Teniern* Monastery, or the notable Abbey which *William Marshall* Earle of *Pembroke* founded, and called *De voto*, for that he had vowed to God (being tossed at Sea with many a sore and dangerous tempest) to erect an Abbey wheresoever he came to land, and being (after shipwrack) cast upon land in this place, he made performance of his vow accordingly.

This Province containeth the Counties of *Kilkenny*, *Caterlough*, *Queens County*, *Kings County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin* (to say nothing of *Wickla* and *Fernes*, which either be already, or else are to be annexed unto it) and subdivided into fifteen Market-Towns. It hath been fortified with the strength of many Castles against the power of enemies, and is thus divided:

Counties,			
East. Meath.	*Caterlough.*	*Kildare.*
West-Meath.	*Queens County.*	*Weisford.*
Kilkenny.	*Kings County.*	*Dublin.*

THE


OCCIDENTALIS
OCEANUS
CONNACK
Hiberia Anglicana
Petrus Kerius
PARS
LAGENIÆ
CONNA
Occ.
Killere
Downes wayn
Doumlecky
Killign
Doumbeg
Great Iland
Skardes
Craghmaina
Craghmaina
Aodan
Brus Head
Castle
Castle
Clogh
Lough
Black Rock
Lough
Lough
Can learne
Craghmaina
Lough
Lough
Lough

The Province of CONNAUGHT.

CHAPTER IIII.

THis Province named by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, *Conachtia*, and *Conacia*: by the *Iriſh*, *Conaughty* and by *Engliſh men*, *Connaught*: is bounded East ward, with part of the County of *Leinſter*; North-ward, with part of *Ulſter*; Weſt-ward, with the Weſt-main Ocean; and on the South, it is confined with a part of the Province of *Mounſter*, cloſed in with the River *Shennon*, and butting againſt the Kingdom of *Spain*.

(2) The form thereof is long, and towards the North and South ends, thin and narrow: but as it grows towards the middle, from either part it waxeth ſtill bigger and bigger: extending in length from the River *Shennon* in her South, to *Enis Kelling* in her North, 126 miles, and the broadeſt part is from *Tromer* in her Eaſt, to *Barragh Bay* in her Weſt, containing about fourſcore miles. The whole in circuit and compaſs is above four hundred miles.

(3) The air is not altogether ſo pure and clear, as in the other Provinces of *Ireland*, by reaſon of certain moiſt places (covered over with graſs) which for their ſoftneſs are uſually termed Boghes, both dingerous, and full of vaporous and foggy miſts.

(4) This County as it is divided into ſeveral portions, ſo is every portion ſeverally commended for the ſoile, according to the ſeaſonable times of the year to *Twomond* or the County *Clare*, is ſaid to be a Country ſo conveniently ſituated, that either from the Sea or Soil there can be nothing wiſht for more, than what it doth naturally afford of it ſelf, were but the induſtry of the Inhabitants anſwerable to the reſt. *Galway* is a land very thankful to the painful husbandman, and no leſs commodious and profitable to the Shepheard. *Maio*, in the *Roman Provincial* called *Mageo*, is repleniſhed both with

with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in Cattel, Deer, Hawkes, and plenty of Honey. *Slego* (coasting upon the Sea) is a plenteous Country for feeding and raising of Cattel. *Le-Trim* (a place rising up throughout with hills) is so full of ranke grass and forrage, that (as *Solinus* reporteth) if Cattel were not kept sometimes from grazing, their fulness would endanger them. And *Roscomen* is a Territory, for the most part plain and fruitful, feeding many Heards of Cattel, and with mean husbandry and tillage, yielding plenty of Corn. As every particular part is thus severally profitable by in bred commodities; so is it no less commended (in the generality) for the many accommodate and fit Baies, Creeks, and navigable Rivers, lying upon her Sea-coasts, that after a sort invite and provoke the Inhabitants to Navigation.

(5) Such as in ancient time made their abode and habitations in this Province, were the GANGANI, who were also called CONCANI, AUTERI, and NAGNATÆ. As the *Lucani* (that were next neighbours unto them) came from the *Lucensii* (in *Spain*) so those *Gangani* and *Concani* may seem also to have fetcht their derivation, from the *Concani* (a Nation of the selt-same Country) both by the affinity of name, and vicinity of place. In *Strabo*, according to the diversity of reading, the same people are named *Coniaci* and *Conisci*: and *Silius* testifieth them at the first to have been *Scythians*, and to have used ordinarily to drink horses bloud (a thing nothing strange among the wild *Irish* even of late daies) And some may also haply suppose that the *Irish* name *Connaughty*, was compounded of *Concani* and *Nagnatæ*. How soever, it is sure that these were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, as is to be seen in *Ptolomy*.

(6) The principal City of this Province, and which may worthily be accounted the third in *Ireland*, is *Galway*, in *Irish*, *Gallive*, built in manner much like to a Tower. It is dignified with a Bishops See, and is much frequented with Merchants, by reason whereof, and the benefit of the Road and Haven, it is gainful to the Inhabitants through traffique and exchange of rich commodities, both

both by Sea and Land. Not far from which, near the Weſt ſhoar that lies indented with ſmall in-lets and out-lets, in a row, are the Iſlands called *Arran*, of which many a fooliſh fable goes, as if they were the Iſlands of the living, wherein none died at any time, or were ſubject to mortality; which is as ſuperſtitious an obſervation, as that uſed in ſome other corners of the Country, where the people leave the right arms of their Infants males unchriſtned (as they term it) to the end that at any time afterwards, they might give a more deadly and ungracious blow when they ſtrike: which things do not only ſhew how palpably they are carried away by traditious obſcurities, but do alſo intimate how full their hearts be of inveterate revenge.

(7) This Province preſents no matter more worthy of memory, than the battel of *Knock-toe* (that is) *The hill of axes*, under which, the greateſt rabble of Rebbels, that were ever ſeen before in *Ireland* (raiſed and gathered together by the Arch-Rebels of that time, *William Burk O Brien*, *Mac-Nemare*, and *O Carrol*) were after a bloudy overthrow diſcomfited and put to flight by the noble ſervice of *Girald Fitz-Girald* Earl of *Kildare*. And the ſuppreſſion of certain *Iriſh* (the poſterity of *Mac-William*) who uſurping a tyranny in theſe parts, raged ſometimes upon themſelves, with mutual injuries, and oppreſſed the poor people a long time with extorting, pilling, and ſpoiling; ſo as they left ſcarce one houſe in the Country unrifled, or unraſed; but were bridled and repreſſed (even in our remembrance) by the ſeverity and reſolution of the Commiſſioner of thoſe times, who in his wiſdom and pollicy well underſtood, that their exceſſive inſolence, and thoſe their unjuſt doings, would be a means to draw the people away from the due obedience to their Prince: ſuch therefore as refuſed to obey the Laws, and ſided with the tumultuous, with all care and diligence he ſoon ſcattered, forcing their Forts, and driving them into woods and lurking holes (for troubling the bleſſed eſtate of tranquility) till the Lord Deputy, who took pity of them, upon their humble ſupplication, commanded by his miſſives, that they ſhould be received upon termes

of

of peace. But they being a ſtiffe-necked people, took arms again, entred a-freſh into actual rebellion, drave away booties, made foul uproars, and upon faire promiſes procured the aide of the *Scottiſh* Iſlanders, from out of the *Hebrides*: whereupon the Governour aſſembled an Army, and purſued them with ſuch powerful violence through the Woods and Forreſts, that after ſix or ſeven weeks, being grievouſly hunger-bitten, they ſubmitted themſelves in all humility. The Auxiliary Forces alſo of the *Scots* he by day and night affronted ſo near, and followed ſo hardly, that he put them to flight, after he had killed and drowned about three thouſand of them in the River *Moin*.

(8) About the year 1316. there was ſuch a great ſlaughter made of the *Iriſh* in this Province of *Connaught* through a quarrel that aroſe there between two Lords or Princes, that there were ſlain on both ſides about four thouſand men; and ſo great a tibulation as that time came upon the people, that they did devour and eat one another, ſo as of 10000. there remained not above 300 living. And it is reported for truth, that the people were then ſo hunger-ſtarved, that in Church yards they took the dead bodies out of their graves, and in their ſculls boyled the fleſh, and fed upon it: yea, and that women did eat their own children. Thus appeared the ire and anger of God, in puniſhing their ſins, and ſeeking their converſion.

(9) Places memorable, are, *Inis Ceath*, well known by the Monaſtery of *Colman* (a devout Saint founded for *Scots* and *Engliſhmen*; and *Inis Bovind*, which *Beda* calleth, *White Calfe Iſle*. Alſo *Maio*, a Monaſtery built (as *Beda* writeth) for thirty men of *Engliſh* Nation. Likewiſe the Barony of *Boile*, under *Curlew* hills, where in times paſt was a famous Abbey built, together with the Abbey of *Beatitude*, in the year of grace 1152. Theſe Abbeys and Monaſteries erected at the firſt for religious ſervices, and through ignorance and other obſcurities diverted ſince unto ſuperſtitious uſes, are now made the ruins of time.

(10) The

(10) The Province of *Connaught* is at this day ſtrengthened with fourteen Caſtles, traded with nine Market Towns, and divided as enſueth:

Counties, { *Clare*, or *Twomond*. *Galway*. } | { *Maio*. *Slego*. *Letrim*. *Roſcomen*. }

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PROSPECT

OF

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in Sig. Qq (+map 63) "The Province of Ulster", see before Sig. B.

'E, 35
C A. 46

ıtained,

Græcia,	57	*Belgia*,	109	*Poland*,	161
Romane Empire,	67	*Spain*,	120	*Persia*,	175
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Bohemia,	88	*Hungary*,	142	*Kingdom of China*,	189
France,	98	*Denmark*,	151	*Tartaria*.	198

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